THE

HISTORY

OF

ENGLAND,

FROM

THE REVOLUTION

TO

THE DEATH OF GEORGE THE SECOND.

(DESIGNED AS A CONTINUATION OF MR. HUME'S HISTORY.)

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

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BOOK III. 1759.

§ I. HAVING finished the detail of the actions achieved in the European seas, by the naval force of Great-Britain, within the compass of the present year, we shall now proceed to record the exploits of the British arms within the tropics, and particularly the expedition to Martinique and Guadaloupe, which is said to have succeeded even beyond the expectation of the ministry. A plan had been formed for improving the success of the preceding year in North-America, by carrying the British arms up the river St. Laurence, and besieging Quebec, the capital of Canada. The armament employed against the French islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe constituted part of this design, inasmuch as the troops embarked on that expedition were, in case of a miscarriage at Martinique, intended to reinforce the British army in North-America, which was justly considered as the chief seat of the war. What

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What hope of ſucceſs the adminiſtration conceived from an attempt upon Martinique, may be gueſſed from the ſtate of that iſland, as it appeared in a memorial preſented by the French King's lieutenants of its ſeveral diſtricts, to the General of the French iſland, in conſequence of an order iſſued in November, for holding them in readineſs to march, and defend the iſland from the Engliſh, of whoſe deſign they were apprized. They repreſented that the trade with the Dutch was become their ſole dependence; that they could expect no ſuccour from Europe, by which they had been abandoned ever ſince the commencement of the war: that the traders veſted with the privileges of trafficking among them had abuſed the intention of the General; and, inſtead of being of ſervice to the colony, had fixed an arbitrary price for all the proviſions which they brought in, as well as for the commodities which they exported; of conſequence, the former was valued at as high a price as their avarice could exact, and the latter ſunk as low in value as their own ſelfiſh hearts could conceive: that the colony for two months had been deſtitute of all kinds of proviſion; the commodities of the planters lay upon their hands, and their negroes were in danger of periſhing through hunger; a circumſtance that excited the apprehenſion of the moſt dreadful conſequences; as to ſlaves, half ſtarved, all kinds of bondage were equal; and people reduced to ſuch a ſituation were often driven to deſpair, ſeeking in anarchy and confuſion a remedy from the evils by which they were oppreſſed: that the beſt provided of the inhabitants laboured under the want of the common

 neceſſaries

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their

their magazines were empty, and their fortifications out of repair.

§ II. Such was the ſtate of Martinique, when the inhabitants every day expected a viſit from the Britiſh armament, whoſe progreſs we ſhall now relate. On the twelfth day of November, in the preceding year, Captain Hughes ſailed from St. Helen's with eight ſail of the line, one frigate, four bomb-ketches, and a fleet of tranſports, having on board ſix regiments of infantry, and a detachment of artillery, beſides eight hundred marines diſtributed among the ſhips of war; this whole force being under the command of Major-General Hopſon, an old experienced officer, aſſiſted by Major-General Barrington, the Colonels Armiger and Haldane, the Lieutenant-Colonels Trapaud and Clavering, acting in the capacity of Brigadiers. After a voyage of ſeven weeks and three days, the fleet arrived at Barbadoes, and anchored in Carliſle-bay; where they joined Commodore Moore, appointed by his Majeſty to command the united ſquadron, amounting to ten ſhips of the line, beſides frigates and bomb-ketches. Ten days were employed in ſupplying the fleet with wood and water, in waiting for the hoſpital ſhip, in reviews, re-embarkations, councils of war, aſſemblies of the council belonging to the iſland, in iſſuing proclamations, and beating up for volunteers. At length, every great ſhip being reinforced with forty negroes, to be employed in drawing the artillery; and the troops, which did not exceed five thouſand eight hundred men, being joined by two hundred Highlanders, belonging to the ſecond battalion of the regiment commanded by Lord John Murray in

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in North-America, who were brought as recruits from Scotland under convoy of the ſhip Ludlow-caſtle; the whole armament ſailed from Carliſle-bay on the thirteenth day of January: but by this time the troops, unaccuſtomed to a hot climate, were conſiderably weakened and reduced by fevers, diarrhœas, the ſcurvy, and the ſmall-pox; which laſt diſeaſe had unhappily broke out amongſt the tranſports. Next morning the ſquadron diſcovered the Iſland of Martinique, which was the place of its deſtination. The chief fortification of Martinique was the citadel of Port-Royal, a regular fort, garriſoned by four companies, that did not exceed the number of one hundred and fifty men, thirty-ſix bombadiers, eighty Swiſs, and fourteen officers. One hundred barrels of beef conſtituted their whole ſtore of proviſion; and they were deſtitute of all other neceſſaries. They were almoſt wholly unprovided with water in the ciſterns, with ſpare carriages for their cannon, match, wadding, and langrage: they had but a ſmall ſtock of other ammunition; and the walls were in many parts decayed. The only preparations they had made for receiving the Engliſh were ſome paltry entrenchments thrown up at St. Pierre, and a place called Caſdenavires, where they imagined the deſcent would probably be attempted. On the fifteenth day of the month, the Britiſh ſquadron entered the great bay of Port-Royal, ſome of the ſhips being expoſed to the ſhot of a battery erected on the Iſle de Ranieres, a little iſland about half way up the bay. At their firſt appearance, the Floriſſant, of ſeventy-four guns, which had been ſo roughly handled by

Captain Tyrrel in the Buckingham, then lying under the guns of Fort Negro, along with two frigates, turned up under the citadel, and came to an anchor in the Carenage, behind the fortification. One frigate, called the Veſtal, under favour of the night, made her eſcape through the tranſports, and directed her courſe for Europe; where ſhe was taken by Captain Hood, as we have already related. Next day three ſhips of the line were ordered to attack Fort Negro, a battery at the diſtance of three miles from the citadel, which, being mounted with ſeven guns only, was ſoon ſilenced, and immediately poſſeſſed by a detachment of marines and ſailors; who, being landed in flat-bottomed boats, clambered up the rock, and entered through the embraſures with their bayonets fixed. Here, however, they met with no reſiſtance: the enemy had abandoned the fort with precipitation. The Britiſh colours were immediately hoiſted, and ſentinels of marines poſted upon the parapet. The next care was to ſpike and diſable the cannon, break the carriages, and deſtroy the powder which they found in the magazine: nevertheleſs, the detachment was ordered to keep poſſeſſion of the battery. This ſervice being ſucceſſfully performed, three ſhips were ſent to reduce the other battery at Caſdenavires, which conſiſted only of four guns, and theſe were ſoon rendered unſerviceable. The French troops, reinforced with militia which had been detached from the citadel to oppoſe the diſembarkation, perceiving the whole Britiſh ſquadron, and all the tranſports, already within the bay, and Fort Negro occupied by the marines, retired to Port-Royal, leaving the beach

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 open;

BOOK III. 1759. open; so that the English troops were landed without opposition; and, being formed, advanced into the country towards Fort Negro, in the neighbourhood of which they lay all night upon their arms; while the fleet, which had been galled [illegible] bomb-shells from the citadel, shifted their [illegible] and stood further up the bay. By ten [illegible] the English officers had brought up [illegible] pieces to an eminence, and scoured the w[illegible] from whence the troops had been greatly a[illegible] by the small shot of the enemy during the [illegible] of the night, and all that morning. A[illegible] British forces advanced in order towards the hill that overlooked the town and citadel of Port-Royal, and sustained a troublesome fire from enemies they could not see; for the French militia were entirely covered by the woods and bushes. This eminence, called the Morne Tortueson, though the most important post of the whole island, was neglected by the General of Martinique, who had resolved to blow up the fortifications of the citadel: but, luckily for the islanders, he had not prepared the materials for this operation, which must have been attended with the immediate destruction of the capital, and indeed of the whole country. Some of the inferior officers, knowing the importance of the Morne Tortueson, resolved to defend that post with a body of the militia, which was reinforced by the garrisons of Fort Negro and Casdenavires, as well as by some soldiers detached from the Florissant: but, notwithstanding all their endeavours, as they were entirely unprovided with cannon, extremely defective in point of discipline, dispirited by the pusillanimity

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lanimity of their Governor, and in a great measure disconcerted by the general consternation that prevailed among the inhabitants, in all probability they could not have withstood a spirited and well-conducted attack by regular forces. About two o'clock General Hopson thought proper to desist [illegible] attempt. He gave the Commodore to understand that he could not maintain his ground, re[illegible] the squadron would supply him with heavy ordnance, landed near the town of Port-Royal, at a savannah, where the boats must have been greatly exposed to the fire of the enemy; or assist him in attacking the citadel by sea, while he should make his approaches by land. Both these expedients* being deemed impracticable by a council of war, the troops were recalled from their advanced posts, and re-embarked in the evening, without any considerable molestation from the enemy. Their attempt on the Morne Tortueson had cost them several men, including two officers, killed or wounded in the attack; and, in revenge for this loss, they burned the sugar-canes, and desolated the country, in their retreat. The inhabitants of Martinique could hardly credit the testimony of their own senses, when they saw themselves thus delivered from all their fears, at a time when they were overwhelmed with terror and confusion; when the principal individuals among them had resigned all

* The Commodore offered to land the cannon on the other side of Point Negro, at a place equally near the road from the English army to Port-Royal, and even cause them to be drawn up by the seamen, without giving the troops the least trouble. But this offer was not accepted. General Hopson afterwards declared, that he did not understand Mr. Moore's message in the sense which it was meant to imply.

thought

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thought of further resistance; and were actually assembled at the publick hall in Port-Royal, to send deputies to the English General, with proposals of capitulation and surrender.

§ III. The majority of the British officers, who constituted a council of war held for this purpose*, having given their opinion, that it might be for his Majesty's service to make an attack upon St. Pierre, the fleet proceeded to that part of the island, and entered the bay on the nineteenth. The Commodore told the General, that he made no doubt of being able to reduce the town of St. Pierre: but as the ships might be disabled in the attack so as not to be in a condition to proceed immediately on any material service; as the troops might be reduced in their numbers, so as to be incapable of future attacks; and as the reduction of the island of Guadaloupe would be of great benefit to the sugar colonies; Mr. Moore proposed that the armament should immediately proceed to that island: and the General agreed to the proposal. The reasons produced on this occasion are, we apprehend, such as may be urged against every operation of war. Certain it is, no conquest can be attempted, either by sea or land, without exposing the ships and troops to a possibility of being disabled and diminished; and the same possibility militated as strongly against an attempt upon Guadaloupe, as it could possibly discourage the attack of St. Pierre. Besides, Martinique was an object of

* The Commodore did not attend at this council: it was convoked to deliberate upon the opinion of the chief Engineer, who thought they should make another landing to the southward of the Carenage. In this case, the pilots declared it would be extremely difficult, if not impracticable, for the fleet to keep up a communication with the army.

of greater importance than Guadaloupe*; as being the principal place poſſeſſed by the French in thoſe ſeas; and that to which the operations of the armament were expreſsly limited by the inſtructions received from the miniſtry. St. Pierre was a place of conſiderable commerce; and at that very juncture above forty ſail of merchant ſhips lay at anchor in the bay. The town was defended by a citadel regularly fortified, but at that time poorly garriſoned, and ſo ſituated as to be acceſſible to the fire of the whole ſquadron; for the ſhore was bold, and the water ſufficient to float any ſhip of the line. Before the reſolution of proceeding to Guadaloupe was taken, the Commodore had ordered the bay to be ſounded; and directed the Rippon to advance, and ſilence a battery ſituated a mile and a half to the northward of St. Pierre. Accordingly, Captain Jekyll, who commanded that ſhip, ſtood in, and anchoring cloſe to the ſhore, attacked it with ſuch impetuoſity, that in a few minutes it was abandoned. At the ſame time the Rippon was expoſed to the fire of three other batteries, from which ſhe received conſiderable damage both in her hull and rigging; and was in great danger of running aground, when orders were given to tow her out of danger.

§ IV. The whole armament having abandoned the deſign on Martinique, directed their courſe to Guadaloupe, another of the Caribbee iſlands, lying at the diſtance of thirty leagues to the weſtward, about

* Only as being the ſeat of government; for Guadaloupe makes a much greater quantity of ſugar, and equipped a much greater number of privateers, with the aſſiſtance of the Dutch of St. Euſtatia, ſituated in its neighbourhood.

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about fifteen leagues in length, and twelve in breadth; divided into two parts by a small channel, which the inhabitants cross in a ferry-boat. The western division is known by the name of Basseterre; and here the metropolis stands, defended by the citadel and other fortifications. The eastern part, called Grandterre, is destitute of fresh water, which abounds in the other division; and is defended by Fort-Louis, with a redoubt, which commands the road in the district of Gosier. The cut, or canal, that separates the two parts, is distinguished by the appellation of the Salt-River, having a road or bay at each end; namely, the great Cul de Sac, and the small Cul de Sac. Guadaloupe is encumbered with high mountains and precipices, to which the inhabitants used to convey their valuable effects in time of danger: but here are also beautiful plains watered by brooks and rivers, which fertilize the soil, enabling it to produce a great quantity of sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, and cassia; besides plenty of rice, potatoes, all kinds of pulse, and fruit peculiar to the island. The country is populous and flourishing, and the government comprehends two smaller islands called All-Saints, and Deseada, which appear at a small distance from the coast, on the eastern side of the island. The British squadron having arrived at Basseterre, it was resolved to make a general attack by sea upon the citadel, the town and other batteries by which it was defended. A disposition being made for this purpose, the large ships took their respective stations next morning, which was the twenty-third day of January. At nine, the Lion, commanded by Captain

Captain Trelawney, began the engagement against a battery of nine guns; and the rest of the fleet continued to place themselves abreast of the other batteries and the citadel, which mounted forty-six cannon, besides two mortars. The action in a little time became general, and was maintained on both sides for several hours with great vivacity; while the Commodore, who had shifted his pendant into the Woolwich frigate, kept aloof without gun-shot, that he might be the more disengaged to view the state of the battle*, and give his orders with the greater deliberation. This expedient of an Admiral's removing his flag, and retiring from the action while his own ship is engaged, however consonant to reason, we do not remember to have seen practised upon any occasion, except in one instance, at Carthagena, where Sir Chaloner Ogle quitted his own ship, when she was ordered to stand in, and cannonade the fort of Boca-Chica. In this present attack, all the sea commanders behaved with extraordinary spirit and resolution, particularly the Captains Leslie, Burnet, Gayton, Jekyll, Trelawney, and Shuldam; who, in the hottest tumult of the action, distinguished themselves equally by their courage, impetuosity, and deliberation. About five in the afternoon the fire of the citadel slackened. The Burford and Ber-

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* He shifted his broad pendant on board the Woolwich, as well to direct and keep the transports together in a proper posture for the landing of the troops, as to cover the disembarkation; and also to consult proper measures with the General, who saw the necessity of Mr. Moore's being with him; and requested that he, with the other general officers and engineers, might be admitted on board the Woolwich, in order to consult, and take the earliest opportunity of landing the troops, as the service necessarily required.

wick

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wick were driven out to sea; so that Captain Shuldam, in the Panther, was unsustained; and two batteries played upon the Rippon, Captain Jekyll, who by two in the afternoon silenced the guns of one, called the Morne-rouge; but at the same time could not prevent his ship from running aground. The enemy perceiving her disaster, assembled in great numbers on the hill, and lined the trenches, from whence they poured in a severe fire of Musquetry. The militia afterwards brought up a cannon of eighteen pound ball, and for two hours raked her fore and aft with considerable effect: nevertheless, Captain Jekyll returned the fire with equal courage and perseverance, though his people dropped on every side, until all his grape-shot and wadding were expended, and all his rigging cut to pieces; to crown his misfortune, a box, containing nine hundred cartridges, blew up on the poop, and set the ship on fire; which, however, was soon extinguished. In the mean time, the Captain threw out a signal of distress; to which no regard was paid*, till Captain Leslie, of the Bristol, coming from sea, and observing his situation, ran in between the Rippon and the battery; and engaged with such impetuosity, as made an immediate diversion in favour of Captain Jekyll, whose ship remained aground, notwithstanding all the assistance that could be given, till midnight, when she floated, and escaped from the very jaws of destruction. At seven in the evening, all the other large ships, having silenced the guns to which they had been respectively opposed, joined

* In all probability it was not perceived by the Commodore.

the

the rest of the fleet. The four bombs being anchored near the shore, began to ply the town with shells and carcasses; so that in a little time the houses were in flames, the magazines of gunpowder blew up with the most terrible explosion; and about ten o'clock the whole place blazed out in one general conflagration. Next day, at two in the afternoon, the fleet came to an anchor in the road to Basseterre, where they found the hulls of divers ships which the enemy had set on fire at their approach: several ships turned out and endeavoured to escape, but were intercepted and taken by the English squadron. At five, the troops landed without opposition, and took possession of the town and citadel, which they found entirely abandoned. They learned from a Genoese deserter, that the regular troops of the island consisted of five companies only, the number of the whole not exceeding one hundred men; and that they had lain a train to blow up the powder magazine in the citadel: but had been obliged to retreat with such precipitation, as did not permit them to execute this design. The train was immediately cut off, and the magazine secured. The nails with which they had spiked up their cannon were drilled out by the matrosses; and in the mean time the British colours were hoisted on the parapet. Part of the troops took possession of an advantageous post on an eminence, and part entered the town, which still continued burning with great violence. In the morning, at daybreak, the enemy appeared, to the number of two thousand, about four miles from the town, as if they intended to throw up intrenchments in the neigh-

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neighbourhood of a houſe where the Governor had fixed his head-quarters, declaring he would maintain his ground to the laſt extremity. To this reſolution, indeed, he was encouraged by the nature of the ground, and the neighbourhood of a paſs called the Dos d'Ane, a cleft through a mountainous ridge, opening a communication with Capeſterre, a more level and beautiful part of the iſland. The aſcent from Baſſeterre to this paſs was ſo very ſteep, and the way ſo broken and interrupted by rocks and gullies, that there was no proſpect of attacking it with ſucceſs, except at the firſt landing, when the inhabitants were under the dominion of a panic. They very ſoon recovered their ſpirits and recollection, aſſembled and fortified themſelves among the hills, armed and arrayed their negroes, and affected to hold the invaders at defiance. A flag of truce being ſent, with offers of terms to their Governor, the Chevalier d'Etriel, he rejected them in a letter, with which his ſubſequent conduct but ill agreed *. Indeed

* The letter was to this effect:

To their Excellencies Meſſ. Hopſon and Moore, General Officers of his Britannic Majeſty at Baſſeterre.

"Gentlemen,

"I Have received the letter which your Excellencies have done me the honour to write, of the twenty-fifth. You make me propoſals which could ariſe from nothing but the facility with which you have got poſſeſſion of the little town and citadel of Baſſeterre; for otherwiſe you ought to do me the juſtice to believe they could not be received. You have ſtrength ſufficient to ſubdue the exteriors of the iſland; but, with reſpect to the interiors, the match between us is equal. As to the conſequences that may attend my refuſal, I am perſuaded they will be no other than ſuch as are preſcribed by the laws of war. Should we be diſappointed in this particular, we have

deed from the beginning, his deportment had been ſuch as gave a very unfavourable impreſſion of his character. When the Britiſh ſquadron advanced to the attack, inſtead of viſiting in perſon the citadel and the batteries, in order to encourage and animate his people by his exhortation and example, he retired out of the reach of danger to a diſtant plantation, where he remained a tame ſpectator of the deſtruction in which his principal town and citadel were involved. Next morning, when he ought to have exerted himſelf in preventing the diſembarkation of the Engliſh troops, who had a difficult ſhore and violent ſurf to ſurmount, and when he might have defended the entrenchments and lines which had been made to oppoſe their landing, he abandoned all theſe advantages, and took ſhelter among the mountains that were deemed inacceſſible.

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§ V. But, howſoever deficient the Governor might have been in the article of courage, certain it is the inhabitants behaved with great ſpirit and activity in defence of their country. They continually haraſſed the ſcouring detachments, by firing upon them from woods and ſugar plantations,

have a maſter powerful enough to revenge any injury we may ſuſtain. I am, with reſpect,

"Gentlemen,

"Your moſt obedient ſervant,

"NADAU D'ETREIL."

It is pretty remarkable, that the apprehenſion of cruel uſage from the Engliſh, who are undoubtedly the moſt generous and humane enemies under the ſun, not only prevailed among the common French ſoldiery throughout this whole war, but even infected officers of diſtinction, who ought to have been exempted from theſe prejudices, by a better acquaintance with life, and more liberal turn of thinking.

 which

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which laſt the Engliſh burned about their ears in reſentment. Their armed negroes were very expert in this kind of buſh fighting. The natives or militia appeared in conſiderable parties, and even encountered detached bodies of the Britiſh army. A lady of maſculine courage, whoſe name was Ducharmy, having armed her ſlaves, they made ſeveral bold attempts upon an advanced poſt, occupied by Major Melville, and threw up entrenchments upon a hill oppoſite to the ſtation of this officer, who had all along ſignalized himſelf by his uncommon intrepidity, vigilance, and conduct. At length the works of this virago were ſtormed by a regular detachment, which, after an obſtinate and dangerous conflict, entered the entrenchment ſword in hand, and burned the houſes and plantations. Some of the enemy were killed, and a great number taken. Of the Engliſh detachment twelve ſoldiers were ſlain, and thirty wounded, including three ſubaltern officers, one of whom loſt his arm. The greateſt body of the enemy always appeared at the Governor's head-quarters, where they had raiſed a redoubt, and thrown up entrenchments. From theſe a conſiderable detachment advanced on the 6th day of February, in the morning, towards the citadel, and fell in with an Engliſh party, whom they engaged with great vivacity; but, after a ſhort though warm diſpute, they were obliged to retire, with ſome loſs. Without all doubt, the inhabitants of Guadaloupe purſued the moſt ſenſible plan that could poſſibly have been projected for their own ſafety. Inſtead of hazarding a general engagement againſt regular troops, in which they could

could have no profpect of fuccefs, they refolved to weary them out, by maintaining a kind of petty war in feparate parties, to alarm and harafs the Englifh with hard duty in a fultry climate, where they were but indifferently fupplied with provifion and refrefhment. Nor were their hopes in this particular difappointed. Both the army and the navy were invaded with fevers, and other difeafes, epidemical in thofe hot countries; and the regimental hofpitals were fo crowded, that it was judged convenient to fend five hundred fick men to the ifland of Antigua, were they might be properly attended.

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§ VI. In the mean time, the reduction of the iflanders on the fide of Guadaloupe appearing more and more impracticable, the General refolved to transfer the feat of war to the eaftern and more fertile part of the ifland, called Grand-terre, which, as we have already obferved, was defended by a ftrong battery, called Fort-Louis. In purfuance of this determination, the great fhips were fent round to Grand-terre, in order to reduce this fortification, which they accordingly attacked on the thirteenth day of February. After a fevere cannonading, which lafted fix hours, a body of marines being landed, with the Highlanders *, they drove the enemy from their entrenchments fword in hand; and, taking poffeffion of the fort, hoifted the Englifh colours. In a few days after this exploit, General Hopfon dying at Baffeterre, the chief command devolved on General Barrington,

* A reinforcement of two or three hundred Highlanders had joined the fleet immediately before the troops landed on Guadaloupe.

 who

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who resolved to prosecute the final reduction of the island with vigour and dispatch. As one step towards this conquest, the Commodore ordered two ships of war to cruise off the island of St. Eustatia, and prevent the Dutch traders from assisting the natives of Guadaloupe, whom they had hitherto constantly supplied with provisions, since they retired to the mountains. General Barrington, on the very first day of his command, ordered the troops who were encamped to strike their tents and huts, that the enemy might imagine he intended to remain in this quarter; but in a few days the batteries in and about Basseterre were blown up and destroyed, the detachments recalled from the advanced posts, and the whole army re-embarked, except one regiment, with a detachment of artillery, left in garrison at the citadel, the command of which was bestowed on Colonel Debrisay, an accomplished officer of great experience. The enemy no sooner perceived the coast clear than they descended from the hills, and endeavoured to take possession of the town, from which however they were driven by the fire of the citadel. They afterwards erected a battery, from whence they annoyed this fortification both with shot and shells, and even threatened a regular attack; but as often as they approached the place, they were repulsed by sallies from the castle*. In the midst of those hostilities, the gallant Debrisay, together with Major Trollop, one Lieutenant, two Bombardiers, and several common soldiers, were blown up, and perished, by the explosion of a powder-

* The battery which they had raised was attacked at noon, taken, and destroyed by Captain Blomer, of the sixty-first regiment.

magazine

magazine at the flanked angle of the ſouth-eaſt baſtion. The confuſion neceſſarily produced by ſuch an unfortunate accident, encouraged the enemy to come pouring down from the hills, in order to make their advantage of the diſaſter; but they were ſoon repulſed by the fire of the garriſon. The General, being made acquainted with the fate of Colonel Debriſay, conferred the government of the fort upon Major Melville, and ſent thither the chief engineer to repair and improve the fortifications.

§ VII. In the mean time, Commodore Moore having received certain intelligence that Monſ. de Bompart had arrived at Martinique, with a ſquadron conſiſting of eight ſail of the line and three frigates, having on board a whole battalion of Swiſs, and ſome other troops, to reinforce the garriſons of the iſland, he called in his cruiſers, and ſailed immediately to the bay of Dominique, an iſland to windward, at the diſtance of nine leagues from Guadaloupe, whence he could always ſail to oppoſe any deſign which the French Commander might form againſt the operations of the Britiſh armaments. For what reaſon Mr. Moore did not ſail immediately to the bay of Port-Royal in Martinique, where he knew the French ſquadron lay at anchor, we ſhall not pretend to determine. Had he taken that ſtep, M. Bompart muſt either have given him battle, or retired into the Carenage, behind the citadel; in which laſt caſe, the Engliſh Commander might have anchored between Pigeon-iſland and Fort-Negro, and thus blocked him up effectually. By retiring to Dominique, he left the ſea open to French privateers,

 who

BOOK III. 1759. who roved along the coasts of these islands, and in a very little time carried into Martinique above fourscore merchant-ships belonging to the subjects of Great-Britain. These continual depredations committed under the nose of the English Commodore, irritated the planters of the English islands, some of whom are said to have circulated unfavourable reports of that gentleman's character *.

§ VIII. General Barrington being left with no more than one ship of forty guns for the protection of the transports, formed a plan of prosecuting the war in Guadaloupe by detachments, and the success fully answered his expectation. He determined to make a descent on the division of the island called Grand-terre, and for that purpose allotted six hundred men; who, under the command of Colonel Crump, landed between the towns of St. Anne and St. François; and destroyed some

* The reasons assigned by the Commodore for his conduct in this particular are these:—The bay of Dominique was the only place in which he could rendezvous and unite his squadron. Here he refreshed his men, who were grown sickly in consequence of subsisting on salt provision. Here he supplied his ships with plenty of fresh water. Here he had intercourse once or twice every day with General Barrington, by means of small vessels which passed and repassed from one island to the other. By remaining in this situation, he likewise maintained a communication with the English Leeward Islands, which being in a defenceless condition, their inhabitants were constantly soliciting the Commodore's protection; and here he supported the army, the Commander of which was unwilling that he should remove to a greater distance. Had he sailed to Port-Royal, he would have found the enemy's squadron so disposed, that he could not have attacked them, unless M. de Bompart had been inclined to hazard an action. Had he anchored in the bay, all his cruisers must have been employed in conveying provision and stores to the squadron. There he could not have procured either fresh provisions or water; nor could he have had any communication with, or intelligence from, the army in th Leeward Islands, in less than eight or ten days

batteries

batteries of the enemy, from whom he ſuſtained very little oppoſition. While he was thus employed, a detachment of three hundred men attacked the town of Goſier, which, notwithſtanding a ſevere fire, they took by ſtorm, drove the garriſon into the woods, ſet fire to the place, and demoliſhed the battery and entrenchment raiſed for its defence. This ſervice being happily performed, the detachment was ordered to force their way to Fort-Louis, while the garriſon of that caſtle was directed to make two ſallies, in order to favour their irruption. They accordingly penetrated, with ſome loſs ſuſtained in forcing a ſtrong paſs, and took poſſeſſion of a battery which the enemy had raiſed againſt the Engliſh camp, in the neighbourhood of Fort-Louis. The General, having hitherto ſucceeded in his deſigns, formed the ſcheme of ſurpriſing at one time the three towns of Petit-bourg, Gonoyave, and St. Mary, ſituated on the Baſſeterre ſide of the little Cul de Sac, and committed the execution of it to the Colonels Clump and Clavering: but the night appointed for the ſervice proved exceedingly dark and tempeſtuous; and the Negro conductors were ſo frightened, that they ran ſeveral of the flat-bottomed boats on the ſhoals that ſkirt this part of the iſland. Colonel Clavering landed with about eighty men; but found himſelf ſo entangled with mangrove trees, and the mud ſo impaſſably deep, that he was obliged to re-embark, though not before the enemy had diſcovered his deſign. This project having miſcarried, the General detached the ſame commanders, whoſe gallantry and conduct cannot be ſufficiently applauded, with a

BOOK III. 1759. detachment of fifteen hundred men, including one hundred and fifty volunteers from Antigua, to land in a bay not far from the town of Arnonville, at the bottom of the little Cul de Sac under the protection of his Majesty's ship Woolwich. The enemy made no opposition to their landing; but retreated, as the English advanced, to a strong entrenchment thrown up behind the river Licorne, a post of the utmost importance, as it covered the whole country as far as the bay of Mahaut, where provisions and supplies of all sorts were landed from St. Eustatia. The river was rendered inaccessible, by a morass covered with mangroves, except at two narrow passes, which they had fortified with a redoubt, and entrenchments well pallisaded, mounted with cannon, and defended by a numerous militia: besides, the narrow roads, through which only they could be attacked, were intersected with deep and wide ditches. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the English Commanders determined to hazard an assault. While four field-pieces and two howitzers maintained a constant fire upon the top of the entrenchments, the regiment of Duroure and the Highlanders advanced under this cover, firing by platoons with the utmost regularity. The enemy, intimidated by their cool and resolute behaviour, began to abandon the first entrenchment on the left. Then the Highlanders drawing their swords, and sustained by part of the regiment, threw themselves in with their usual impetuosity, and followed the fugitives pell-mell into the redoubt, of which they took possession: but they still maintained their ground within the entrenchments on the right, from whence

whence they annoyed the aſſailants both with muſketry and cannon. In half an hour, an occaſional bridge being made, the Engliſh troops paſſed the river, in order to attack this poſt, which the enemy abandoned with precipitation; notwithſtanding all their haſte, however, about ſeventy were taken priſoners, and among thoſe ſome of the moſt conſiderable inhabitants of the iſland. This advantage coſt the Engliſh two officers and thirteen men killed, and above fifty wounded.

§ IX. The roads being mended for the paſſage of the artillery, the troops advanced towards Petit-bourg, haraſſed in their march by flying bodies of the enemy, and arrived late at night on the banks of the river Lizarde, the only ford of which the French had fortified with ſtrong entrenchments, protected by a battery of four cannon, erected on a riſing ground in their rear. Colonel Clavering, while he amuſed them all night at this place by a conſtant fire into their lines, tranſported in two canoes, which he launched about a mile and a half farther down the river, a ſufficient number of troops, by day-break, to attack them on the other ſide in flank, while he advanced in front at the head of his little army; but they did not think proper to ſuſtain the aſſault. On the contrary, they no ſooner perceived his intention, than they forſook the poſt, and fled without order. Colonel Clavering, having paſſed the river, purſued them to Petit-bourg, which they had alſo fortified; and here he found Captain Uvedale, of the Grenada bomb-ketch, throwing ſhells into the redoubt. He forthwith ſent detachments to occupy the neighbouring heights; a cir-

cumſtance

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cumſtance which the enemy no ſooner obſerved, than they deſerted the place, and retired with great expedition. On the fifteenth day of April Captain Steel deſtroyed a battery at Gonoyave, a ſtrong poſt, which, though it might have been defended againſt an army, the French abandoned at his approach, after having made a haſty diſcharge of their artillery. At the ſame time Colonel Crump was detached with ſeven hundred men to the bay of Mahaut, where he burned the town and batteries, which he found abandoned, together with a vaſt quantity of proviſions, which had been brought from the iſland of St. Euſtatia. Colonel Clavering, having left a ſmall garriſon at Petitbourg, began his march on the twentieth day of the month towards St. Mary's, where he underſtood the enemy had collected their whole force, thrown up entrenchments, and raiſed barricadoes: but they had left their rear unguarded. The Engliſh Commander immediately detached Colonel Barlow, with a body of troops, to attack them from that quarter, while he himſelf advanced againſt the front of their entrenchment. They ſtood but one cannon-ſhot, and then fled to their lines and batteries at St. Mary's, the flanks of which were covered with woods and precipices. When they perceived the Engliſh troops endeavouring to ſurmount theſe difficulties, and turn their lines, they quitted them, in order to oppoſe the deſign, and were immediately attacked with ſuch vivacity, in the face of a ſevere fire of muſketry and cannon, that they abandoned their ground, and fled in the utmoſt confuſion, leaving the field and all their artillery to the victors, who

took up their quarters for that night at St. Mary's. Next day they entered the charming country of Capesterre, where eight hundred and seventy negroes belonging to one planter surrendered at discretion. Here Colonel Clavering was met by Messieurs de Clainvilliers and Duqueruy, deputed by the principal inhabitants of the island to know what capitulation would be granted. These he conducted to Petit-bourg, where they were presented to General Barrington; who considering the absence of the fleet, the small number of his forces daily diminishing, the difficulty of the country, and the possibility of the enemy's being reinforced from Martinique, wisely took the advantage of the present panic, and settled terms of capitulation without delay. The sanity of this resolution soon appeared. The inhabitants had just signed the agreement, when a messenger arrived in their camp, with information that M. de Beauharnois, the General of the French islands, had landed at St. Anne's, to the windward, with a reinforcement from Martinique, consisting of six hundred regulars from Europe, about fifteen hundred volunteers, besides a great number of the militia drafted from the companies of Martinique, with a great supply of arms and ammunition, mortars and artillery, under convoy of the squadron commanded by M. de Bompart; who no sooner learned that the capitulation was signed, than he re-embarked the troops and stores with all possible expedition, and returned to Martinique. Thus we see the conquest of this important island, which is said to produce a greater quantity of sugar than is made in any of the English plantations, was as much

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much owing to accident as to the valour of the troops and the conduct of the General: for, had the reinforcement arrived an hour fooner than it actually landed, in all probability the Englifh would have found it impracticable to finifh the reduction of Guadaloupe. Be that as it may, the natives certainly deferved great commendation, not only for perfevering fo gallantly in defence of their country, but alfo for their fortitude in bearing every fpecies of diftrefs. They now quitted the Dos d'Ane, and all their other pofts, and returned to their refpective habitations. The town of Bafleterre being reduced to a heap of afhes, the inhabitants began to clear away the rubbifh, and erect occafional fheds, where they refumed their feveral occupations with that good humour fo peculiar to the French nation; and General Barrington humanely indulged them with all the affiftance in his power.

§ X. The fmall iflands of Defeada, Los Santos, and Petit-terre were comprifed in the capitulation of Guadaloupe. The inhabitants of Marigalante, which lies about three leagues to the fouth-eaft of Grand-terre, extending twenty miles in length, fifteen in breadth, flat and fertile, but poorly watered and ill fortified, having refufed to fubmit when fummoned by the fquadron to furrender, General Barrington refolved to reduce them by force. He embarked a body of troops on board of tranfports, which failed thither under convoy of three fhips of war and two bomb veffels from Prince Rupert's Bay, and at their appearance the iflanders fubmitting, received an Englifh garrifon. Before this period, Commodore Moore having

received intelligence that M. de Bompart had failed from Martinique, with a defign to land a reinforcement on Guadaloupe, and that his fquadron was feen feven leagues to windward of Marigalante, he failed from Prince Rupert's Bay, and turned to windward. After having been beating about for five days to very little purpofe, he received notice from one of his cruifers, that the French Admiral had returned to Martinique; upon which information he retired quietly to his former ftation in the bay of Dominique, the people of which were fo infolent as to affirm, in derifion, that the Englifh fquadron failed on one fide of the ifland, and the French upon the other, that they might be fure of not meeting; but this, without doubt, was an impudent calumny*.

§ XI. General Barrington, having happily finifhed the conqueft of Guadaloupe, gave notice to the Commodore, that he intended to fend back part of the troops with the tranfports, to England, about the beginning of July. In confequence of this intimation, Mr. Moore failed with his fquadron to Baffeterre road, where he was

* The Commodore declared that he carried a prefs-fail night and day, in order to come up with the French fquadron, and took every ftep that could be devifed for that purpofe. He fays, if he had purfued any other courfe, the French Commander might have run into the road of St. Kitt's, and deftroyed or taken a great number of merchant-fhips which were then loading with fugar for England.

He fays he tried every ftratagem he could contrive for bringing M. de Bompart to action. He even fent away part of his fquadron out of fight of the inhabitants of Dominique, that they might reprefent to their friends at Martinique his force much inferior to what it really was; but this expedient had no effect upon M. de Bompart, who made the beft of his way to Cape Francois, on the ifland of Hifpaniola.

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Roebuck

Roebuck in the latter end of June, and took his departure for England. About a month after, the tranſports, under Convoy of Captain Hughes, with a ſmall ſquadron, ſet ſail for Great Britain; while Commodore Moore, with his large fleet, directed his courſe to Antigua.

§ XII. While this armament had been employed in the conqueſt of Guadaloupe, North-America exhibited ſtill more ſanguinary ſcenes of war and devaſtation; which in order properly to introduce, it will be neceſſary to explain the ſteps that were taken on this continent, previous to this campaign. In October of the preceding year, a grand aſſembly was held at Eaſton, about ninety miles from Philadelphia; and there peace was eſtabliſhed, by a formal treaty, between Great-Britain and the ſeveral nations of Indians inhabiting the country between the Apalachian Mountains and the Lakes. The Twightwees however, ſettled between the river Ohio and the Lakes, did not aſſiſt at thistr eaty, though ſome ſteps had been taken towards an alliance with that people. The conferences were managed by the Governors, of Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, accompanied by Sir William Johnſton's deputy for Indian affairs, four members of the council of Pennſylvania, ſix members of the aſſembly, two agents for the province of New-Jerſey, a great number of planters and citizens of Philadelphia, chiefly Quakers. They were met by the deputies and chiefs of the Mohawks, Oneidoes, Onondagoes, Cayugas, Senecas, Tuſcaroras, Nanticoques, and Conoys, the Tuteloes, Chugnues, Delawares, and Unamies. The Miniſinks, Mohicons, and Wappingers; the whole

BOOK III. 1759. whole number, including their women and children, amounting to five hundred. Some of the Six Nations, thinking themselves aggrieved by the British colonists, who had imprisoned certain individuals of their nation, and had killed a few, and treated others with contempt, did not fail to express their resentment, which had been artfully fomented by the French emissaries, even into an open rupture. The Delawares and Minisinks, in particular, complained that the English had encroached upon their lands, and on that account were provoked to hostilities: but their chief, Teedyuscung, had made overtures of peace; and in the character of Ambassador from all the Ten Nations, had been very instrumental in forming this assembly. The chiefs of the Six Nations, though very well disposed to peace, took umbrage at the importance assumed by one of the Delawares, over whom, as their descendants, they exercise a kind of parental authority; and on this occasion they made no scruple to disclose their dissatisfaction. The business, therefore, of the English Governors at this congress, was to ascertain the limits of the lands in dispute, reconcile the Six Nations with their nephews the Delawares, remove every cause of misunderstanding between the English and the Indians, detach these savages entirely from the French interest, establish a firm peace, and induce them to exert their influence in persuading the Twightwees to accede to this treaty. Those Indians, though possessed of few ideas, circumscribed in their mental faculties, stupid, brutal, and ferocious, conduct themselves nevertheless, in matters of importance to the community,

munity, by the general maxims of reafon and juftice; and their treaties are always founded upon good fenfe, conveyed in a very ridiculous manner. Their language is guttural, harfh, and polyfyllabical; and their fpeech confifts of hyperbolical metaphors and fimilies, which inveft it with an air of dignity, and heighten the expreffion. They manage their conferences by means of wampum, a kind of bead, formed of a hard fhell, either in fingle ftrings, or fewed in broad belts of different dimenfions, according to the importance of the fubject. Every propofition is offered, every anfwer made, every promife corroborated, every declaration attefted, and every treaty confirmed, by producing and interchanging thefe belts of wampum. The conferences were continued from the eighth to the twenty-fixth day of October, when every article was fettled to the mutual fatisfaction of all parties. The Indian deputies were gratified with a valuable prefent, confifting of looking-glaffes, knives, tobacco-boxes, fleeve-buttons, thimbles, fheers, gun-locks, ivory combs, fhirts, fhoes, ftockings, hats, caps, handkerchiefs, thread, clothes, blankets, gartering, ferges, watch-coats, and a few fuits of laced clothes for their chieftains. To crown their happinefs, the ftores of rum were opened: they drank themfelves into a ftate of brutal intoxication, and next day returned in peace to their refpective places of habitation.

§ XIII. This treaty with the Indians, who had been debauched from the intereft of Great-Britain, aufpicioufly paved the way for thofe operations which had been projected againft the French

 fettlements

BOOK III. 1759. ſettlements in Canada. Inſtead of employing the whole ſtrength of the Britiſh arms in North-America againſt one object, the miniſtry propoſed to divide the forces, and make impreſſions on three different parts at once, that the enemy might be divided, diſtracted, and weakened, and the conqueſt of Canada completed in one campaign. That the ſucceſs might be the more certain, the different expeditions were planned in ſuch a manner as to co-operate with each other, and even join occaſionally; ſo practicable was it thought for them to maintain ſuch a correſpondence as would admit of a junction of this nature. The project of this campaign imported, that General Wolfe, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo eminently in the ſiege of Louiſbourg, ſhould proceed up the river St. Laurence, as ſoon as the navigation ſhould be clear of ice, with a body of eight thouſand men, and a conſiderable ſquadron of ſhips from England, to undertake the ſiege of Quebec, the capital of Canada: that General Amherſt, who commanded in chief, ſhould, with another army of regular troops and provincials, amounting to twelve thouſand men, reduce Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, croſs the lake Champlain, and, proceeding along the river Richelieu to the banks of the river St. Laurence, join General Wolfe in the ſiege of Quebec: that Brigadier-General Prideaux, with a third body, reinforced with a conſiderable number of friendly Indians, aſſembled by the influence and under the command of Sir William Johnſton, ſhould inveſt the French fort erected by the fall or cataract of Niagara, which was certainly the moſt important

poſt

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poſt of all French America, as it in a manner commanded all the interior parts of that vaſt continent. It overawed the whole country of the Six Nations, who were cajoled into a tame acquieſcence in its being built on their territory: it ſecured all the inland trade, the navigation of the great lakes, the communication between Canada and Louiſiana, and opened a paſſage for inroads into the colonies of Great-Britain. It was propoſed that the Britiſh forces, having reduced Niagara, ſhould be embarked on the lake Ontario, fall down the river St. Laurence, beſiege and take Montreal, and then join or co-operate with Amherſt's army. Beſides theſe larger armaments, Colonel Stanwix commanded a ſmaller detachment for reducing ſmaller forts, and ſcouring the banks of the lake Ontario. How far this project was founded on reaſon and military knowledge, may be judged by the following particulars, of which the projectors were not ignorant. The navigation of the river St. Laurence is dangerous and uncertain. The city of Quebec was remarkably ſtrong from ſituation and fortification, from the bravery of the inhabitants, and the number of the garriſon. Monſieur de Montcalm, an officer of great courage and activity, kept the field between Montreal and Quebec, with a body of eight or ten thouſand men, conſiſting of regular troops and diſciplined militia, reinforced by a conſiderable number of armed Indians; and another body of reſerve hovered in the neighbourhood of Montreal, which was the reſidence of Monſieur de Vaudreuil, Governor-General of Canada. The garriſon of Niagara conſiſted of above

ſix

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ſix hundred men; the march to it was tedious and embarraſſed; and Monſieur de Levi ſcoured the country with a flying detachment, well acquainted with all the woods and paſſes. With reſpect to General Amherſt's ſhare of the plan, the forts of Ticonderoga and Crown-Point ſtood in his way. The enemy were maſters of the lake Champlain, and poſſeſſed the ſtrong fort of Chambly, by the fall of the river Richelieu, which defended the paſs to the river St. Laurence. Even had theſe obſtacles been removed, it was hardly poſſible that he and Mr. Wolfe ſhould arrive at Quebec in the ſame inſtant of time. The firſt that reached it, far from being in a condition to undertake the ſiege of Quebec, would have run the riſk of being engaged and defeated by the covering army; in which caſe, the other body muſt have been expoſed to the moſt imminent hazard of deſtruction, in the midſt of an enemy's country, far diſtant from any place of ſafety to which it could retreat. Had theſe diſaſters happened (and, according to the experience of war, they were the natural conſequences of the ſcheme), the troops at Niagara would, in all probability, have fallen an eaſy ſacrifice, unleſs they had been ſo fortunate as to receive intelligence time enough to accompliſh their retreat before they could be intercepted. The deſign would, we apprehend, have been more juſtifiable, or at leaſt not ſo liable to objection, had Mr. Amherſt left two or three regiments to protect the frontiers of New-York, and, joining Mr. Wolfe with the reſt, ſailed up the river St. Laurence to beſiege Quebec. Even in that caſe the whole number of his troops would not have been

been sufficient, according to the practice of war, to invest the place, and cope with the covering enemy. Nevertheless, had the enterprize succeeded, Montcalm must either have hazarded an engagement against great odds, or retired farther into the country: then the rout would have been open by land and water to Montreal, which could have made little resistance. The two principal towns being taken, and the navigation of the river St. Laurence blocked up, all the dependent forts must have surrendered at discretion, except Niagara, which there was a bare possibility of supplying at an incredible trouble and expence, from the distant Mississippi; but, even then, it might have been besieged in form, and easily reduced. Whatever defects there might have been in the plan, the execution, though it miscarried in some essential points, was attended with surprising success. The same good fortune that prospered the British arms so remarkably in the conquest of Guadaloupe, seemed to interpose still more astonishingly in their favour at Quebec, the siege of which we shall record in its proper place. At present, we must attend the operations of General Amherst, whose separate army was first in motion, though such impediments were thrown in his way as greatly retarded the progress of his operations; impediments said to have arisen from the pride, insolence, and obstinacy of certain individuals, who possessed great influence in that part of the world, and employed it all to thwart the service of their country.

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§ XIV. The summer was already far advanced before General Amherst could pass lake George

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with his forces, although they met with no opposition, and reached the neighbourhood of Ticonderoga, where, in the preceding year, the British troops had sustained such a terrible disaster. At first the enemy seemed determined to defend this fortress: but perceiving the English Commander resolute, cautious, and well prepared for undertaking the siege; having, moreover, orders to retreat from place to place, towards the centre of operations at Quebec, rather than run the least risk of being made prisoners of war, they, in the night of July the twenty-seventh, abandoned the post after having in some measure dismantled the fortifications; and retired to Crown-Point, a fort situated on the verge of lake Champlain. General Amherst having taken possession of this important post, which effectually covered the frontiers of New-York, and secured to himself a safe retreat in case of necessity, ordered the works to be repaired, and allotted a strong garrison for its defence. This acquisition, however, was not made without the loss of a brave accomplished young officer, Colonel Roger Townshend, who in reconnoitring the fort, was killed with a cannon-shot, and fell near the same spot which in the former year had been enriched with the blood of the gallant Lord Howe, whom he strongly resembled in the circumstances of birth, age, qualifications, and character.

§ XV. While the General superintended the repairs of Ticonderoga, and the men were employed in preparing batteaux and other vessels, his scouting parties hovered in the neighbourhood of Crown-Point, in order to watch the motions of the

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the enemy. From one of these detachments he received intelligence, on the first day of August, that the enemy had retired from Crown-Point. He immediately detached a body of rangers before him to take possession of the place: then he embarked with the rest of the army; and on the fourth day of the month landed at the fort, where the troops were immediately encamped. His next care was to lay the foundation of a new fort, to be maintained for the further security of the British dominions in that part of the country; and particularly for preventing the inroads of scalping parties, by whom the plantations had been dreadfully infested. Here information was received that the enemy had retired to the Isle aux Noix, at the other end of the Lake Champlain, five leagues on the hither side of St. John's; that their force encamped in that place, under the command of M. de Burlemaque, consisted of three battalions and five piquets of regular troops, with Canadians and marines, amounting in the whole to three thousand five huudred effective men, provided with a numerous artillery; and that the Lake was occupied by four large vessels, mounted with cannon, and manned with piquets of different regiments, under the command and direction of M. Le Brass, a Captain in the French navy, assisted by M. De Rigal, and other sea officers. In consequence of this intimation, General Amherst, who had for some time employed Captain Loring to superintend the building of vessels at Ticonderoga, being resolved to have the superiority on the Lake, directed the Captain to build with all possible expedition a sloop of sixteen guns, and a radeau eighty-four

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New Hampſhire; and in making diſpoſitions for the winter-quarters of his troops, ſo as to protect the country from the inroads of the enemy. CHAP. XI. 1759.

§ XVI. During this whole ſummer he received not the leaſt intelligence of Mr. Wolfe's operations, except a few hints in ſome letters relating to the exchange of priſoners, that came from the French General, Montcalm, who gave him to underſtand that Mr. Wolfe had landed in the neighbourhood of Quebec, and ſeemed determined to undertake the ſiege of that city; that he had honoured him (the French General) with ſeveral notes, ſometimes couched in a ſoothing ſtrain, ſometimes filled with threats; that the French army intended to give him battle, and a few days would determine the fate of Quebec. Though Mr. Amherſt was ignorant of the proceedings of the Quebec ſquadron, his communication continued open with the forces which undertook the ſiege of Niagara; and he received an account of their ſucceſs before he had quitted the lines of Ticonderoga. General Prideaux, with his body of troops, reinforced by the Indian auxiliaries under Sir William Johnſon, advanced to the cataract of Niagara, without being expoſed to the leaſt inconvenience on his march; and inveſting the French fortreſs about the middle of July, carried on his approaches with great vigour till the twentieth day of that month, when, viſiting the trenches, he was unfortunately ſlain by the burſting of a cohorn. Mr. Amherſt was no ſooner informed of his diſaſter, than he detached Brigadier-General Gage from Ticonderoga, to aſſume the command of that army. In the mean time, it devolved

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devolved on Sir William Johnſon, who happily proſecuted the plan of his predeceſſor with all the ſucceſs that could have been deſired. The enemy, alarmed with the apprehenſion of loſing a place of ſuch importance, reſolved to exert their endeavours for its relief. They aſſembled a body of regular troops, amounting to twelve hundred men, drawn from Detrôit, Venango, and Preſque Iſle; and theſe, with a number of Indian auxiliaries, were detached under the command of Monſieur D'Aubry, on an attempt to reinforce the garriſon of Niagara. Sir William Johnſon having received intelligence of their deſign, made a diſpoſition to intercept them in their march. In the evening he ordered the light infantry and picquets to poſt themſelves to the left, on the road leading from Niagara Falls to the fortreſs: theſe were reinforced in the morning with the grenadiers, and part of the forty-ſixth regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Maſſey; and another regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Farquhar, was poſted at the tail of the works, in order to ſupport the guard of the trenches. About eight in the morning, the enemy being in ſight, the Indians in the Engliſh army advanced to ſpeak with their countrymen who ſerved under the French banners; but this conference was declined by the enemy. Then the French Indians having uttered the horrible ſcream called the war-whoop, which by this time had loſt its effect among the Britiſh forces, the enemy began the action with impetuoſity: but they met with ſuch a hot reception in front, while the Indian auxiliaries fell upon their flanks, that in a little more than half an hour their whole army was routed,

routed, their General, with all his officers, taken, and the purfuit continued through the woods for feveral miles, with confiderable flaughter. This battle, which happened on the twenty-fourth day of July, having been fought in fight of the French garrifon at Niagara, Sir William Johnfon fent Major Harvey with a trumpet to the commanding officer, to prefent him with a lift of feventeen officers taken in the engagement, and to exhort him to furrender before more blood was fhed, while he had it in his power to reftrain the Indians. The Commandant, having certified himfelf of the truth, by fending an officer to vifit the prifoners, agreed to treat, and in a few hours the capitulation was ratified. The garrifon, confifting of fix hundred and feven effective men, marched out with the honours of war, in order to be embarked in veffels on the Lake, and conveyed in the moft expeditious manner to New-York. They laid down their arms when they embarked; but were permitted to keep their baggage, and by proper efcorte protected from the favage infolence and rapacity of the Indians. All the women were conducted, at their own requeft, to Montreal; and the fick and wounded, who could not bear the fatigue of travelling, were treated with humanity. This was the fecond complete victory obtained on the continent of North-America, in the courfe of the fame war, by Sir William Johnfon, who, without the help of a military education, fucceeded fo fignally in the field by dint of innate courage and natural fagacity. What remarkably characterizes thefe battles, is the circumftance of his having taken in both the commanders of the enemy. In-

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§ XVII. The reduction of Niagara, and the poſſeſſion of Crown-Point, were exploits much more eaſily achieved than the conqueſt of Quebec, the great object to which all theſe operations were ſubordinate. Of that we now come to give the detail fraught with ſingular adventures and ſurpriſing events; in the courſe of which a noble ſpirit of enterprize was diſplayed, and the ſcenes of war were exhibited in all the variety of deſolation. It was about the middle of February that a conſiderable ſquadron ſailed from England for Cape-Breton, under the command of Admiral Saunders and Holmes, two gentlemen of worth and probity, who had on ſeveral occaſions ſignalized their courage and conduct in the ſervice of their country. By the twenty-firſt day of April they were in ſight of Louiſbourg; but the harbour was blocked up with ice in ſuch a manner, that they were obliged to bear away for Halifax in Nova-Scotia. From

hence Rear-Admiral Durell was detached, with a ſmall ſquadron, to ſail up the river St. Laurence as far as the Iſle de Coudres, in order to intercept any ſupplies from France intended for Quebec: he accordingly took two ſtore-ſhips; but he was anticipated by ſeventeen ſail, laden with proviſion, ſtores, and ſome recruits, under convoy of three frigates, which had already reached the capital of Canada. Meanwhile Admiral Saunders arrived at Louiſbourg; and the troops being embarked, to the number of eight thouſand, proceeded up the river without further delay. The operations by land were entruſted to the conduct of Major-General James Wolfe, whoſe talents had ſhone with ſuch ſuperior luſtre at the ſiege of Louiſbourg; and his ſubordinates in command were the Brigadiers Monckton, Townſhend, and Murray; all four in the flower of their age, who had ſtudied the military art with equal eagerneſs and proficiency, and, though young in years, were old in experience. The firſt was a ſoldier by deſcent, the ſon of Major-General Wolfe, a veteran officer of acknowledged capacity: the other three reſembled each other, not only in years, qualifications, and ſtation, but alſo in family rank, all three being the ſons of noblemen. The ſituation of Brigadier Townſhend was ſingular: he had ſerved abroad in the laſt war with reputation, and reſigned his commiſſion during the peace, in diſdain at ſome hard uſage he had ſuſtained from his ſuperiors. That his military talents, however, might not be loſt to his country, he exerciſed them with equal ſpirit and perſeverance in projecting and promoting the plan of a national militia. When the command and

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and direction of the army devolved to a new leader, so predominant in his breast was the spirit of patriotism and the love of glory, that though heir apparent to a British peerage, possessed of a very affluent fortune, remarkably dear to his acquaintance, and solicited to a life of quiet by every allurement of domestic felicity, he waved these considerations: he burst from all entanglements; profered his services to his Sovereign; exposed himself to the perils of a disagreeable voyage, the rigours of a severe climate, and the hazard of a campaign peculiarly fraught with toil, danger, and difficulty.

§ XVIII. The armament intended for Quebec sailed up the river St. Laurence, without having met with any interruption, or having perceived any of those difficulties and perils with which it had been reported that the navigation of it was attended. Their good fortune in this particular, indeed, was owing to some excellent charts of the river, which had been found in vessels taken from the enemy. About the latter end of June the land-forces were disembarked in two divisions upon the isle of Orleans, situated a little below Quebec, a large fertile island, well cultivated, producing plenty of grain, abounding with people, villages, and plantations. General Wolfe no sooner landed on the island of Orleans, than he distributed a manifesto among the French colonists, giving them to understand that the King his master, justly exasperated against the French Monarch, had equipped a considerable armament in order to humble his pride, and was determined to reduce the most considerable French settlements in America. He declared

declared it was not againſt the induſtrious peaſants, their wives and children, nor againſt the miniſters of religion, that he intended to make war; on the contrary, he lamented the misfortunes to which they muſt be expoſed by the quarrel; he offered them his protection; and promiſed to maintain them in their temporal poſſeſſions, as well as in the free exerciſe of their religion, provided they would remain quiet, and take no part in the difference between the two crowns. He obſerved that the Engliſh were maſters of the river St. Laurence, ſo as to intercept all ſuccours from Europe; and had, beſides, a powerful army on the continent, under the command of General Amherſt. He affirmed that the reſolution they ought to take was neither difficult nor doubtful; as the utmoſt exertion of their valour would be uſeleſs, and ſerve only to deprive them of the advantages which they might reap from their neutrality. He reminded them that the cruelties exerciſed by the French upon the ſubjects of Great-Britain in America would excuſe the moſt ſevere repriſals; but Britons were too generous to follow ſuch barbarous examples. He again offered to the Canadians the ſweets of peace, amidſt the horrors of war; and left it to themſelves to determine their own fate by their own conduct. He expreſſed his hope that the world would do him juſtice, ſhould they oblige him, by rejecting theſe favourable terms, to adopt violent meaſures. He expatiated upon the ſtrength and power, as well as upon the generoſity, of Great-Britain, in thus ſtretching out the hand of humanity; a hand ready to aſſiſt them on all occaſions, even when France was by her weakneſs

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* The operation of ſcalping, which, to the ſhame of both nations, was encouraged both by French and Engliſh, the ſavages performed in this manner:—The hapleſs victim being diſabled, or diſarmed, the Indian, with a ſharp knife, provided and worn for the purpoſe, makes a circular inciſion to the bone round the upper part of the head, and tears off the ſcalp with his fingers. Previous to this execution, he generally diſpatches the priſoner by repeated blows on the head, with the hammer-ſide of the inſtrument called a tomahawk: but ſometimes they ſave themſelves the trouble, and ſometimes the blows prove ineffectual; ſo that the miſerable patient is found alive, groaning in the utmoſt agony of torture. The Indian ſtrings the ſcalps he has procured, to be produced as a teſtimony of his prowelſs, and receives a premium for each from the nation under whoſe banners he has been enliſted.

deſired

desired the French colonists and Indians might be restrained within due bounds, otherwise he would burn their villages, desolate their plantations, and retaliate upon the persons of his prisoners whatever cruelties should, in the sequel, be committed on the soldiers or subjects of his master. In all probability the French General's authority was not sufficient to bridle the ferocity of the savages, who continued to scalp and murder, with the most brutal appetite for blood and revenge; so that Mr. Wolfe, in order to intimidate the enemy into a cessation of these outrages, found it necessary to connive at some irregularities in the way of retaliation.

§ XIX. M. de Montcalm, who commanded the French troops, though superior in number to the invaders, very wisely resolved to depend upon the natural strength of the country, which appeared almost insurmountable, and had carefully taken all his precautions of defence. The city of Quebec was tolerably fortified, secured with a numerous garrison, and plentifully supplied with provision and ammunition. Montcalm had reinforced the troops of the colony with five regular battalions formed of the best of the inhabitants, completely disciplined all the Canadians of the neighbourhood capable of bearing arms, and several tribes of savages. With this army he had taken the field in a very advantageous situation, encamped along the shore of Beaufort, from the river St. Charles to the Falls of Montmorenci, every accessible part being deeply entrenched. To undertake the siege of Quebec against such odds and advantages, was not only a deviation from the established maxims

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tery being finiſhed without further interruption, the cannons and mortars began to play with ſuch ſucceſs, that in a little time the upper town was conſiderably damaged, and the lower town reduced to a heap of rubbiſh.

§ XX. In the mean time, the fleet was expoſed to the moſt imminent danger. Immediately after the troops had been landed on the iſland of Orleans, the wind increaſed to a furious ſtorm, which blew with ſuch violence, that many tranſports ran foul of one another, and were diſabled. A number of boats and ſmall craft foundered, and divers large ſhips loſt their anchors. The enemy reſolving to take advantage of the confuſion which they imagined this diſaſter muſt have produced, prepared ſeven fire-ſhips; and at midnight ſent them down from Quebec among the tranſports, which lay ſo thick as to cover the whole ſurface of the river. The ſcheme, though well contrived, and ſeaſonably executed, was entirely defeated by the deliberation of the Britiſh Admiral, and the dexterity of his mariners, who reſolutely boarded the fire-ſhips, and towed them faſt aground, where they lay burning to the water's edge, without having done the leaſt prejudice to the Engliſh ſquadron. On the very ſame day of the ſucceeding month, they ſent down a raft of fire-ſhips, or radeaux, which were likewiſe conſumed without producing any effect.

§ XXI. The works for the ſecurity of the hoſpital and the ſtores, on the iſland of Orleans, being finiſhed, the Britiſh forces croſſed the north channel in boats; and, landing under cover of two ſloops, encamped on the ſide of the river of Montmorenci, which divided them from the left of the enemy.

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Next morning a company of rangers, poſted in a wood to cover ſome workmen, were attacked by the French Indians, and totally defeated; however, the neareſt troops advancing, repulſed the Indians in their turn with conſiderable loſs. The reaſons that induced General Wolfe to chuſe this ſituation by the Falls of Montmorenci, in which he was divided from Quebec by this, and another river called St. Charles, he explained in a letter to the Secretary of State. He obſerved, that the ground which he had choſen was high, and in ſome meaſure commanded the oppoſite ſide on which the enemy was poſted: that there was a ford below the Falls paſſable in every tide for ſome hours at the latter part of the ebb and beginning of the flood; and he hoped that means might be found of paſſing the river higher up, ſo as to fight the Marquis de Montcalm upon leſs diſadvantageous terms than thoſe of directly attacking his entrenchments. Accordingly, in reconnoitring the river Montmorenci, a ford was diſcovered about three miles above; but the oppoſite banks, which were naturally ſteep and covered with woods, the enemy had entrenched in ſuch a manner, as to render it almoſt inacceſſible. The eſcorte was twice attacked by the Indians, who were as often repulſed; but theſe rencounters coſt the Engliſh about forty men killed and wounded, including ſome officers. Some ſhrewd objections might be ſtarted to the General's choice of ground on this occaſion. He could not act at all without paſſing the river Montmorenci at a very great diſadvantage, and attacking an enemy ſuperior to himſelf in number, ſecured by redoubts and entrenchments. Had he even, by dint of extraordinary valour, driven them from

these ſtrong poſts, the ſucceſs muſt have coſt him a great number of officers and men: and the enemy might have retreated behind the river St. Charles, which he alſo muſt have paſſed under the ſame diſadvantages, before he could begin his operations againſt the city of Quebec. Had his good fortune enabled him to ſurmount all theſe difficulties, and after all to defeat the enemy in a pitched battle, the garriſon of Quebec might have been reinforced by the wreck of their army; and he could not, with any probability of ſucceſs, have undertaken the ſiege of an extenſive fortified place, which he had not troops ſufficient to inveſt, and whoſe garriſon would have been nearly equal in number to the ſum total of the troops he commanded. At any rate, the chance of a fair engagement in the open field was what he had little reaſon to expect in that ſituation, from the known experience, and the apparent conduct, of the French General. Theſe objections appeared ſo obvious and important, that General Wolfe would not determine to riſk an attack, until he had ſurveyed the upper part of the river St. Laurence, in hopes of finding ſome place more favourable for a deſcent.

§ XXII. On the eighteenth day of July, the Admiral, at his requeſt, ſent two ſhips of war, two armed ſloops, and ſome tranſports with troops on board, up the river; and they paſſed the city of Quebec, without having ſuſtained any damage. The General, being on board of this little armament, carefully obſerved the banks on the ſide of the enemy, which were extremely difficult from the nature of the ground; and theſe difficulties were redoubled by the foreſight and pre-

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caution of the French commander. Though a descent seemed impracticable between the city and Cape Rouge, where it was intended, General Wolfe, in order to divide the enemy's force, and procure intelligence, ordered a detachment, under the command of Colonel Carlton, to land higher up, at the Point au Tremble, to which place he was informed a great number of the inhabitants of Quebec had retired with their most valuable effects. This service was performed with little loss; and some prisoners were brought away, but no magazine was discovered. The General, thus disappointed in his expectation, returned to Montmorenci, where Brigadier Townshend had, by maintaining a superior fire across that river, prevented the enemy from erecting a battery, which would have commanded the English camp; and now he resolved to attack them, though posted to great advantage, and every where prepared to give him a warm reception. His design was, first to reduce a detached redoubt, close to the water's edge, seemingly situated without gun-shot of the entrenchment on the hill. Should this fortification be supported by the enemy, he foresaw that he should be able to bring on a general engagement: on the contrary, should they remain tame spectators of its reduction, he could afterwards examine their situation at leisure, and determine the place at which they could be most easily attacked. Preparations were accordingly made for storming the redoubt. On the last day of July, in the forenoon, part of Brigadier Monckton's brigade was embarked in the boats of the fleet, to be transported from the point of Levi. The two brigades, commanded by the Brigadiers Townshend and Murray,

Murray, were drawn out, in order to paſs the ford when it ſhould be neceſſary. To facilitate their paſſage, the Admiral had ſtationed the Centurion ſhip of war in the channel, to check the fire of the lower battery, by which the ford was commanded: a numerous train of artillery was placed upon the eminence, to batter and enfilade the left of the enemy's entrenchment; and two flat-bottomed armed veſſels, prepared for the purpoſe, were run aground near the redoubt, to favour the deſcent of the forces. The manifeſt confuſion produced among the French by theſe previous meaſures, and by the fire of the Centurion, which was well directed and ſuſtained, determined Mr. Wolfe to ſtorm this entrenchment without further delay. Orders were iſſued that the three Brigadiers ſhould put their troops in motion at a certain ſignal, which was accordingly made at a proper time of the tide. Many of the boats from Point Levi ran aground upon a ledge that runs off a conſiderable diſtance from the ſhore; and this accident occaſioned a diſorder, by which ſo much time was loſt, that the General was obliged to ſtop the march of Brigadier Townſhend's corps, which he perceived to be in motion. In the mean time, the boats were floated, and ranged in proper order, though expoſed to a ſevere fire of ſhot and ſhells; and the General in perſon ſounding the ſhore, pointed out the place where the troops might diſembark with the leaſt difficulty. Thirteen companies of grenadiers, and two hundred men of the ſecond American battalion, were the firſt who landed. They had received orders to form in four diſtinct bodies, and begin the attack, ſupported

BOOK III. 1759. ſupported by the corps of Brigadier Monckton, as ſoon as the other troops ſhould have paſſed the ford, and be near enough to contribute to their aſſiſtance. Theſe inſtructions, however, were entirely neglected. Before Mr. Monckton had landed, and while Brigadier Townſhend was on his march at a conſiderable diſtance, the grenadiers, without waiting to be drawn up in a regular form, impetuouſly ruſhed towards the enemy's entrenchments in the utmoſt diſorder. Their courage ſerved only to increaſe their misfortune. The firſt fire they received did ſuch execution among them, that they were obliged to ſhelter themſelves under the redoubt which the French had abandoned at their approach. In this uncomfortable ſituation they remained ſome time, unable to form under ſo hot a fire, notwithſtanding the utmoſt efforts of many gallant officers, who laviſhly expoſed, and even loſt their lives, in the honourable diſcharge of their duty *. The General, ſeeing all their endeavours abortive,

* The following anecdote is ſo remarkable, and tends ſo much to the honour of the Britiſh ſoldiery, that we inſert it without fear of the reader's diſapprobation :——Captain Ochterlony and Enſign Peyton belonged to the regiment of Brigadier-General Monckton. They were nearly of an age, which did not exceed thirty; the firſt was a North-Briton, the other a native of Ireland. Both were agreeable in perſon, and unblemiſhed in character, and connected together by the ties of mutual friendſhip and eſteem. On the day that preceded the battle, Captain Ochterlony had been obliged to fight a duel with a German officer, in which, though he wounded and diſarmed his antagoniſt, yet he himſelf received a dangerous hurt under the right arm, in conſequence of which his friends inſiſted on his remaining in camp during the action of the next day, but his ſpirit was too great to comply with this remonſtrance. He declared it ſhould never be ſaid that a ſcratch, received in a private rencounter, had prevented him from doing his duty, when his country required his ſervice; and he took the field with a fuſil in his hand, though he was hardly able to carry his arms. In leading up his

abortive, ordered them to retreat, and form be- CHAP. XI.
hind Monckton's brigade, which was by this
time 1759.

his men to the enemy's entrenchment, he was shot through the lungs with a musquet ball; an accident which obliged him to part with his fusil: but he still continued advancing; until, by loss of blood, he became too weak to proceed farther. About the same time Mr. Peyton was lamed by a shot, which shattered the small bone of his left leg. The soldiers, in their retreat, earnestly begged, with tears in their eyes, that Captain Ochterlony would allow them to carry him and the ensign off the field. But he was so bigotted to a severe point of honour, that he would not quit the ground, though he desired they would take care of his ensign. Mr. Peyton, with a generous disdain, rejected their good offices, declaring that he would not leave his captain in such a situation; and in a little time they remained the sole survivors on that part of the field.

Captain Ochterlony sat down by his friend; and, as they expected nothing but immediate death, they took leave of each other. Yet they were not altogether abandoned by the hope of being protected as prisoners: for the Captain, seeing a French soldier with two Indians approach, started up, and accosting them in the French language, which he spoke perfectly well, expressed his expectation that they would treat him and his companion as officers, prisoners, and gentlemen. The two Indians seemed to be entirely under the conduct of the Frenchman, who coming up to Mr. Peyton, as he sat on the ground, snatched his laced hat from his head, and robbed the Captain of his watch and money. This outrage was a signal to the Indians for murder and pillage. One of them, clubbing his firelock, struck at him behind, with a view to knock him down; but the blow missing his head, took place upon his shoulder. At the same instant the other Indian poured his shot into the breast of this unfortunate young gentleman; who cried out, "Oh, Peyton, the villain has shot me." Not yet satiated with cruelty, the barbarian sprung upon him, and stabbed him in the belly with his scalping-knife. The Captain having parted with his fusil, had no weapon for his defence, as none of the officers wore swords in the action. The three ruffians, finding him still alive, endeavoured to strangle him with his own sash; and he was now upon his knees, struggling against them with surprising exertion. Mr. Peyton, at this juncture, having a double-barrelled musquet in his hand, and seeing the distress of his friend, fired at one of the Indians, who dropped dead upon the spot. The other thinking the ensign would now be an easy prey, advanced towards him; and Mr. Peyton, having taken good aim at the distance of four yards, discharged his piece the second time, but it seemed to take no effect.

The

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time landed, and drawn up on the beach in order. They accordingly retired in confusion, leaving a con-

The ſavage fired in his turn, and wounded the enſign in the ſhoulder; then, ruſhing upon him, thruſt his bayonet through his body. He repeated the blow, which Mr. Peyton attempting to parry, received another wound in his left hand: nevertheleſs he ſeized the Indian's muſket with the ſame hand, pulled him forwards, and with his right drawing a dagger which hung by his ſide, plunged it in the barbarian's ſide. A violent ſtruggle enſued: but at length Mr. Peyton was uppermoſt; and, with repeated ſtrokes of his dagger, killed his antagoniſt outright. Here he was ſeized with an unaccountable emotion of curioſity, to know whether or not his ſhot had taken place on the body of the Indian: he accordingly turned him up; and, ſtripping off his blanket, perceived that the ball had penetrated quite through the cavity of the breaſt. Having thus obtained a dear-bought victory, he ſtarted up on one leg; and ſaw Captain Ochterlony ſtanding at the diſtance of ſixty yards, cloſe by the enemy's breaſtwork, with the French ſoldier attending him. Mr. Peyton then called aloud—"Captain Ochterlony, I am glad to ſee you have at laſt got under protection. "Beware of that villain, who is more barbarous than the ſavages. "God bleſs you, my dear Captain! I ſee a party of Indians "coming this way, and expect to be murdered immediately." A number of thoſe barbarians had for ſome time been employed on the left, in ſcalping and pillaging the dying and the dead that were left upon the field of battle; and above thirty of them were in full march to deſtroy Mr. Peyton. This gentleman knew he had no mercy to expect; for, ſhould his life be ſpared for the preſent, they would have afterwards inſiſted upon ſacrificing him to the manes of their brethren whom he had ſlain; and in that caſe he would have been put to death by the moſt excruciating tortures. Full of this idea, he ſnatched up his muſket; and, notwithſtanding his broken leg, ran about forty yards without halting: feeling himſelf now totally diſabled, and incapable of proceeding one ſtep farther, he loaded his piece, and preſented it to the two foremoſt Indians, who ſtood aloof, waiting to be joined by their fellows; while the French, from their breaſt-works, kept up a continual fire of cannon and ſmall arms upon this poor, ſolitary, maimed gentleman. In this uncomfortable ſituation he ſtood, when he diſcerned at a diſtance a Highland officer, with a party of his men, ſkirting the plain towards the field of battle. He forthwith waved his hand in ſignal of diſtreſs, and being perceived by the officer, he detached three of his men to his aſſiſtance. Theſe brave fellows haſtened to him through the midſt of a terrible fire, and one of them bore

considerable number lying on the field, to the barbarity of the Indian savages, who massacred the living, and scalped the dead, even in the sight of their indignant companions. This unhappy accident occasioned a new delay, and the day was already far advanced. The wind began to blow with uncommon violence, and the tide to make; so that in case of a second repulse, the retreat of Brigadier Townshend might have been rendered hazardous and uncertain; Mr. Wolfe, therefore, thought proper to desist, and returned without further molestation to the other side of the river Montmorenci. The Admiral ordered the two vessels which were aground to be set on fire, that they might not fall into the hands of the enemy. The advantages that favoured an attack in this part, consisted of the following particulars:—All the artillery could be used with good effect; all the troops could act at once; and, in case of a miscarriage, the retreat

bore him off on his shoulders. The Highland officer was Captain Macdonald of Colonel Frazier's battalion; who understanding that a young gentleman, his kinsman, had dropped on the field of battle, had put himself at the head of this party, with which he penetrated to the middle of the field, drove a considerable number of the French and Indians before him, and finding his relation still unscalped, carried him off in triumph. Poor Captain Ochterlony was conveyed to Quebec, where in a few days he died of his wounds. After the reduction of that place, the French surgeons who attended him declared, that in all probability he would have recovered of the two shots he had received in his breast, had not he been mortally wounded in the belly by the Indian's scalping knife.

As this very remarkable scene was acted in sight of both armies, General Townshend, in the sequel, expostulated with the French officers upon the inhumanity of keeping up such a severe fire against two wounded gentlemen who were disabled, and destitute of all hope of escaping. They answered, that the fire was not made by the regulars, but by the Canadians and savages, whom it was not in the power of discipline to restrain.

was

BOOK III. 1759. was secure and open, at least for a certain time of the tide. These, however, seemed to be over-balanced by other considerations. The enemy were posted on a commanding eminence; the beach was covered with deep mud, slippery, and broken into holes and gullies; the hill was steep, and in some places impracticable; the enemy were numerous, and poured in a very severe fire from their entrenchments. Had the attack succeeded, the loss of the English must have been very heavy, and that of the French inconsiderable, because the neighbouring woods afforded them immediate shelter. Finally, the river St. Charles still remained to be passed, before the town could be invested.

§ XXIII. Immediately after this mortifying check, in which above five hundred men, and many brave officers, were lost, the General detached Brigadier Murray, with twelve hundred men, in transports, above the town, to co-operate with Rear-Admiral Holmes, whom the Admiral had sent up with some force against the French shipping, which he hoped to destroy. The Brigadier was likewise instructed to seize every opportunity of fighting the enemy's detachments, and even of provoking them to battle. In pursuance of these directions, he twice attempted to land on the north shore; but these attempts were unsuccessful. The third effort was more fortunate. He made a sudden descent at Chambaud, and burned a considerable magazine, filled with arms, clothing, provision, and ammunition. The enemy's ships being secured in such a manner as not to be approached, and nothing else occurring that required the Brigadier's longer stay, he returned to the camp, with intelligence obtained from his prisoners, that the fort

fort of Niagara was taken, Crown Point abandoned, and General Amherſt employed in making preparations to attack the corps at the Iſle aux Nois, commanded by M. Burlemaque. The diſaſter at the Falls of Montmorenci made a deep impreſſion on the mind of General Wolfe, whoſe ſpirit was too great to brook the moſt diſtant proſpect of cenſure or diſgrace. He knew the character of the Engliſh people—raſh, impatient, and capricious; elevated to exultation by the leaſt gleam of ſucceſs, dejected even to deſpondency by the moſt inconſiderable frown of adverſe fortune; ſanguine, even to childiſh hyperbole, in applauding thoſe ſervants of the public who have proſpered in their undertakings; clamorous, to a degree of perſecution, againſt thoſe who have miſcarried in their endeavours, without any inveſtigation of merit, without any conſideration of circumſtances. A keen ſenſe of theſe vexatious peculiarities conſpiring with the ſhame of diſappointment, and eager deſire of retrieving the laurel that he might by ſome be ſuppoſed to have loſt at the Falls of Montmorenci, and the deſpair of finding ſuch an occaſion, excited an internal agitation, which viſibly affected his external frame, and diſordered his whole conſtitution, which was naturally delicate and tender. Among thoſe who ſhared his confidence, he was often ſeen to ſigh; he was often heard to complain; and even in the tranſports of his chagrin declare, that he would never return without ſucceſs, to be expoſed, as other unfortunate Commanders had been, to the cenſure and reproach of an ignorant and ungrateful populace. This tumult of the mind, added to the fatigues of the

BOOK III. 1759. the body he had undergone, produced a fever and dyſentery, by which for ſome time he was totally diſabled.

§ XXIV. Before he recovered any degree of ſtrength, he deſired the General Officers to conſult together for the public utility. It was their opinion that, the Points of Levi and Orleans being left in a proper ſtate of defence, the reſt of the troops ſhould be conveyed up the river; with a view to draw the enemy from their preſent ſituation, and bring them if poſſible to an engagement. This meaſure, however, was not adopted, until the General and Admiral had reconnoitred the town of Quebec, with a view to a general aſſault; and concluded from their own obſervations, reinforced by the opinion of the chief engineer, who was perfectly well acquainted with the interiors of the place, that ſuch an attack could not be hazarded with any proſpect of ſucceſs. The ſhips of war, indeed, might have ſilenced the batteries of the lower town, but they could not affect the upper works, from which they muſt have ſuſtained conſiderable damage. When we conſider the ſituation of this place, and the fortifications with which it was ſecured; the natural ſtrength of the country; the great number of veſſels and floating batteries they had provided for the defence of the river; the ſkill, valour, ſuperior force, and uncommon vigilance of the enemy; their numerous bodies of ſavages continually hovering about the poſts of the Engliſh, to ſurpriſe parties, and haraſs detachments; we muſt own that there was ſuch a combination of difficulties as might have diſcouraged and perplexed

perplexed the moſt reſolute and intelligent Commander. CHAP. XI.

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§ XXV. In conſequence of the reſolution taken to quit the camp at Montmorenci, the troops and artillery were re-embarked, and landed at Point Levi: they afterwards paſſed up the river in tranſports; while Admiral Holmes made a movement with his ſhips, to amuſe the enemy poſted on the north ſhore: and the men being much crowded on board, the General ordered one half of them to be landed for refreſhment on the other ſide of the river. As no poſſibility appeared of annoying the enemy above the town, the ſcheme of operations was totally changed. A plan was formed for conveying the troops farther down in boats, and landing them in the night within a league of Cape Diamond, in hopes of aſcending the Heights of Abraham, which riſe abruptly with a ſteep aſcent from the banks of the river, that they might take poſſeſſion of the ground on the back of the city, where it was but indifferently fortified. The dangers and difficulties attending the execution of this deſign were ſo peculiarly diſcouraging, that one would imagine it could not have been embraced but by a ſpirit of enterprize that bordered on deſperation. The ſtream was rapid; the ſhore ſhelving; the bank of the river lined with ſentinels; the landing-place ſo narrow as to be eaſily miſſed in the dark; and the ground ſo difficult as hardly to be ſurmounted in the day-time, had no oppoſition been expected. If the enemy had received the leaſt intimation from ſpy or deſerter, or even ſuſpected the ſcheme; had the embarkation been diſordered in conſequence of the darkneſs of the night,

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night, the rapidity of the river, or the ſhelving nature of the north ſhore, near which they were obliged to row; had one ſentinel been alarmed, or the landing-place much miſtaken; the heights of Abraham muſt have been inſtantly ſecured by ſuch a force as would have rendered the undertaking abortive: confuſion would neceſſarily have enſued in the dark; and this would have naturally produced a panic, which might have proved fatal to the greater part of the detachment. Theſe objections could not eſcape the penetration of the gallant Wolfe, who nevertheleſs adopted the plan without heſitation, and even executed it in perſon; though at that time labouring under a ſevere dyſentery and fever, which had exhauſted his conſtitution, and reduced him almoſt to an extremity of weakneſs. The previous ſteps being taken, and the time fixed for this hazardous attempt, Admiral Holmes moved with his ſquadron farther up the river, about three leagues above the place appointed for the diſembarkation, that he might deceive the enemy, and amuſe M. de Bougainville, whom Montcalm had detached with fifteen hundred men to watch the motions of that ſquadron: but the Engliſh Admiral was directed to ſail down the river in the night, ſo as to protect the landing of the forces; and theſe orders he punctually fulfilled. On the twelfth day of September, an hour after midnight, the firſt embarkation, conſiſting of four complete regiments, the light infantry commanded by Colonel Howe, a detachment of Highlanders, and the American grenadiers, was made in flat-bottomed boats, under the immediate command of the Brigadiers Monckton and Murray; though

though General Wolfe accompanied them in person, and was among the firſt who landed; and they began to fall down with the tide, to the intended place of diſembarkation; rowing cloſe to the North ſhore, in order to find it the more eaſily. Without any diſorder the boats glided gently along; but by the rapidity of the tide, and the darkneſs of the night, the boats overſhot the mark, and the troops landed a little below the place at which the diſembarkation was intended*. As the troops landed the boats

* How far the ſucceſs of this attempt depended upon accident, may be conceived from the following particulars:—In the twilight two French deſerters were carried on board a ſhip of war, commanded by Captain Smith, and lying at anchor near the north ſhore. They told him that the garriſon of Quebec expected that night to receive a convoy of proviſions, ſent down the river in boats from the detachment above commanded by M. de Bougainville. Theſe deſerters ſtanding upon deck, and perceiving the Engliſh boats with the troops gliding down the river in the dark, began to ſhout and make a noiſe, declaring they were part of the expected convoy. Captain Smith who was ignorant of General Wolfe's deſign, believing their affirmation, had actually given orders to point the guns at the Britiſh troops; when the General perceiving a commotion on board, rowed along-ſide in perſon, and prevented the diſcharge, which would have alarmed the town, and entirely fruſtrated the attempt.

The French had poſted ſentries along ſhore, to challenge boats and veſſels, and give the alarm occaſionally. The firſt boat that contained the Engliſh troops being queſtioned accordingly, a Captain of Fraſer's regiment, who had ſerved in Holland, and who was perfectly well acquainted with the French language and cuſtoms, anſwered without heſitation to *Qui vit*, which is their challenging word, *La France*: nor was he at a loſs to anſwer the ſecond queſtion, which was much more particular and difficult. When the ſentinel demanded *a quel regiment?* to what regiment? the Captain replied, *de la Reine*; which he knew, by accident, to be one of thoſe that compoſed the body commanded by Bougainville. The ſoldier took it for granted this was the expected convoy; and ſaying *paſſe*, allowed all the boats to proceed without farther queſtion. In the ſame manner the other ſentries were deceived; though one, more wary than the reſt, came running down to the water's edge, and called, "*Pourquoi*

BOOK III. 1759. boats were sent back for the second embarkation, which was superintended by Brigadier Townshend. In the mean time, Colonel Howe, with the light infantry and the Highlanders, ascended the woody precipices with admirable courage and activity; and dislodged a serjeant's guard, which defended a small entrenched narrow path, by which alone the rest of the forces could reach the summit. Then they mounted without further molestation from the enemy, and the General drew them up in order as they arrived. Monsieur de Montcalm no sooner understood that the English had gained the Heights of Abraham, which in a manner commanded the town on its weakest part, than he resolved to hazard a battle; and began his march without delay, after having collected his whole force from the side of Beauport.

"*Pourquoi est ce que vous ne parlez plus haut?* Why don't you speak with an audible voice?" To this interrogation, which implied doubt, the Captain answered, with admirable presence of mind, in a soft tone of voice, "*Tai toi! nous serous entendues?* Hush! we shall be overheard and discovered!" Thus cautioned, the sentry retired without further altercation. The midshipman, who piloted the first boat, passing by the landing place in the dark, the same Captain, who knew it from his having been posted formerly with his company on the other side of the river, insisted upon the pilot's being mistaken; and commanded the rowers to put ashore in the proper place, or at least very near it.

When General Wolfe landed, and saw the difficulty of ascending the precipice, he said to the same officer, in a familiar strain, "I don't believe there is any possibility of getting up; but you must do your endeavour." The narrow path that slanted up the hill from the landing place the enemy had broken up, and rendered impassable by cross ditches, besides the entrenchment at the top: in every other part the hill was so steep and dangerous, that the soldiers were obliged to pull themselves up by the roots and boughs of trees growing on both sides of the path.

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§ XXVI. General Wolfe, perceiving the enemy crossing the river St. Charles, began to form his own line, which consisted of six battalions, and the Louisbourg grenadiers; the right commanded by Brigadier Monckton, and the left by Brigadier Murray: to the rear of the left, Colonel Howe was posted with his light infantry, just returned from a four-gun battery, which they had taken without opposition. M. de Montcalm advancing in such a manner as to shew his intention was to flank the left of the English, Brigadier Townshend was sent thither with the regiment of Amherst, which he formed *en potence*, presenting a double front to the enemy: he was afterwards reinforced by two battalions; and the reserve consisted of one regiment drawn up in eight subdivisions, with large intervals. The right of the enemy was composed of half the colony troops, two battalions, and a body of Canadians and savages: their centre consisted of a column formed by two other regular battalions; and on the left one battalion, with the remainder of the colony troops, was posted: the bushes and cornfields in their front were lined with fifteen hundred of their best marksmen, who kept up an irregular galling fire, which proved fatal to many brave officers, thus singled out for destruction. This fire, indeed, was in some measure checked by the advanced posts of the British line, who piqueered with the enemy for some hours before the battle began. Both armies were destitute of artillery except two small pieces on the side of the French, and a single gun which the English seamen made shift to draw up from the landing place. This was very well served, and galled their

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their column ſeverely. At length, about nine in the morning, the enemy advanced to the charge with great order and vivacity, though their fire was irregular and ineffectual. On the contrary, the Britiſh forces reſerved their ſhot until the French had approached within forty yards of their line: then they poured in a terrible diſcharge; and continued the fire with ſuch deliberation and ſpirit, as could not fail to produce a very conſiderable effect General Wolfe was ſtationed on the right, at the head of Bragg's regiment and the Louiſbourg grenadiers, where the attack was moſt warm. As he ſtood conſpicuous in the front of the line, he had been aimed at by the enemy's markſmen, and received a ſhot in the wriſt, which however did not oblige him to quit the field. Having wrapped a handkerchief round his hand, he continued giving orders without the leaſt emotion; and advanced at the head of the grenadiers, with their bayonets fixed; when another ball unfortunately pierced the breaſt of this young hero*, who fell in the arms of victory, juſt as the enemy gave way. At this very inſtant, every ſeparate regiment of the Britiſh army ſeemed to exert itſelf for the honour of its own peculiar character. While the right preſſed on with their bayonets, Brigadier Murray briſkly advanced with the troops under his command, and ſoon broke the centre

* When the fatal ball took place, General Wolfe, finding himſelf unable to ſtand, leaned upon the ſhoulder of a Lieutenant, who ſat down for that purpoſe. This officer ſeeing the French give way, exclaimed, "They run! they run!"—"Who run?" cried the gallant Wolfe, with great eagerneſs. When the Lieutenant replied, "the French,"—"What! (ſaid he) do the cowards run already? then I die happy." So ſaying, the glorious youth expired.

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of the enemy: then the Highlanders, drawing their broad swords, fell in among them with irresistible impetuosity, and drove them with great slaughter into the town, and the works they had raised at the bridge of the river St. Charles. On the left and rear of the English, the action was not so violent. Some of the light infantry had thrown themselves into houses; where, being attacked, they defended themselves with great courage and resolution. Colonel Howe having taken post with two companies behind a small copse, sallied out frequently on the flanks of the enemy, during this attack, and often drove them into heaps; while Brigadier Townshend advanced platoons against their front; so that the right wing of the French were totally prevented from executing their first intention. The Brigadier himself remained with Amherst's regiment, to support this disposition, and to overawe a body of savages posted opposite to the light infantry, waiting for an opportunity to fall upon the rear of the British army. General Wolfe being slain, and at the same time Mr. Monckton dangerously wounded at the head of Lascelles' regiment, where he distinguished himself with remarkable gallantry, the command devolved on Brigadier Townshend, who hastened to the centre; and finding the troops disordered in the pursuit, formed them again with all possible expedition. This necessary task was scarce performed, when M. de Bougainville, with a body of two thousand fresh men, appeared in the rear of the English. He had begun his march from Cape Rouge, as soon as he received intelligence that the British troops had gained the Heights of Abraham, but did

BOOK III. 1759. did not come up in time to have any ſhare in the battle. Mr. Townſhend immediately ordered two battalions, with two pieces of artillery, to advance againſt this officer; who retired, at their approach, among woods and ſwamps, where General Townſhend very wiſely declined hazarding a precarious attack. He had already obtained a complete victory, taken a great number of French officers, and was poſſeſſed of a very advantageous ſituation, which it would have been imprudent to forego. The French General, M. de Montcalm, was mortally wounded in the battle, and conveyed into Quebec; from whence, before he died, he wrote a letter to General Townſhend, recommending the priſoners to that generous humanity by which the Britiſh nation is diſtinguiſhed. His ſecond in command was left wounded on the field; and next day expired on board an Engliſh ſhip, to which he had been conveyed. About one thouſand of the enemy were made priſoners, including a great number of officers; and about five hundred were ſlain on the field of battle. The wreck of their army, after they had reinforced the garriſon of Quebec, retired to Point-au-Tremble; from whence they proceeded to Jacques Quatiers, where they remained entrenched until they were compelled by the ſeverity of the weather to make the beſt of their way to Trois Rivieres and Montreal. This important victory was obtained at the expence of fifty men killed, including nine officers; and of about five hundred men wounded: but the death of General Wolfe was a national loſs, univerſally lamented. He inherited from nature an animating fervour of ſentiment, an intuitive perception,

perception, an extenſive capacity, and a paſſion for glory, which ſtimulated him to acquire every ſpecies of military knowledge that ſtudy could comprehend, that actual ſervice could illuſtrate and confirm. This noble warmth of diſpoſition ſeldom fails to call forth and unfold the liberal virtues of the ſoul. Brave above all eſtimation of danger, he was alſo generous, gentle, complacent, and humane; the pattern of the officer, the darling of the ſoldier: there was a ſublimity in his genius which ſoared above the pitch of ordinary minds; and had his faculties been exerciſed to their full extent by opportunity and action, had his judgment been fully matured by age and experience, he would without doubt have rivalled in reputation the moſt celebrated captains of antiquity.

§ XXVII. Immediately after the battle of Quebec, Admiral Saunders, who, together with his ſubordinates Durell and Holmes, had all along co-operated heartily with the land forces for the advantage of the ſervice, ſent up all the boats of the fleet with artillery and ammunition; and on the ſeventeenth day of the month ſailed up, with all the ſhips of war, in a diſpoſition to attack the lower town, while the upper part ſhould be aſſaulted by General Townſhend. This gentleman had employed the time from the day of action in ſecuring the camp with redoubts, in forming a military road for the cannon, in drawing up the artillery, preparing batteries, and cutting off the enemy's communication with the country. On the ſeventeenth, before any battery could be finiſhed, a flag of truce was ſent from the town, with propoſals of capitulation; which, being maturely conſidered

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confidered by the General and Admiral, were accepted, and figned at eight next morning. They granted the more favourable terms, as the enemy continued to affemble in the rear of the Britifh army; as the feafon was become wet, ftormy, and cold, threatening the troops with ficknefs, and the fleet with accident, and as a confiderable advantage would refult from taking poffeffion of the town while the walls were in a ftate of defence. What rendered the capitulation ftill more fortunate for the Britifh General was, the information he afterwards received from deferters, that the enemy had rallied, and were reinforced behind Cape Rouge, under the command of M. de Levy, arrived from Montreal for that purpofe, with two regular battalions; and that M. de Bougainville, at the head of eight hundred men, with a convoy of provifions, was actually on his march to throw himfelf into the town on the eighteenth, that very morning on which it was furrendered. The place was not then completely invefted, as the enemy had broke the bridge of boats, and pofted detachments in very ftrong works on the other fide of the river St. Charles. The capitulation was no fooner ratified, than the Britifh forces took poffeffion of Quebec on the land fide; and guards were pofted in different parts of the town, to preferve order and difcipline; at the fame time Captain Pallifer, with a body of feamen, entered the lower town, and took the fame precautions. Next day about a thoufand prifoners were embarked on board tranfports, which proceeded to France with the firft opportunity. Meanwhile the inhabitants of the country came in great numbers, to deliver

deliver up their arms, and take the oath of fidelity to the English government. The death of Montcalm, which was indeed an irreparable loſs to France, in all probability overwhelmed the enemy with conſternation, and confounded all their councils; otherwiſe we cannot account for the tame ſurrender of Quebec to a handful of troops, even after the victory they had obtained: for although the place was not regularly fortified on the land ſide, and moſt of the houſes were in ruins, their walls and parapets had not yet ſuſtained the leaſt damage; the beſiegers were hardly ſufficient to complete the inveſtiture; a freſh army was aſſembled in the neighbourhood, with which their communication continued open; the ſeaſon was ſo far advanced, that the Britiſh forces in a little time muſt have been forced to deſiſt by the ſeverity of the weather, and even retire with their fleet before the approach of winter, which never fails to freeze up the river St. Laurence.

§ XXVIII. Immediately after the action at the Falls of Montmorenci, General Wolfe had diſpatched an officer to England, with a detail of that diſaſter, written with ſuch elegance and accuracy, as would not have diſgraced the pen of a Cæſar. Though the public acquieſced in his conduct, they were exceedingly mortified at his miſcarriage; and this mortification was the greater, as he ſeemed to deſpair of being able to ſtrike any other ſtroke of importance for the accompliſhment of their hope, which had aſpired at the abſolute conqueſt of Canada. The firſt tranſports of their chagrin were not yet ſubſided, when Colonel Hale arrived in the ſhip Alcide, with an account of the victory

BOOK III. 1759. victory and surrender of Quebec; which was immediately communicated to the people in an extraordinary Gazette. The joy which this excited among the populace, rose in proportion to the despondence which the former had produced: all was rapture and riot; all was triumph and exultation; mingled with the praise of the all-accomplished Wolfe, which they exalted even to a ridiculous degree of hyperbole. The king expressed his satisfaction by conferring the honour of knighthood upon Captain Douglas, whose ship brought the first tidings of this success; and gratified him and Colonel Hale with considerable presents. A day of solemn thanksgiving was appointed by proclamation through all the dominions of Great-Britain. The city of London, the universities, and many other corporations of the kingdom, presented congratulatory addresses to his majesty. The Parliament was no sooner assembled, than the Secretary of State, in the House of Commons, expatiated upon the successes of the campaign, the transcendant merit of the deceased General, the conduct and courage of the Admirals and officers who assisted in the conquest of Quebec. In consequence of this harangue, and the motion by which it was succeeded, the house unanimously resolved to present an address, desiring his Majesty would order a monument to be erected in Westminster Abbey to the memory of Major-General Wolfe: at the same time they passed another resolution, that the thanks of the House should be given to the surviving Generals and Admirals employed in the glorious and successful expedition to Quebec. Testimonies of this kind, while

while they reflect honour upon the character of the nation, never fail to animate individuals to a spirited exertion of their talents in the service of the public. The people of England were so elevated by the astonishing success of this campaign, which was also prosperous on the continent of Europe, that, far from expressing the least sense of the enormous burthens which they bore, they, with a spirit peculiar to the British nation, voluntarily raised large contributions, to purchase warm jackets, stockings, shoes, coats and blankets, for the soldiers, who were exposed to the rigours of an inclement sky in Germany and America. But they displayed a more noble proof of unrestrained benevolence, extended even to foes. The French ministry, straitened in their finances, which were found scarce sufficient to maintain the war, had sacrificed their duty to their King, and every sentiment of compassion for his unhappy subjects, to a thirst of vengeance, and sanguinary views of ambition. They had withdrawn the usual allowance from their subjects who were detained prisoners in England; and those wretched creatures, amounting in number to near twenty thousand, were left to the mercy of those enemies whom their Sovereign had taken such pains to exasperate. The allowance with which they were indulged by the British government effectually secured them from the horrors of famine; but still they remained destitute of other conveniences, and particularly exposed to the miseries of cold and nakedness. The generous English beheld these forlorn captives with sentiments of sympathy and compassion: they considered them as their fellow-creatures and

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and brethren in humanity, and forgot their country while they beheld their diſtreſs. A conſiderable ſubſcription was raiſed in their behalf; and in a few weeks they were completely clothed by the charity of their Britiſh benefactors. This beneficent exertion was certainly one of the nobleſt triumphs of the human mind, which even the moſt inveterate enemies of Great-Britain cannot but regard with reverence and admiration.—The city of Quebec being reduced, together with great part of the circumjacent country, Brigadier Townſhend, who had accepted his commiſſion with the expreſs proviſo that he ſhould return to England at the end of the campaign, left a garriſon of five thouſand effective men, victualled from the fleet, under the command of Brigadier Murray; and, embarking with Admiral Saunders, arrived in Great-Britain about the beginning of winter. As for Brigadier Monckton, he was conveyed to New-York, where he happily recovered of his wound.

CHAP. XII.

§ I. *Siege of Madras.* § II. *Col. Forde defeats the Marquis de Conflans near Colapool. Capt. Knox takes Rajamundry and Narsipore.* § III. *Col. Forde takes Masulipatam.* § IV. *Surat taken by the English.* § V. *Unsuccessful attack upon Wandewash.* § VI. *Adm. Pococke defeats Mons. d'Apché.* § VII. *Hostilities of the Dutch on the river of Bengal.* § VIII. *Col. Coote takes Wandewash.* § IX. *Defeats General Lally.* § X. *And conquers the province of Arcot.* § XI. *State of the belligerent powers in Europe.* § XII. *Franckfort seized by the French.* § XIII. *Progress of the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick.* § XIV. *Prince Ferdinand attacks the French at Bergen.* § XV. *The British ministry appoint an inspector-general of the forage.* § XVI. *Prince Ferdinand retreats before the French army.* § XVII. *Animosity between the General of the allied army and the Commander of the British forces.* § XVIII. *The French encamp at Minden.* § XIX. *And are defeated by the Allies.* § XX. *Duke de Brissac routed by the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick.* § XXI. *Gen. Imhoff takes Munster from the French.* § XXII. *Who retreat before Prince Ferdinand.* § XXIII. *The Hereditary Prince beats up the Duke of Wirtemberg's quarters at Fulda.* § XXIV. *A body of Prussians make an incursion into Poland.* § XXV. *Prince Henry penetrates into Bohemia.* § XXVI. *He enters Franconia, and obliges the Imperial army to retire.* § XXVII. *King of Prussia vindicates his conduct with respect to his prisoners.* § XXVIII. *The*

The Prussian General Wedel defeated by the Russians at Zullichau. § XXIX. *The King of Prussia takes the command of General Wedel's corps.* § XXX. *Battle of Cunersdorf.* § XXXI. *Advantages gained by the Prussians in Saxony.* § XXXII. *Prince Henry surprises Gen. Vehla.—Gen. Finck, with his whole corps of Prussians, surrounded and taken by the Austrian General.* § XXXIII. *Disaster of the Prussian General Diercke.* § XXXIV. *Conclusion of the campaign.* § XXXV. *Arret of the Evangelical body at Ratisbon.* § XXXVI. *The French ministry stop payment.* § XXXVII. *The States-General send over deputies to England.* § XXXVIII. *Memorial presented to the states by Major Gen. Yorke.* § XXXIX. *A counter memorial presented by the French minister.* § XL. *Death of the King of Spain.* § XLI. *He is succeeded by his brother Don Carlos, who makes a remarkable settlement.* § XLII. *Detection and punishment of the conspirators at Lisbon.* § XLIII. *Session opened in England.* § XLIV. *Substance of the addresses.* § XLV. *Supplies granted.* § XLVI. *Ways and means, annuities, &c.* § XLVII. *Bills for granting several duties on malt, &c.* § XLVIII. *Petitions for and against the prohibition of the malt distillery.* § XLIX. *Opposition to the bill for preventing the excessive use of spirituous liquors.* § L. *Bill for continuing the importation of Irish beef.* § LI. *Attempt to establish a militia in Scotland.* § LII. *Further regulations relative to the militia of England.* § LIII. *Bill for removing the powder magazine from Greenwich.* § LIV. *Act for improving the streets of London.* § LV. *Bill relative to the sale of fish in London and Westminster.*

minster. § LVI. *New act for ascertaining the qualifications of members of Parliament.* § LVII. *Act for consolidating the annuities granted in* 1759. § LVIII. *Bill for securing the payment of prize and bounty money appropriated for the use of Greenwich Hospital.* § LIX. *Act in favour of George Keith, late Earl Mareschal of Scotland.* § LX. *Session closed.*

§ I. WHILE the arms of Great-Britain triumphed in Europe and America, her interest was not suffered to languish in other parts of the world. This was the season of ambition and activity, in which every separate armament, every distinct corps, and every individual officer, seemed to exert themselves with the most eager appetite of glory. The East-Indies, which in the course of the preceding year had been the theatre of operations carried on with various success, exhibited nothing now but a succession of trophies to the English Commanders. The Indian transactions of the last year were interrupted at that period when the French General, Lally, was employed in making preparations for the siege of Madras. In the month of October he had marched into Arcot without opposition; and, in the beginning of December, he advanced towards Madras. On the twelfth he marched over Choultry plain, in three divisions, cannonaded by the English artillery with considerable effect, and took post at Egmore and St. Thome. Colonel Laurence, who commanded the garrison of Madras, retired to the island, in order to prevent the enemy from taking possession of the island bridge; and at the same time ordered

BOOK III. 1759. ordered the posts to be occupied in the Black-town, or suburbs of Madras. In the morning of the fourteenth, the enemy marched with their whole force to attack this place; the English detachments retreated into the garrison; and within the hour a grand sally was made, under the command of Colonel Draper, a gallant officer, who signalized himself remarkably on this occasion. He attacked the regiment of Lorrain with great impetuosity; and in all probability would have beat them off, had they not been sustained by the arrival of a fresh brigade. After a very warm dispute, in which many officers and a great number of men were killed on each side, Colonel Draper was obliged to retreat, not altogether satisfied with the conduct of his grenadiers. As the garrison of Madras was not very numerous, nothing farther was attempted on their side without the works. In the mean time, the enemy used all their diligence in erecting batteries against the fort and town; which being opened on the sixth day of January, they maintained a continual discharge of shot and shells for twenty days, advancing their trenches all the time under cover of this fire, until they reached the breast of the glacis. There they erected a battery of four pieces of cannon, and opened it on the last day of the month; but for five days successively they were obliged to close their embrasures by the superior fire of the fort, and at length to abandon it entirely: nevertheless, they still maintained a severe fire from the first grand battery, which was placed at the distance of four hundred and fifty yards from the defences. This artillery was so well served, as to disable twenty-six pieces of cannon, three mortars,

ſars, and effect an inconſiderable breach. Perhaps they might have had more ſucceſs, had they battered in breach from the beginning; but M. Lally, in order to intimidate the inhabitants, had cruelly bombarded the town, and demoliſhed the houſes: he was, however, happily diſappointed in his expectation by the wiſe and reſolute precautions of Governor Pigot; by the vigilance, conduct, and bravery of the Colonels Laurence and Draper, ſeconded by the valour and activity of Major Brereton, and the ſpirit of the inferior officers. The artillery of the garriſon was ſo well managed, that from the fifth day of February, the fire of the enemy gradually decreaſed from twenty-three to ſix pieces of cannon: nevertheleſs, they advanced their ſap along the ſea-ſide, ſo as to embrace entirely the north-eaſt angle of the covered way, from whence their muſquetry drove the beſieged. They likewiſe endeavoured to open a paſſage into the ditch by a mine; but ſprung it ſo injudiciouſly, that they could make no advantage of it, as it lay expoſed to the fire of ſeveral cannon. While theſe preparations were carried on before the town, Major Caillaud and Captain Preſton, with a body of Sepoys, ſome of the country horſe, and a few Europeans drawn from the Engliſh garriſons of Trichenapally and Chingalaput, hovered at the diſtance of a few miles, blocking up the roads in ſuch a manner that the enemy were obliged, four ſeveral times, to ſend large detachments againſt them, in order to open the communication: thus the progreſs of the ſiege was in a great meaſure retarded. On the ſixteenth day of February, in the evening, the Queenborough ſhip of war, com-

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BOOK III. 1759. manded by Captain Kempenfeldt, and the Company's ſhip the Revenge, arrived in the road of Madras, with a reinforcement of ſix hundred men belonging to Colonel Draper's regiment, and part of them was immediately diſembarked. From the beginning of the ſiege the enemy had diſcovered a backwardneſs in the ſervice, very unſuitable to their national character. They were ill ſupplied by their commiſſaries and contractors: they were diſcouraged by the obſtinate defence of the garriſon, and all their hope of ſucceſs vaniſhed at the arrival of this reinforcement. After a briſk fire, they raiſed the ſiege that very night, abandoning forty pieces of cannon; and, having deſtroyed the powder mills at Ogmore, retreated to the territory of Arcot*.

§ II.

* The chagrin and mortification of Lally are ſtrongly marked in the following intercepted letter to M. de Legret, dated from the camp before Madras:

"A good blow might be ſtruck here: there is a ſhip in the road, of twenty guns, laden with all the riches of Madras, which it is ſaid will remain there till the 20th. The Expedition is juſt arrived, but M. Gerlin is not a man to attack her; for ſhe has made him run away once before. The Briſtol, on the other hand, did but juſt make her appearance before St. Thomas; and, on the vague report of thirteen ſhips coming from Porto-Novo, ſhe took fright; and, after landing the proviſions with which ſhe was laden, ſhe would not ſtay long enough even to take on board twelve of her own guns, which ſhe had lent us for the ſiege.

"If I was the judge of the point of honour of the Company's officers, I would break him like glaſs, as well as ſome others of them.

"The Fidelle, or the Harlem; or even the aforeſaid Briſtol, with her twelve guns reſtored to her, would be ſufficient to make themſelves maſters of the Engliſh ſhip, if they could manage ſo as to get to windward of her in the night. Maugendre and Tremillier are ſaid to be good men; and, were they employed only to tranſport two hundred wounded men that we have here, their ſervice would be of importance.

"We

§ II. M. Lally having weakened his forces that were at Masulipatam, under the conduct of the Marquis de Conflans, in order to strengthen the CHAP. XII. 1759.

"We remain still in the same position: the breach made these fifteen days; all the time within fifteen toises of the wall of the place, and never holding up our heads to look at it.

"I reckon we shall, on our arrival at Pondicherry, endeavour to learn some other trade, for this of war requires too much patience.

"Of one thousand five hundred Sepoys which attended our army, I reckon near eight hundred are employed upon the road to Pondicherry, laden with sugar, pepper, and other goods; and as for the Coulis, they are all employod for the same purpose, from the first day we came here.

"I am taking my measures from this day to set fire to the Black-town, and to blow up the powder-mills.

"You will never imagine that fifty French deserters, and one hundred Swiss, are actually stopping the progress of two thousand men of the King and Company's troops which are still here existing, notwithstanding the exaggerated accounts that every one makes here according to his own fancy, of the slaughter that has been made of them; and you will be still more surprised if I tell you, that, were it not for the combats and four battles we sustained, and for the batteries which failed, or, to speak more properly, which were unskilfully made, we should not have lost fifty men, from the commencement of the siege to this day. I have written to M. de Larche, that if he persists in not coming here, let who will raise money upon the Poleagers for me, I will not do it; and I renounce (as I informed you a month ago I would do) meddling directly or indirectly with any thing whatever that may have relation to your administration, whether civil or military. For I had rather go and command the Caffrees of Madagascar than remain in this Sodom, which it is impossible but the fire of the English must destroy sooner or later, even though that from Heaven should not.

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

"Signed LALLY.

"P.S.—I think it necessary to apprize you, that as M. de Soupire has refused to take upon him the command of this army, which I have offered to him, and which he is empowered to accept, by having received from the Court a duplicate of my commission, you must of necessity, together with the council, take it upon you. For my part, I undertake only to bring it back either to Arcot or Sadraste. Send, therefore, your orders or come yourselves to command it; for I shall quit it upon my arrival there."

 army

BOOK III. 1759. army with which he undertook the ſiege of Madras. the Rajah of Viſanapore drove the French garriſon from Vizagapatam, and hoiſted Engliſh colours in the place. The Marquis having put his troops in motion to revenge this inſult, the Rajah ſolicited ſuccour from Colonel Clive at Calcutta; and, with the conſent of the council, a body of troops was ſent under the command of Colonel Forde to his aſſiſtance. They conſiſted of five hundred Europeans, including a company of artillery, and ſixteen hundred Sepoys; with about fifteen pieces of cannon, one howitzer, and three mortars. The forces of Conflans were much more conſiderable. On the twentieth day of October Colonel Forde arrived at Vizagapatam, and made an agreement with the Rajah, who promiſed to pay the expence of the expedition, as ſoon as he ſhould be put in poſſeſſion of Rajamundry, a large town and fort poſſeſſed by the French. It was ſtipulated that he ſhould have all the inland country belonging to the Indian powers in the French intereſt, and at preſent in arms; and that the Engliſh company ſhould retain all the conquered ſea-coaſt from Vizagapatam to Maſulipatam. On the firſt of November Colonel Forde proceeded on his march; and on the third joined the Rajah's army, conſiſting of between three and four thouſand men. On the third of December they came in ſight of the enemy, near the village of Tallapool: but the French declining battle, the Colonel determined to draw them from their advantageous ſituation, or march round, and get between them and Rajamundry. On the ſeventh, before day-break, he began his march, leaving the Rajah's

Rajah's forces on their ground; but the enemy beginning to cannonade the Indian forces, he, at the request of the Rajah, returned, and took them under his protection. Then they marched together to the village of Golapool, and halted on a small plain about three miles from their encampment. About nine he formed the line of battle. About ten the enemy were drawn up, and began the cannonade. The firing on both sides having continued about forty minutes, the enemy's line advanced to the charge with great resolution; and were so warmly received, that, after several spirited efforts, at eleven they gave way, and retreated in disorder towards Rajamundry. During this conflict, the Rajah's forces stood as idle spectators, nor could their horse be prevailed upon to pursue the fugitives. The victory cost the English forty-four Europeans killed and wounded, including two Captains and three Lieutenants. The French lost above three times the number, together with their whole camp, baggage, thirty-two pieces of cannon, and all their ammunition. A great number of black forces fell on both sides. The Marquis de Conflans did not remain at Rajamundry, but proceeded to Masulipatam; while Captain Knox, with a detachment from the English army, took possession of the fort of Rajamundry, which is the barrier and key to the country of Vizagapatam. This was delivered to the Rajah on his paying the expence of the expedition; and Captain Knox being detached with a battalion of Sepoys, took possession of the French factory at Narsipore. This was also the fate of a small fort at Coucate, which surrendered to Captain Maclean,

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BOOK III. 1759. lean, after having made an obstinate defence. In the mean time, however, the French army of observation made shift to retake Rajamundry, where they found a considerable quantity of money, baggage, and effects belonging to English officers.

§ III. Colonel Forde advancing to the neighbourhood of Masulipatam, the Marquis de Conflans with his forces retired within the place, which on the seventh day of March was invested. By the seventh day of April the ammunition of the besiegers being almost expended, Colonel Forde determined to give the assault, as two breaches were already made, and made his disposition accordingly. The attack was begun in the night, and the assailants arrived at the ditch before they were discovered. But here they underwent a terrible discharge of grape-shot and musquetry; notwithstanding which they entered the breaches, and drove the enemy from bastion to bastion. At length, the Marquis de Conflans sent an officer to demand quarter for the garrison, which was granted as soon as he ordered his men to cease firing. Thus, with about three hundred and forty European soldiers, a handful of seamen, and seven hundred Sepoys, Colonel Forde took by assault the strong town of Masulipatam, garrisoned by five hundred and twenty-two Europeans, two thousand and thirty-nine Caffrees, Topasses, and Sepoys; and here he found above one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, with a great quantity of ammunition. Salabatzing, the Subah of Decan, perceiving the success of the English here as well as at Madras, being sick of his French alliance, and

in dread of his brother Nizam Allee, who had set up a separate interest, and taken the field against him, made advances to the Company, with which he forthwith concluded a treaty to the following effect:—"The whole of the circar of Masulipatam shall be given to the English company. Salabatzing will not suffer the French to have a settlement in this country, nor keep them in his service, nor give them any assistance. The English, on their part will not assist nor give protection to the Subah's enemies."—In a few days after Masulipatam was reduced, two ships arrived in the road, with a reinforcement of four hundred men to the Marquis de Conflans; but, understanding the fate of the place, made the best of their way to Ganjam.

§ IV. The merchants residing at Surat, finding themselves exposed to numberless dangers, and every species of oppression, by the Sidee who commanded the castle on one hand, by the Governor of the city on the other, and by the Mahrattas, who had a claim to a certain share of the revenue, made application to the English presidency at Bombay, desiring they would equip an expedition for taking possession of the castle and Tanka, and settle the government of the city upon Pharass Cawn, who had been Naib or Deputy-governor under Meah Atchund, and regulated the police to the satisfaction of the inhabitants. The presidency embraced the proposal; Admiral Pococke spared two of his ships for this service. Eight hundred and fifty men, artillery and infantry, with fifteen hundred Sepoys, under the command of Captain Richard Maitland, of the

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the royal regiment of artillery, were embarked on board the Company's armed vessels commanded by Captain Watson, who sailed on the ninth day of February. On the fifteenth they were landed at a place called Dentiloury, about nine miles from Surat; and here they were encamped for refreshment: in two days he advanced against the French garden, in which a considerable number of the Sidee's men were posted, and drove them from thence after a very obstinate dispute. Then he erected a battery, from which he battered the wall in breach: but this method appearing tedious, he called a council of war, composed of the land and sea officers, and laid before them the plan of a general attack, which was accordingly executed next morning. The Company's grab, and the bomb-ketches, being warped up the river in the night, were ranged in a line of battle opposite to the Bundar, which was the strongest fortification that the enemy possessed; and under the fire of these the troops being landed, took the Bundar by assault. The outward town being thus gained, he forthwith began to bombard the inner town and castle with such fury, that next morning they both surrendered, on condition of being allowed to march out with their effects; and Captain Maitland took possession without further dispute. Meah Atchund was continued Governor of Surat, and Pharass Cawn was appointed Naib. The artillery and ammunition found in the castle were secured for the Company, until the Mogul's pleasure was known; and in a little time a phirmaund, or grant, arrived from Delhi, appointing the English Company Admiral to the Mogul; so that the ships

ſhips and ſtores belonged to them of courſe, as part of the Tanka; and they were now declared legal poſſeſſors of the caſtle. This conqueſt, which coſt about two hundred men including a few officers, was achieved with ſuch expedition, that Captain Watſon returned to Bombay by the ninth day of April. CHAP. XII. 1759.

§ V. The main body of the Engliſh forces, which had been centered at Madras, for the preſervation of that important ſettlement, took the field after the ſiege was raiſed, and poſſeſſed themſelves of Conjeveram, a place of great conſequence; which, with the fort of Schengelpel, commanded all the adjacent country, and ſecured the Britiſh poſſeſſions to the northward. M. Lally, ſenſible of the importance of the poſt, took the ſame route, in order to diſlodge them; but finding all his attempts ineffectual, he retired towards Wandewaſh, where his troops were put into quarters of cantonment. No other operations enſued till the month of September; when Major Brereton, who commanded the Engliſh forces, being joined by Major Gordon with three hundred men of Colonel Coote's battalion, reſolved to attack the enemy in his turn. On the fourteenth day of the month he began his march from Conjeveram for Wandewaſh, at the head of four hundred Europeans, ſeven thouſand Sepoys, ſeventy European, and three hundred black horſe, with fourteen pieces of artillery. In his march he inveſted and took the fort of Trivitar; from whence he proceeded to the village of Wandewaſh, where the French, to the number of one thouſand, were ſtrongly encamped under the guns of a fort commanded

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manded by a Rajah, mounting twenty cannon, under the direction of a French gunner. On the thirteenth day of September, at two in the morning, the English attacked the village in three different places, and drove them from it after a very obstinate dispute; but this advantage they were not able to maintain. The black pioneers ran away during the attack, so that proper traverses could not be made in the streets; and at day-break the fort poured in upon them a prodigious discharge of grape-shot with considerable effect. The enemy had retired to a dry ditch, which served as an entrenchment, from whence they made furious sallies; and a body of three hundred European horse were already in motion, to fall upon and complete their confusion. In this emergency, they retired in disorder; and might have been entirely ruined, had not the body of reserve effectually covered their retreat: yet this could not be effected without the loss of several officers, and above three hundred men killed and wounded. After this mortifying check, they encamped a few days in sight of the fort, and, the rainy season setting in, returned to Conjeveram. The fort of Wandewash was afterwards garrisoned by French and Sepoys; and the other forces of the enemy were assembled by Brigadier-General de Bussy, at Arcot.

§ VI. During these transactions by land, the superiority at sea was still disputed between the English and French Admirals. On the first day of September, Vice-Admiral Pococke sailed from Madras to the southward, in quest of the enemy, and next day descried the French fleet, consisting of

of fifteen fail, ftanding to the Northward. He forthwith threw out the fignal for a general chace, and ftood towards them with all the fail he could carry; but the wind abating, he could not approach near enough to engage. During the three fucceeding days, he ufed his utmoft endeavours to bring them to a battle, which they ftill declined, and at laft they difappeared. He then directed his courfe to Pondicherry, on the fuppofition that they were bound to that harbour; and on the eighth day of the month perceived them ftanding to the fouthward: but he could not bring them to an engagement till the tenth, when M. d'Apché, about two in the afternoon, made the fignal for battle, and the cannonading began without further delay. The Britifh fquadron did not exceed nine fhips of the line; the enemy's fleet confifted of eleven; but they had ftill a greater advantage in number of men and artillery. Both fquadrons fought with great impetuofity till about ten minutes after four, when the enemy's rear began to give way: this example was foon followed by their centre; and finally the van, with the whole fquadron, bore to the fouth-fouth-eaft, with all the canvas they could fpread. The Britifh fquadron was fo much damaged in their mafts and rigging that they could not purfue; fo that M. d'Apché retreated at his leifure unmolefted. On the fifteenth, Admiral Pococke returned to Madras, where his fquadron being repaired by the twenty-fixth, he failed again to Pondicherry, and in the road faw the enemy lying at anchor in line of battle. The wind being off fhore, he made the line of battle a-head, and for fome time continued in this

BOOK III. 1795. this situation. At length the French Admiral weighed anchor, and came forth; but instead of bearing down upon the English squadron, which had fallen to leeward, he kept close to the wind, and stretched away to the southward. Admiral Pococke finding him averse to another engagement, and his own squadron being in no condition to pursue, he, with the advice of his Captains desisted, and measured back his course to Madras. On the side of the English, above three hundred men were killed in the engagement, including Captain Miche, who commanded the Newcastle, Captain Gore of the marines, two Lieutenants, a master, gunner, and boatswain: the Captains Somerset and Brereton, with about two hundred and fifty men, were wounded; and many of the ships considerably damaged. The loss of the enemy must have been much more considerable, because the English in battle always fire at the body of the ship; because the French squadron was crowded with men; because they gave way, and declined a second engagement; and, finally, because they now made the best of their way to the island of Mauritius, in order to be refitted, having on board General Lally, and some other officers. Thus they left the English masters of the Indian coast; superiority still more confirmed by the arrival of Rear-Admiral Cornish, with four ships of the line, who had set sail from England in the beginning of the year, and joined Admiral Pococke at Madras on the eighteenth day of October.

§ VII. The French were not the only enemies with whom the English had to cope in the East-Indies. The great extension of their trade in the kingdom

kingdom of Bengal, had excited the envy and avarice of the Dutch factory, who poſſeſſed a ſtrong fort at Chinchura, on the river of Bengal; and reſolved, if poſſible, to engroſs the whole ſalt-petre branch of commerce. They had, without doubt, tampered with the new Subah, who lay under ſuch obligations to the Engliſh, and probably ſecured his connivance. Their ſcheme was approved by the Governor of Batavia, who charged himſelf with the execution of it; and, for that purpoſe, choſe the opportunity when the Britiſh ſquadron had retired to the coaſt of Malabar. On pretence of reinforcing the Dutch garriſons in Bengal, he equipped an armament of ſeven ſhips, having on board five hundred European troops, and ſix hundred Malayeſe, under the command of Colonel Ruſſel. This armament having touched at Negapatam, proceeded up the bay, and arrived in the river of Bengal about the beginning of October. Colonel Clive, who then reſided at Calcutta, had received information of their deſign, which he was reſolved, at all events, to defeat. He complained to the Subah; who, upon ſuch application, could not decently refuſe an order to the director and council of Hughley, implying that this armament ſhould not proceed up the river. The Colonel, at the ſame time, ſent a letter to the Dutch Commodore, intimating that, as he had received intimation of their deſign he could not allow them to land forces, and march to Chinchura. In anſwer to this declaration, the Dutch Commodore, whoſe whole fleet had not yet arrived, aſſured the Engliſh Commander that he had no intention to ſend any forces to Chinchura;

and

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and begged liberty to land ſome of his troops for refreſhment; a favour that was granted, on condition that they ſhould not advance. Notwithſtanding the Subah's order, and his own engagement to this effect, the reſt of the ſhips were no ſooner arrived, than he proceeded up the river to the neighbourhood of Tannah-fort, where his forces being diſembarked, began their march to Chinchura. In the mean time, by way of retaliating the affront he pretended to have ſuſtained, in being denied a paſſage to their own factory, he took ſeveral ſmall veſſels on the river belonging to the Engliſh company; and the Calcutta Indiaman, commanded by Captain Wilſon, homeward-bound, ſailing down the river, the Dutchman gave him to underſtand, that if he preſumed to paſs he would ſink him without further ceremony. The Engliſh Captain ſeeing them run out their guns as if really reſolved to put their threats in execution, returned to Calcutta, where two other India ſhips lay at anchor, and reported his adventure to Colonel Clive, who forthwith ordered the three ſhips to prepare for battle, and attack the Dutch armament. The ſhips being properly manned, and their ſides lined with ſalt-petre, they fell down the river, and found the Dutch ſquadron drawn up in line of battle, in order to give them a warm reception, for which indeed they ſeemed well prepared: for three of them were mounted with thirty-ſix guns each; three of them with twenty-ſix, and the ſeventh carried ſixteen. The Duke of Dorſet, commanded by Captain Forreſter, being the firſt that approached them, dropped anchor cloſe to their line, and began the engagement

engagement with a broadſide, which was immediately returned. A dead calm unfortunately intervening, this ſingle ſhip was for a conſiderable time expoſed to the whole fire of the enemy; but a ſmall breeze ſpringing up, the Calcutta and the Hardwick advanced to her aſſiſtance, and a ſevere fire was maintained on both ſides, till two of the Dutch ſhips, ſlipping their cables, bore away, and a third was driven aſhore. Their Commodore, thus weakened, after a few broadſides ſtruck his flag to Captain Wilſon, and the other three followed his example. The victory being thus obtained without the loſs of one man on the ſide of the Engliſh, Captain Wilſon took poſſeſſion of the prizes, the decks of which were ſtrewed with carnage, and ſent the priſoners to Colonel Clive at Calcutta. The detachment of troops which they had landed, to the number of eleven hundred men, was not more fortunate in their progreſs. Colonel Clive no ſooner received intelligence that they were in full march to Chinchura, than he detached Colonel Forde, with five hundred men, from Calcutta, in order to oppoſe and put a ſtop to their march at the French gardens. He accordingly advanced to the northward, and entered the town of Chandernagore, where he ſuſtained the fire of a Dutch party ſent out from Chinchura to join and conduct the expected reinforcement. Theſe being routed and diſperſed, after a ſhort action, Colonel Forde in the morning proceeded to a plain in the neighbourhood of Chinchura, where he found the enemy prepared to give him battle on the twenty-fifth day of November. They even advanced to the charge with great reſolution and activity; but

found

BOOK III. 1759. found the fire of the English artillery and battalion so intolerably hot, that they soon gave way, and were totally defeated. A considerable number were killed, and the greater part of those who survived the action were taken prisoners. During this contest, the Nabob, at the head of a considerable army, observed a suspicious neutrality; and in all likelihood would have declared for the Dutch had they proved victorious, as he had reason to believe they would, from their great superiority in number. But fortune no sooner determined in favour of the English, than he made a tender of his service to the victor, and even offered to reduce Chinchura with his own army. In the mean time proposals of accommodation being sent to him by the directors and council of the Dutch factory at Chinchura, a negociation ensued, and a treaty was concluded to the satisfaction of all parties. Above three hundred of the prisoners entered into the service of Great-Britain: the rest embarked on board their ships, which were restored as soon as the peace was ratified, and set out on their return for Batavia. After all, perhaps, the Dutch Company meant nothing more than to put their factory of Chinchura on a more respectable footing; and, by acquiring greater weight and consequence among the people of the country than they formerly possessed, the more easily extend their commerce in that part of the world. At any rate, it will admit of a dispute among those who profess the law of nature and nations, whether the Dutch company could be justly debarred the privilege of sending a reinforcement to their own garrisons. Be that as it will,

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the ſhips were not reſtored until the factory at Chinchura had given ſecurity to indemnify the Engliſh for the damage they had ſuſtained on this occaſion.

§ VIII. The ſucceſs of the Engliſh company was ſtill more conſpicuous on the coaſt of Coromandel. The Governor and Council of Madras having received information that the French General, Lally, had ſent a detachment of his army to the ſouthward, taken Syringham, and threatened Trichenapally with a ſiege, it was determined that Colonel Coote, who had lately arrived from England, ſhould take the field, and endeavour to make a diverſion to the ſouthward. He accordingly began his march at the head of ſeventeen hundred Europeans, including cavalry, and three thouſand blacks, with fourteen pieces of cannon and one howitzer. On the twenty-ſeventh day of November he inveſted the fort of Wandewaſh: having made a practicable breach, the garriſon, conſiſting of near nine hundred men, ſurrendered priſoners of war; and he found in the place forty-nine pieces of cannon, with a great quantity of ammunition. Then he undertook the ſiege of Carangoly, a fortreſs commanded by Colonel O'Kennely, at the head of one hundred Europeans, and five hundred Sepoys. In a few days he diſmounted the greater part of their guns; and they ſubmitted, on condition that the Europeans ſhould be allowed to march out with the honours of war: but the Sepoys were diſarmed and diſmiſſed.

§ IX. General Lally, alarmed at the progreſs of this brave, vigilant, and enterprizing officer, aſſembled all his forces at Arcot, to the number of two

 thouſand

BOOK III. 1759. thousand two hundred Europeans, including horse; three hundred Caffrees, and ten thousand black troops, or Sepoys; with five-and-twenty pieces of cannon. Of these he assumed the command in person; and on the tenth day of January began his march in order to recover Wandewash. Colonel Coote, having received intelligence on the twelfth that he had taken possession of Conjeveram, endeavoured by a forced march to save the place; which they accordingly abandoned at his approach, and pursuing their march to Wandewash, invested the fort without delay. The English Commander passed the river Palla, in order to follow the same route; and on the twenty-first day of the month, understanding that a breach was already made, resolved to give them battle without further delay. The cavalry being formed, and supported by five companies of Sepoys, he advanced against the enemy's horse, which being at the same time galled by two pieces of cannon, retired with precipitation. Then Colonel Coote, having taken possession of a tank which they had occupied, returned to the line, which was by this time formed in order of battle. Seeing the men in high spirits, and eager to engage, he ordered the whole army to advance: and by nine in the morning they were within two miles of the enemy's camp, where they halted about half an hour. During this interval, the Colonel reconnoitred the situation of the French forces, who were very advantageously posted; and made a movement to the right, which obliged them to alter their disposition. They now advanced, in their turn, within three quarters of a mile of the English line, and the cannonading began with great

great fury on both ſides. About noon their European cavalry coming up with a reſolute air to charge the left of the Engliſh, Colonel Coote brought up ſome companies of Sepoys, and two pieces of cannon, to ſuſtain the horſe, which were ordered to oppoſe them; and theſe advancing on their flank, diſturbed them ſo much that they broke, and were driven by the Engliſh cavalry above a mile from the left, upon the rear of their own army. Mean while, both lines continued advancing to each other; and about one o'clock the firing with ſmall arms began with great vivacity. One of the French tumbrils being blown up by an accidental ſhot, the Engliſh Commander took immediate advantage of their confuſion. He ordered Major Brereton to wheel Draper's regiment to the left, and fall upon the enemy's flank. This ſervice was performed with ſuch reſolution and ſucceſs, that the left wing of the French was completely routed and fell upon their centre, now cloſely engaged with the left of the Engliſh. About two in the afternoon their whole line gave way, and fled towards their own camp; which, perceiving themſelves cloſely purſued, they precipitately abandoned, together with twenty-two pieces of cannon. In this engagement they loſt about eight hundred men killed and wounded, beſides about fifty priſoners, including Brigadier-General de Buſſy, the Chevalier Godeville Quarter-maſter-general, Lieutenant-Colonel Murphy, three Captains, five Lieutenants, and ſome other officers. On the ſide of the Engliſh two hundred and ſixty-two were killed or wounded, and among the former the

the gallant and accomplished Major Brereton, whose death was a real loss to his country.

§ X. General Lally having retreated with his broken troops to Pondicherry, the Baron de Vasserot was detached towards the same place, with a thousand horse and three hundred Sepoys, to ravage and lay waste the French territory. In the mean time the indefatigable Colonel Coote undertook the siege of Chilliput, which in two days was surrendered by the Chevalier de Tilly; himself and his garrison remaining prisoners of war. Such also was the fate of fort Timmery; which being reduçed, the Colonel prosecuted his march to Arcot, the capital of the province, against the fort of which he opened his batteries on the fifth day of February. When he had carried on his approaches within sixty yards of the crest of the glacis, the garrison, consisting of two hundred and fifty Europeans, and near three hundred Sepoys, surrendered as prisoners of war; and here the English Commander found two-and-twenty pieces of cannon, four mortars, and a great quantity of all kinds of military stores. Thus the campaign was gloriously finished with the conquest of Arcot; after the French army had been routed and ruined by the diligence of Colonel Coote, whose courage, conduct, and activity cannot be sufficiently admired. The reader will perceive that, rather than interrupt the thread of such an interesting narration, we have ventured to encroach upon the annals of the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty.

§ XI. Having thus followed the British banners through the glorious tracks they pursued in different parts of Asia and America, we must now convert

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our attention to the continent of Europe, where the English arms, in the course of this year, triumphed with equal lustre and advantage. But first it may be necessary to sketch out the situation in which the belligerent powers were found at the close of winter. The vicissitudes of fortune with which the preceding campaign had been chequered, were sufficient to convince every potentate concerned in the war, that neither side possessed such a superiority in strength or conduct as was requisite to impose terms upon the other. Battles had been fought with various success; and surprising efforts of military skill had been exhibited, without producing one event which tended to promote a general peace, or even engender the least desire of accommodation; on the contrary, the first and most violent transports of animosity had by this time subsided into a confirmed habit of deliberate hatred; and every contending power seemed more than ever determined to protract the dispute; while the neutral states kept aloof, without expressing the least desire of interposing their mediation. Some of them were restrained by considerations of conveniency: and others waited in suspense for the death of the Spanish Monarch, as an event which they imagined would be attended with very important consequences in the southern part of Europe. With respect to the maintenance of the war, whatever difficulties might have arisen in settling funds to support the expence, and finding men to recruit the different armies, certain it is all these difficulties were surmounted before the opening of the campaign. The Court of Vienna, though hampered by the narrowness of its finances, still found

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resources in the fertility of its provinces, in the number and attachment of its subjects, who more than any other people in Europe acquiesce in the dispositions of their Sovereign; and, when pay cannot be afforded, willingly contribute free quarters for the subsistence of the army. The Czarina, though she complained that the stipulated subsidies were ill paid, nevertheless persisted in pursuing those favourite aims which had for some time influenced her conduct; namely, her personal animosity to the King of Prussia, and her desire of obtaining a permanent interest in the German empire. Sweden still made a show of hostility against the Prussian Monarch, but continued to slumber over the engagements she had contracted. France, exhausted in her finances, and abridged of her marine commerce, maintained a resolute countenance; supplied fresh armies for her operations in Westphalia; projected new schemes of conquest; and cajoled her allies with fair promises, when she had nothing more solid to bestow. The King of Prussia's dominions were generally drained, or in the hands of the enemy; but to balance these disadvantages he kept possession of Saxony; and enjoyed his annual subsidy from Great-Britain, which effectually enabled him to maintain his armies on a respectable footing, and open the campaign with equal eagerness and confidence.

§ XII. The Hanoverian army, commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, was strengthened by fresh reinforcements from England, augmented with German recruits, regularly paid, and well supplied with every comfort and convenience which foresight could suggest, or money procure; yet,

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in ſpite of all the precautions that could be taken, they were cut off from ſome reſources which the French, in the beginning of the year, opened to themſelves by a flagrant ſtroke of perfidy, which even the extreme neceſſities of a campaign can hardly excuſe. On the ſecond day of January, the French regiment of Naſſau preſented itſelf before the gates of Franckfort on the Maine, a neutral imperial city; and, demanding a paſſage, it was introduced, and conducted by a detachment of the garriſon through the city, as far as the gate of Saxen-hauſen where it unexpectedly halted, and immediately diſarmed the guards. Before the inhabitants could recover from the conſternation into which they were thrown by this outrageous inſult, five other French regiments entered the place; and here their General the Prince de Soubiſe, eſtabliſhed his head-quarters. How deeply ſoever this violation of the laws of the empire might be reſented by all honeſt Germans, who retained affection for the conſtitutions of their country, it was a ſtep from which the French army derived a very manifeſt and important advantage; for it ſecured to them the courſe of the Maine and the Upper Rhine; by which they received, without difficulty or danger, every ſpecies of ſupply from Mentz, Spire, Worms, and even the country of Alſace; while it maintained their communication with the chain formed by the Auſtrian forces and the army of the Empire.

§ XIII. The ſcheme of operation for the enſuing campaign was already formed between the King of Pruſſia and Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick; and before the armies took the field ſeveral

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ſkirmiſhes were fought and quarters ſurprized. In the latter end of February, the Prince of Yſembourg detached Major-General Urſt with four battalions and a body of horſe; who, aſſembling in Rhotenbourg, ſurprized the enemy's quarters in the night between the firſt and ſecond day of March, and drove them from Hirchfield, Vacha, and all the Heſſian bailiwicks of which they had taken poſſeſſion; but the Auſtrians ſoon returning in greater numbers, and being ſupported by a detachment of French troops from Franckfort, the Allies fell back in their turn. In a few days however, they themſelves retreated again with great precipitation, though they did not all eſcape. The Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, with a body of Pruſſian huſſars, fell upon them ſuddenly at Molrichſtadt, where he routed and diſperſed a regiment of Hohenzollern cuiraſſiers, and a battalion of the troops of Wurtzburg. He next day, which was the firſt of April, advanced with a body of horſe and foot to Meinungen, where he found a conſiderable magazine, took two battalions priſoners, and ſurpriſed a third poſted at Waſungen, after having defeated ſome Auſtrian troops that were on the march to its relief. While the Hereditary Prince was thus employed, the Duke of Holſtein, with another body of the Confederates, diſlodged the French from the poſt of Freyinſtenau.

§ XIV. But the great object was, to drive the enemy from Franckfort, before they ſhould receive the expected reinforcements. Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, being determined upon this enterprize, aſſembled all his forces near Fulda, to the amount

amount of forty thousand choice troops, and began his march on the tenth day of April. On the thirteenth he came in sight of the enemy, whom he found strongly encamped about the village of Bergen, between Franckfort and Hanau. Their General, the Duke de Broglio, counted one of the best officers in France with respect to conduct and intrepidity, having received intelligence of the Prince's design, occupied this post on the twelfth; the right of his army being at Bergen, and his centre and flanks secured in such a manner, that the Allies could not make their attack any other way but by the village. Notwithstanding the advantage of their situation, Prince Ferdinand resolved to give them battle, and made his dispositions accordingly. About ten in the morning, the grenadiers of the advanced guard began the attack on the village of Bergen with great vivacity; and sustained a most terrible fire from eight German battalions, supported by several brigades of French infantry. The grenadiers of the allied army, though reinforced by several battalions under the command of the Prince of Ysembourg, far from dislodging the enemy from the village, were, after a very obstinate dispute, obliged to retreat in some disorder, but rallied again behind a body of Hessian cavalry. The Allies being repulsed in three different attacks, their General made a new disposition; and brought up his artillery, with which the village, and different parts of the French line, were severely cannonaded. They were not slow in retorting an equal fire, which continued till night; when the Allies retreated to Windekin, with the loss of five pieces of cannon, and about two thousand

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sand men, including the Prince of Ysembourg, who fell in the action. The French, by the nature of their situation, could not suffer much; but they were so effectually amused by the artful disposition of Prince Ferdinand, that instead of taking measures to harrass him in his retreat, they carefully maintained their situation, apprehensive of another general attack. Indeed they had great reason to be satisfied with the issue of this battle, without risking in any measure, the advantage which they had gained. It was their business to remain quiet until their reinforcements should arrive; and this plan they invariably pursued. On the other hand, the Allies, in consequence of their miscarriage, were reduced to the necessity of acting upon the defensive, and encountering a great number of difficulties and inconveniencies during great part of the campaign, until the misconduct of the enemy turned the scale in their favour. In the mean time the Prince thought proper to begin his retreat in the night towards Fulda, in which his rear suffered considerably from a body of the enemy's light troops under the command of M. de Blaisel, who surprised two squadrons of dragoons, and a battalion of grenadiers. The first were taken or dispersed; the last escaped with the loss of their baggage. The allied army returned to their cantonments about Munster; and the Prince began to make preparations for taking the field in earnest.

§ XV. While the French enjoyed plenty in the neighbourhood of Dusseldorp and Creveldt, by means of the Rhine, the Allies laboured under a dearth and scarcity of every species of provision; because the country which they occupied was

already exhausted, and all the supplies were brought from an immense distance. The single article of forage occasioned such enormous expence, as alarmed the administration of Great-Britain; who, in order to prevent mismanagement and fraud for the future, nominated a member of Parliament inspector-general of the forage, and sent him over to Germany in the beginning of the year, with the rank and appointments of a general officer; that the importance of his character, and the nature of his office, might be a check upon those who were suspected of iniquitous appropriations. This gentleman is said to have met with such a cold reception, and so many mortifications in the execution of his office, that he was in a very little time sick of his employment. An enquiry into the causes of his reception, and of the practices which rendered it necessary to appoint such a superintendant, may be the province of some future historian, when truth may be investigated freely, without any apprehension of pains and penalties.

§ XVI. While great part of the allied army remained in cantonments about Munster, the French armies on the Upper and Lower Rhine, being put in motion, joined on the third day of June near Marpurgh, under the command of the Mareschal de Contades, who advanced to the northward, and fixed his head-quarters at Corbach: from whence he detached a body of light troops to take possession of Cassel, which at his approach was abandoned by General Imhoff. The French army being encamped at Stadtberg, the Duke de Broglio, who commanded the right wing, advanced from Cassel into the territories of Hanover, where he

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he occupied Gottingen without oppoſition; while the allied army aſſembled in the neighbourhood of Lipſtadt, and encamped about Soeſt and Werle. Prince Ferdinand, finding himſelf inferior to the united forces of the enemy, was obliged to retire as they advanced, after having left ſtrong garriſons in Lipſtadt, Retperg, Munſter, and Minden. Theſe precautions, however, ſeemed to produce little effect in his favour. Retberg was ſurpriſed by the Duke de Broglio, who likewiſe took Minden by aſſault; and made General Zaſtrow, with his garriſon of fifteen hundred men, priſoners of war; a misfortune conſiderably aggravated by the loſs of an immenſe magazine of hay and corn, which fell into the hands of the enemy. They likewiſe made themſelves maſters of Munſter, inveſted Lipſtadt, and all their operations were hitherto crowned with ſucceſs. The regency of Hanover, alarmed at their progreſs, reſolved to provide for the worſt, by ſending their chancery and moſt valuable effects to Stade; from whence, in caſe of neceſſity, they might be conveyed by ſea to England. In the mean time they exerted all their induſtry in preſſing men for recruiting and reinforcing the army under Prince Ferdinand, who ſtill continued to retire; and on the eleventh day of July removed his head-quarters from Oſnabruck to Bompte, near the Weſer. Here having received advice that Minden was taken by the French, he ſent forwards a detachment to ſecure the poſt of Soltznau on that river, where on the fifteenth he encamped.

§ XVII. The General of the allied army had for ſome time exhibited marks of animoſity towards

Lord

Lord George Sackville, the ſecond in command, whoſe extenſive underſtanding, penetrating eye, and inquiſitive ſpirit, could neither be deceived, dazzled, nor ſoothed into tame acquieſcence. He had oppoſed with all his influence, a deſign of retiring towards the frontiers of Brunſwick, in order to cover that country. He ſupported his oppoſition by alledging, that it was the enemy's favourite object to cut off their communication with the Weſer and the Elbe; in which, ſhould they ſucceed, it would be found impoſſible to tranſport the Britiſh troops to their own country, which was at that time threatened with an invaſion. He therefore inſiſted on the army's retreating, ſo as to keep the communication open with Stade; where, in caſe of emergency, the Engliſh troops might be embarked. By adhering tenaciouſly to this opinion, and exhibiting other inſtances of a prying diſpoſition, he had rendered himſelf ſo diſagreeable to the commander in chief, that, in all appearance, nothing was ſo eagerly deſired as an opportunity of removing him from the ſtation he filled.

§ XVIII. Mean while the French General advancing to Minden, encamped in a ſtrong ſituation; having that town on his right, a ſteep hill on his left, a moraſs in front, and a rivulet in rear. The Duke de Broglio commanded a ſeparate body between Hanſbergen and Minden, on the other ſide of the Weſer; and a third, under the Duke de Briſſac, conſiſting of eight thouſand men, occupied a ſtrong poſt by the village of Coveldt, to facilitate the route of the convoys from Paderborn. Prince Ferdinand having moved his camp from Soltznau to Peterſhagen, detached the Hereditary

7 Prince

BOOK III. 1759. Prince on the twenty-eighth day of July to Lubeke, from whence he drove the enemy, and proceeding to Rimſel, was joined by Major-General Dreves, who had retaken Oſnabruck, and cleared all that neighbourhood of the enemy's parties: then he advanced towards Hervorden, and fixed his quarters at Kirchlinneger, to hamper the enemy's convoys from Paderborn. During theſe tranſactions, Prince Ferdinand marched with the allied army in three columns from Peterſhagen to Hille, where it encamped, having a moraſs on the right, the village of Fredewalde on the left, and in front thoſe of Northemmern and Holtzenhauſen. Fifteen battalions and nineteen ſquadrons, with a brigade of heavy artillery, were left under the command of General Wangenheim, on the left, behind the village of Dodenhauſen, which was fortified with ſome redoubts, defended by two battalions. Colonel Luckner, with the Honoverian huſſars, and a brigade of hunters, ſuſtained by two battalions of grenadiers, was poſted between Buckebourg and Weſer, to obſerve the body of troops commanded by the Duke de Broglio on the other ſide of the river.

§ XIX. On the laſt day of July the Mareſchal de Contades, reſolving to attack the allied army, ordered the corps of Broglio to repaſs the river; and, advancing in eight columns, about midnight, paſſed the rivulet of Barta, that runs along the moraſs, and falls into the Weſer at Minden. At day-break he formed his army in order of battle; part of it fronting the corps of General Wangenheim at Dodenhauſen, and part of it facing Hille; the two wings conſiſting of infantry, and the cavalry

CHAP. XII. 1759.

valry being ſtationed in the centre. At three in the morning the enemy began to cannonade the Prince's quarters at Hille, from a battery of ſix cannon, which they had raiſed in the preceding evening on the dike of Eickhorſt. This was probably the firſt intimation he received of their intention. He forthwith cauſed two pieces of artillery to be conveyd to Hille; and ordered the officer of the piquet-guard poſted there to defend himſelf to the laſt extremity: at the ſame time he ſent orders to General Gieſen, who occupied Lubeke, to attack the enemy's poſt at Eickhorſt; and this ſervice was ſucceſsfully performed. The Prince of Anhalt, Lieutenant-General for the day, took poſſeſſion with the reſt of the piquets of the village of Halen, where Prince Ferdinand reſolved to ſupport his right. It was already in the hands of the enemy, but they ſoon abandoned it with precipitation. The allied army, being put in motion, advanced in eight columns, and occupied the ground between Halen and Hemmern, while General Wangenheim's corps filled up the ſpace between this laſt village and Dodenhauſen. The enemy made their principal effort on the left, intending to force the infantry of Wangenheim's corps, and penetrate between it and the body of the allied army. For this purpoſe the Duke de Broglio attacked them with great fury; but was ſeverely checked by a battery of thirty cannon, prepared for his reception by the Count de Buckebourg, grand maſter of the artillery, and ſerved with admirable effect, under his own eye and direction. About five in the morning both armies cannonaded each other; at ſix the fire of muſquetry

BOOK III. 1759. quetry began with great vivacity; and the action became very hot towards the right, where six regiments of English infantry, and two battalions of Hanoverian guards, not only bore the whole brunt of the French carabineers and gendarmarie, but absolutely broke every body of horse and foot that advanced to attack them on the left and in the centre. The Hessian cavalry, with some regiments of Holstein, Prussian, and Hanoverian dragoons, posted on the left, performed good service. The cavalry on the right had no opportunity of engaging. They were destined to support the infantry of the third line: they consisted of the British and Hanoverian horse, commanded by Lord George Sackville, whose second was the Marquis of Granby. They were posted at a considerable distance from the first line of Infantry, and divided from it by a scanty wood that bordered on a heath. Orders were sent, during the action, to bring them up; but whether these orders were contradictory, unintelligible, or imperfectly executed, they did not arrive in time to have any share in the action*; nor,

* That the General was not pleased with the behaviour of Lord George Sackville, may be gathered from the following compliment to the Marquis of Granby, implying a severe reflection upon his superior in command.

Orders of his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, relative to the behaviour of the troops under him, at the famous battle near Minden, on the first of August, 1759.

"His Serene Highness orders his greatest thanks to be given to the whole army, for their bravery and good behaviour yesterday, particularly to the English infantry, and the two battalions of Hanoverian guards; to all the cavalry of the left wing; and to General Wangenheim's corps, particularly the regiment of Holstein, the Hessian cavalry, the Hanoverian regiment du corps, and Hammerstin's; the same to all the brigades of heavy artillery. His Serene Highness

nor, indeed, were they originally intended for that purpose; nor was there the least occasion for their service; nor could they have come up in time and condition to perform effectual service, had the orders been explicit and consistent, and the commander acted with all possible expedition. Be that as it will, the enemy were repulsed in all their attacks with considerable loss; at length they gave way in every part; and about noon, abandoning the field of battle, were pursued to the ramparts of Minden. In this action they lost a great number

Highness declares publickly, that next to God he attributes the glory of the day to the intrepidity and extraordinary good behaviour of these troops, which he assures them he shall retain the strongest sense of as long as he lives; and if ever, upon any occasion, he shall be able to serve these brave troops, or any of them in particular, it will give him the utmost pleasure. His Serene Highness orders his particular thanks to be likewise given to General Sporcken, the Duke of Holstein, Lieutenant-Generals Imhoff and Urf. His Serene Highness is extremely obliged to the Count de Buckebourg, for his extraordinary care and trouble in the management of the artillery, which was served with great effect; likewise to the commanding officers of the several brigades of artillery, viz. Colonel Browne, Lieutenant-Colonel Hutte, Major Hasse, and the three English Captains, Philips, Drummond, and Foy. His Serene Highness thinks himself infinitely obliged to Major-Generals Waldegrave and Kingsley, for their great courage, and the good order in which they conducted their brigades. His Serene Highness further orders it to be declared to Lieutenant-General the Marquis of Granby, that he is persuaded that, if he had had the good fortune to have had him at the head of the cavalry of the right wing, his presence would have greatly contributed to make the decision of that day more complete and more brilliant. In short, his Serene Highness orders that those of his suite whose behaviour he most admired be named, as the Duke of Richmond, Colonel Fitzroy, Captain Ligonier, Colonel Watson, Captain Wilson, aide-du-camp to Major General Waldegrave, Adjutant-Generals Erstoff, Bulow, Durendolle, the Counts Tobe and Malerti; his Serene Highness having much reason to be satisfied with their conduct. And his Serene Highness desires and orders the Generals of the army, that upon all occasions when orders are brought to them by his aides-du-camp, that they may be obeyed punctually, and without delay."

BOOK III. 1759. of men, with forty-three large cannon, and many colours and ſtandards; whereas the loſs of the Allies was very inconſiderable, as it chiefly fell upon a few regiments of Britiſh infantry, commanded by the Major-Generals Waldegrave and Kingſley. To the extraordinary proweſs of theſe gallant brigades, and the fire of the Britiſh artillery, which was admirably ſerved by the Captains Philips, Macbean, Drummond, and Foy, the victory was in a great meaſure aſcribed. The ſame night the enemy paſſed the Weſer, and burnt the bridges over that river. Next day the garriſon of Minden ſurrendered at diſcretion; and here the victors found a great number of French officers wounded.

§ XX. At laſt the Mareſchal de Contades ſeemed inclined to retreat through the defiles of Wittekendſtein, to Paderborn; but he was fain to change his reſolution, in conſequence of his having received advice, that on the very day of his own defeat the Duke de Briſſac was vanquiſhed by the Hereditary Prince in the neighbourhood of Coveldt, ſo that the paſſage of the mountains was rendered impracticable. The Duke de Briſſac had been advantageouſly encamped, with his left to the village of Coveldt, having the Werra in his front, and his right extending to the ſalt-pits. In this advantageous ſituation he was attacked by the Hereditary Prince and General de Kilmanſeg, with ſuch vivacity and addreſs that his troops were totally routed, with the loſs of ſix cannon, and a conſiderable number of men killed, wounded, or taken priſoners. After the battle of Minden, Colonel Freytag, at the head of the light troops, took,

took, in the neighbourhood of Detmold, all the equipage of the Mareſchal de Contades, the Prince of Condé, and the Duke de Briſſac, with part of their military cheſt and chancery, containing papers of the utmoſt conſequence*. CHAP. XII. 1759.

§ XXI.

* The following extracts of letters from the Duke de Belleiſle to the Mareſchal de Contades will convey ſome idea of the virtue, policy, and neceſſities of the French miniſtry:

"I am ſtill afraid that Fiſcher ſets out too late: it is, however, very important, and very eſſential that we ſhould raiſe large contributions. I ſee no other reſource for our moſt urgent expences, and for refitting the troops but in the money we may draw from the enemy's country; from whence we muſt likewiſe procure ſubſiſtence of all kinds (independently of the money) that is to ſay, hay, ſtraw, oats for the winter, bread, corn, cattle, horſes, even men, to recruit our foreign troops. The war muſt not be prolonged; and perhaps it may be neceſſary, according to the events which may happen between this time and the end of September, to make a downright deſert before the line of the quarters which it may be thought proper to keep during the winter, in order that the enemy may be under a real impoſſibility of approaching us: at the ſame time reſerving for ourſelves a bare ſubſiſtence on the route which may be the moſt convenient for us to take, in the middle of winter, to beat up or ſeize upon the enemy's quarters. That this object may be fulfilled, I cauſe the greateſt aſſiduity to be uſed in preparing what is neceſſary for having all your troops, without exception, well clothed, well armed, well equipped, and well refitted, in every reſpect, before the end of November, with new tents; in order that, if it ſhould be adviſable for the King's political and military affairs you may be able to aſſemble the whole or part of your army, to act offenſively and with vigour, from the beginning of January; and that you may have the ſatisfaction to ſhew your enemies, and all Europe, that the French know how to act and carry on war, in all ſeaſons, when they have ſuch a General as you are, and a miniſter of the department of war that can foreſee and concert matters with the General.

"You muſt be ſenſible, Sir, that what I ſay to you may become not only uſeful and honourable, but perhaps even neceſſary, with reſpect to what you know, and of which I ſhall ſay more in my private letter.

"M. Duc de BELLEISLE."

After obſerving all the formalities due to the magiſtrates of Cologne, you muſt ſeize on their great artillery by force, telling

 them

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§ XXI. Prince Ferdinand having garrisoned Minden, marched to Hervorden; and the Hereditary Prince passed the Weser at Hamelen, in order to pursue the enemy, who retreated to Cassel, and from thence by the way of Marpurg as far as Giessen. In a word, they were continually harassed by that enterprising prince, who seized every opportunity of making an impression upon their army; took the greatest part of their baggage; and compelled them to abandon every place they possessed in Westphalia. The number of his prisoners amounted to fifteen hundred men, besides the garrison left at Cassel, which surrendered at discretion. He likewise surprised a whole battalion, and defeated a considerable detachment under the command of M. d'Armentieres. In the mean time, the allied army advanced in regular marches;

them that you do so for their own defence against the common enemy of the empire; that you will restore them when their city has nothing further to fear, &c. After all, you must take every thing you have occasion for, and give them receipts for it."—

"You must, at any rate, consume all sorts of subsistence on the higher Lippe, Paderborn, and Warsburg; you must destroy every thing which you cannot consume, so as to make a desert of all Westphalia, from Lipstadt and Munster, as far as the Rhine, on one hand: and on the other, from the higher Lippe and Paderborn, as far as Cassel; that the enemy may find it quite impracticable to direct their march to the Rhine, or the Lower Roer; and this with regard to your army, and with regard to the army under M. de Soubise, that they may not have it in their power to take possession of Cassel, and much less to march to Marpurg, or to the quarters which he will have along the Lahn, or to those which you will occupy, from the lower part of the left side of the Roer, and on the right side of the Rhine, as far as Dusseldorp, and at Cologne."

"You know the necessity of consuming or destroying, as far as is possible, all the subsistence, especially the forage, betwixt the Weser and the Rhine on the one hand, and on the other betwixt the Lippe, the bishoprick of Paderborn, the Dymel, the Fulda, and the Nerra; and so to make a desert of Westphalia and Hesse."—

"Although

marches; and Prince Ferdinand, having taken possession of Cassel, detached General Imhoff, with a body of troops, to reduce the city of Munster, which he accordingly began to bombard and cannonade: but d'Armentieres, being joined by a fresh body of troops from the Lower Rhine, advanced to its relief, and compelled Imhoff to raise the siege. It was not long, however, before this General was also reinforced; then he measured back his march to Munster, and the French Commander withdrew in his turn. The place was immediately shut up by a close blockade; which, however, did not prevent the introduction of supplies. The city of Munster being an object of

"Although the Prince of Waldeck appears outwardly neutral, he is very ill-disposed, and deserves very little favour. You ought, therefore, to make no scruple of taking all you find in that territory: but this must be done in an orderly manner, giving receipts, and observing the most exact discipline. All the subsistence you leave in this country will fall to the enemy's share, who will, by that means, be enabled to advance to the Lahn, and towards the quarters which you are to occupy on the left side of the Roer. It is therefore a precaution become in a manner indispensably necessary, to carry it all away from thence."—

"The question now is, what plan you shall think most proper for accomplishing, in the quickest and surest manner, our great purpose: which must be to consume, carry off, or destroy all the forage and subsistence of the country which we cannot keep possession of."—

"The upper part of the Lippe, and the country of Paderborn, are the most plentiful; they must, therefore, be eat to the very roots."—

"You did mighty well to talk in the most absolute tone with regard to the necessaries Racroth and Duysbourg must furnish our troops: it is necessary to speak in that tone to Germans; and you will find your account in using the same to the regencies of the Elector of Cologne, and still more to that of the Palatine.

"After using all becoming ceremony, as we have the power in our hands, we must make use of it, and draw from the country of Bergue, what shall be necessary for the subsistence of the garrison of Dusseldorp, and of the light troops, and reserve what may be brought thither from Alsace and the bishoprics for a case of necessity."

 importance,

BOOK III. 1759. importance, was diſputed with great obſtinacy. Armentieres received reinforcements, and the body commanded by Imhoff was occaſionally augmented; but the ſiege was not formally undertaken till November, when ſome heavy artillery being brought from England, the place was regularly inveſted, and the operations carried on with ſuch vigour, that in a few days the city ſurrendered on capitulation.

§ XXII. Prince Ferdinand having poſſeſſed himſelf of the town and caſtle of Marpurg, proceeded with the army to Neidar-Weimar, and there encamped; while Contades remained at Gieſſen, on the ſouth ſide of the river Lahn, where he was joined by a colleague in the perſon of the Mareſchal d'Eſtrées. By this time he was become very unpopular among the troops, on account of the defeat at Minden, which he is ſaid to have charged on the miſconduct of Broglio, who recriminated on him in his turn, and ſeemed to gain credit at the Court of Verſailles. While the two armies lay encamped in the neighbourhood of each other, nothing paſſed but ſkirmiſhes among the light troops, and little excurſive expeditions. The French army was employed in removing their magazines, and fortifying Gieſſen, as if their intention was to retreat to Frankfort on the Maine, after having conſumed all the forage, and made a military deſert between the Lahn and that river. In the beginning of November, the Mareſchal Duke de Broglio returned from Paris, and aſſumed the command of the army, from whence Contades and d'Eſtrées immediately retired, with ſeveral other

other general officers that were senior to the new commander. CHAP. XII.

§ XXIII. The Duke of Wirtemberg having taken possession of Fulda, the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick resolved to beat up his quarters. For this purpose he selected a body of troops, and began his march from Marpurg early in the morning on the twenty-eighth day of November. Next night they lay at Augerbach, where they defeated the volunteers of Nassau: and at one o'clock in the morning of the thirtieth they marched directly to Fulda; where the Duke of Wirtemberg, far from expecting such a visit, had invited all the fashionable people in Fulda to a sumptuous entertainment. The Hereditary Prince, having reconnoitred the avenues in person, took such measures, that the troops of Wirtemberg, who were scattered in small bodies, would have been cut off, if they had not hastily retired into the town, where, however, they found no shelter. The Prince forced open the gates, and they retreated to the other side of the town, where four battalions of them were defeated and taken; while the Duke himself, with the rest of his forces, filed off on the other side of the Fulda. Two pieces of cannon, two pair of colours, and all their baggage, fell into the hands of the victors; and the Hereditary Prince advanced as far as Rupertenrade, a place situated on the right flank of the French army. Perhaps this motion hastened the resolution of the Duke de Broglio to abandon Giessen, and fall back to Friedberg where he established his head-quarters. The allied army immediately took possession of his camp at 1759.

I 4 Kleinlinnes

BOOK III. 1759. Kleinlinnes and Heuchelam, and ſeemed to make preparations for the ſiege of Gieſſen.

§ XXIV. While both armies remained in this poſition, the Duke de Broglio received the ſtaff as Mareſchal of France, and made an attempt to beat up the quarters of the Allies. Having called in all his detachments, he marched up to them on the 25th day of December; but found them ſo well diſpoſed to give him a warm reception, that he thought proper to lay aſide his deſign, and nothing but a mutual cannonade enſued; then he returned to his former quarters. From Kleinlinnes the allied army removed to Corſdoff, where they were cantoned till the beginning of January, when they fell back as far as Marpurg, where Prince Ferdinand eſtabliſhed his head-quarters. The enemy had by this time retrieved their ſuperiority, in conſequence of the Hereditary Prince being detached with fifteen thouſand men to join the King of Pruſſia at Freyberg, in Saxony. Thus, by the victory at Minden, the dominions of Hanover and Brunſwick were preſerved, and the enemy obliged to evacuate that part of Weſtphalia. Perhaps they might have been driven to the other ſide of the Rhine, had not the General of the Allies been obliged to weaken his army for the ſupport of the Pruſſian Monarch, who had met with divers diſaſters in the courſe of this campaign. It was not to any relaxation or abatement of his uſual vigilance and activity that this warlike prince owed the ſeveral checks he received. Even in the middle of winter his troops under General Manteuffel acted with great ſpirit againſt the Swedes in Pomerania. They made themſelves maſters of Damgarten, and

ſeveral other places which the Swedes had garriſoned; and the froſt ſetting in, thoſe who were quartered in the iſle of Uſedom paſſed over the ice to Wolgaſt, which they reduced without much difficulty. They undertook the ſieges of Demmen and Anclam at the ſame time; and the garriſons of both ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war, to the number of two thouſand ſeven hundred men, including officers. In Demmen they found four-and-twenty pieces of cannon, with a large quantity of ammunition. In Anclam there was a conſiderable magazine, with ſix-and-thirty cannon, mortars, and howitzers. A large detachment under General Knobloch ſurpriſed Erfurth, and raiſed conſiderable contributions at Gotha, Iſenach, and Fulda; from whence alſo they conveyed all the forage and proviſions to Saxe-Naumberg. In the latter end of February, the Pruſſian Major-General Woberſnow marched with a ſtrong body of troops from Glogau in Sileſia to Poland; and, advancing by way of Liſſa, attacked the caſtle of the Prince Sulkowſki, a Poliſh grandee, who had been very active againſt the intereſt of the Pruſſian Monarch. After ſome reſiſtance he was obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion, and was ſent priſoner with his whole garriſon to Sileſia. From hence Woberſnow proceeded to Poſna, where he made himſelf maſter of a conſiderable magazine, guarded by two thouſand Coſſacks, who retired at his approach; and having deſtroyed ſeveral others, returned to Sileſia. In April, the fort of Penamunde, in Pomerania, was ſurrendered to Manteuffel; and about the ſame time a detachment of Pruſſian troops bombarded Schwerin, the capital

of

BOOK III. 1759. of Mecklenburgh. Meanwhile reinforcements were ſent to the Ruſſian army in Poland, which in April began to aſſemble upon the Viſtula. The Court of Peterſburgh had likewiſe begun to equip a large fleet, by means of which the army might be ſupplied with military ſtores and proviſions; but this armament was retarded by an accidental fire at Revel, which deſtroyed all the magazines and materials for ſhip-building to an immenſe value.

§ XXV. About the latter end of March the King of Pruſſia aſſembled his army at Rhonſtock, near Strigau; and advancing to the neighbourhood of Landſhut, encamped at Bolchenhayne. On the other hand, the Auſtrian Army, under the command of Mareſchal Daun, was aſſembled at Munchengratz, in Bohemia; and the campaign was opened by an exploit of General Beck, who ſurpriſed and made priſoners a battalion of Pruſſian grenadiers, poſted under Colonel Duringſheven, at Griefenberg, on the frontiers of Sileſia. This advantage, however, was more than counterbalanced by the activity and ſucceſs of Prince Henry, brother to the Pruſſian King, who commanded the army which wintered in Saxony. About the middle of April he marched in two columns towards Bohemia, forced the paſs of Peterſwalde, deſtroyed the Auſtrian magazine at Aſſig, burned their boats upon the Elbe, ſeized the forage and proviſion which the enemy had left at Lowoſitz and Leutmeritz, and demoliſhed a new bridge which they had built for their convenience. At the ſame time General Hulſen attacked the paſs of Paſsberg, guarded by General Reynard, who was taken, with two thouſand men, including fifty officers: then he

he advanced to Satz, in hopes of ſecuring the Auſtrian magazines; but theſe the enemy conſumed, that they might not fall into his hands, and retired towards Prague with the utmoſt precipitation.

§ XXVI. Prince Henry having happily achieved theſe adventures, and filled all Bohemia with alarm and conſternation, returned to Saxony, and diſtributed his troops in quarters of refreſhment, in the neighbourhood of Dreſden. In a few days, however, they were again put in motion, and marched to Obelgeburgen; from whence he continued his route through Voightland, in order to attack the army of the Empire in Franconia. He accordingly entered this country by the way of Hoff, on the ſeventh of May, and next day ſent a detachment to attack General Macguire, who commanded a body of Imperialiſts at Aſch, and ſuſtained the charge with great gallantry: but finding himſelf in danger of being overpowered by numbers, he retired in the night towards Egra. The army of the Empire, commanded by the Prince de Deux-Ponts, being unable to cope with the Pruſſian General in the field, retired from Cullembach to Bamberg, and from thence to Nuremberg, where, in all probability, they would not have been ſuffered to remain unmoleſted, had not Prince Henry been recalled to Saxony. He had already taken Cronach and the caſtle of Rotenberg, and even advanced as far as Bamberg, when he received advice that a body of Auſtrians, under General Gemingen, had penetrated into Saxony. This diverſion effectually ſaved the army of the Empire, as Prince Henry immediately returned to the Electorate, after having laid the Biſhopric of

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of Bamberg and the Marquisate of Cullembach under contribution, destroyed all the magazines provided for the Imperial army, and sent fifteen hundred prisoners to Leipsic. A party of Imperialists, under Count Palfy, endeavoured to harass him in his retreat; but they were defeated near Hoff, with considerable slaughter: nevertheless, the Imperial army, though now reduced to ten thousand men, returned to Bamberg; and as the Prussians approached the frontiers of Saxony, the Austrian General, Gemmingen, retired into Bohemia. During all these transactions, the Mareschal Count Daun remained with the grand Austrian army at Schurtz, in the circle of Koninsgratz; while the Prussians, commanded by the King in person, continued quietly encamped between Landshut and Schweidnitz. General Fouquet commanded a large body of troops in the southern part of Silesia: but these being mostly withdrawn, in order to oppose the Russians, the Austrian General, De Fille, who hovered on the frontiers of Moravia, with a considerable detachment, took advantage of this circumstance; and advancing into Silesia, encamped within sight of Neiss.

§ XXVII. As mutual calumny and recrimination of all kinds were not spared on either side, during the progress of this war, the enemies of the Prussian Monarch did not fail to charge him with cruelties committed at Schwerin, the capital of Mecklenburgh, which his troops had bombarded, plundered of its archives, cannon, and all its youth fit to carry arms, who were pressed into his service: he besides taxed the duchy at seven thousand men, and a million of crowns, by way of contribution.

tribution. He was alſo accuſed of barbarity, in iſſuing an order for removing all the priſoners from Berlin to Spandau; but this ſtep he juſtified, in a letter to his miniſters at foreign courts, declaring that he had provided for all the officers that were his priſoners the beſt accommodation, and permitted them to reſide in his capital; that ſome of them had groſsly abuſed the liberty they enjoyed, by maintaining illicit correſpondence, and other practices equally offenſive, which had obliged him to remove them to the town of Spandau: he deſired however, that the town might not be confounded with the fortreſs of that name, from which it was entirely ſeparated, and in which they would enjoy the ſame eaſe they had found at Berlin, though under more vigilant inſpection. His conduct on this occaſion, he ſaid, was ſufficiently authoriſed, not only by the law of nations, but alſo by the example of his enemies; inaſmuch as the Empreſs-Queen had never ſuffered any of his officers, who had fallen into her hands to reſide at Vienna; and the Court of Ruſſia had ſent ſome of them as far as Caſan. He concluded with ſaying, that, as his enemies had let ſlip no opportunity of blackening his moſt innocent proceedings, he had thought proper to acquaint his miniſters with his reaſons for making this alteration with regard to his priſoners, whether French, Auſtrians, or Ruſſians.

§ XXVIII. In the beginning of June, the King of Pruſſia, underſtanding that the Ruſſian army had begun their march from the Viſtula, ordered the ſeveral bodies of his troops, under Hulſen and Woberſnow, reinforced by detachments from his

BOOK III. 1759. his other armies, to join the forces under Count Dohna, as General in chief, and march into Poland. Accordingly, they advanced to Meritz, where the Count having publiſhed a declaration*, he

* *The following declarations were publiſhed by Count Dohna, the Pruſſian General, on his entering Poland with a body of Pruſſian troops.*

On the 15th of June.

HIS Pruſſian Majeſty, finding himſelf under a neceſſity to cauſe part of his armies to enter the territories of the republic of Poland, in order to protect them againſt the threatened invaſion of the enemy; declares, that

It muſt not be underſtood that his Majeſty, by this ſtep taken, intends to make any breach in the regard he has always had for the illuſtrious republic of Poland, or to leſſen the good underſtanding which has hitherto ſubſiſted between them: but, on the contrary, to ſtrengthen the ſame, in expectation that the illuſtrious republic will on its part, act with the like neighbourly and friendly good-will as is granted to the enemy, than which nothing more is deſired.

The nobility, gentry, and magiſtracy, in their reſpective diſtricts, between the frontiers of Pruſſia, ſo far as beyond Poſen, are required to furniſh all kinds of proviſions, corn, and forage neceſſary to ſupport an army of 40,000 men, with the utmoſt diſpatch, with an aſſurance of being paid ready money for the ſame. But if, contrary to expectation, any deficiency ſhould happen in ſupplying this demand, his Majeſty's troops will be obliged to forage, and uſe the ſame means as thoſe taken by the enemy for their ſubſiſtence.

In confidence, therefore, that the ſeveral juriſdictions upon the Pruſſian frontiers, within the territories of Poland, will exert themſelves to comply with this demand as ſoon as poſſible, for the ſubſiſtence of the royal army of Pruſſia, they are aſſured that thereby all diſorders will be prevented, and whatever is delivered will be paid for in ready money.

On the 17th of June.

IT was with the greateſt aſtoniſhment that the King, my moſt gracious Lord and Maſter, heard that ſeveral of his own ſubjects had ſuffered themſelves to be ſeduced from their allegiance, ſo far as to enter into the ſervice of a potentate with whom he is at war; his Majeſty, therefore, makes known by theſe preſents, that all of his ſubjects ſerving in the enemy's armies, who ſhall be taken with arms in their hands, ſhall, agreeably to all laws, be ſentenced to

he continued his march towards Posna, where he found the Russian army under Count Soltikoff, strongly encamped, having in their rear that city and the river Warta, and in their front a formidable entrenchment mounted with a great number of cannon. Count Dohna judging it impracticable to attack them in this situation with any prospect of success, endeavoured to intercept their convoys to the Eastward; but for want of provision, was in a little time obliged to return towards the Oder: then the Russians advanced to Zullichaw, in Silesia. The King of Prussia thinking CHAP. XII. 1759.

to be hanged without mercy, as traitors to their king and country, of which all whom it may concern are desired to take notice, &c.

On the 22d of June.

We invite and desire that the nobility, archbishops, bishops, abbeys, convents, seignories, magistrates, and inhabitants of the republic of Poland, on the road to Posnania, and beyond it, would repair in person, or by deputies, in the course of this week, or as soon after as possible, to the Prussian head-quarters, there to treat with the Commander in Chief, or the Commissary at War, for the delivery of forage and provisions for the subsistence of the army, to be paid for with ready money.

We promise and assure ourselves, that no person in Poland will attempt to seduce the Prussian troops to desert; that no assistance will be given them in such perfidious practices; that they will neither be sheltered, concealed, or lodged; which would be followed by very disagreeable consequences: we expect, on the contrary, that persons of all ranks and conditions will stop any run-away or deserter, and deliver him up at the first advanced post, or at the head-quarters; and all expences attending the same shall be paid, and a reasonable gratification superadded.

If any one hath inclination to enter into the King of Prussia's service, with an intention to behave well and faithfully, he may apply to the head-quarters, and be assured of a capitulation for three or four years.

If any Prince or member of the republic of Poland be disposed to assemble a body of men, and to join in a troop, or in a company of the Prussian army, to make a common cause with it, he may depend on a gracious reception, and that due regard will be shewn to his merit, &c.

Count

BOOK III. 1759. Count Dohna had been rather too cautious, considering the emergency of his affairs, gave him leave to retire for the benefit of his health; and conferred his command upon General Wedel, who resolved to give the Russians battle without delay. Thu determined, he marched against them, in two columns; and on the twenty-third day of July, attacked them at Kay, near Zullichaw, where, after a very obstinate engagement, he was repulsed with great loss, Wobersnow being killed and Manteuffel wounded in the action; and in a few days the Russians made themselves masters of Frankfort upon the Oder.

§ XXIX. By this time the armies of Count Daun and the King of Prussia had made several motions. The Austrians having quitted their camp at Schurtz, advanced towards Zittau in Lusatia, where having halted a few days, they resumed their march, and encamped at Gorlithayn, between Sudenberg and Mark-Dissau. His Prussian majesty, in order to observe their motions, marched by the way of Hertzberg to Lahn; and his vanguard skirmished with that of the Austrians commanded by Laudohn, who entered Silesia by the way of Griffenberg. The Austrian General was obliged to retreat with loss; while the King penetrated into Silesia, that he might be at hand to act against the Russians, whose progress was now become the chief object of his apprehension. He no sooner received intimation that Wedel had been worsted, than he marched with a select body of ten thousand men from his camp in Silesia, in order to take upon him the command of Wedel's army, leaving the rest of his forces strongly

 encamped,

encamped, under the direction of his brother Prince Henry, who had joined him before this event. Count Daun being apprised of the King's intention, and knowing the Russians were very defective in cavalry, immediately detached a body of twelve thousand horse to join them, under the command of Laudohn; and these, penetrating in two columns through Silesia and Lusatia, with some loss, arrived in the Russian camp, at a very critical juncture. Meanwhile the King of Prussia joined General Wedel on the fourth day of August, at Muhlrose, where he assumed the command of the army: but finding it greatly inferior to the enemy, he recalled General Finck, whom he had detached some time before, with a body of nine thousand men, to oppose the progress of the Imperialists in Saxony; for when Prince Henry joined his brother in Silesia, the army of the empire had entered that electorate. Thus reinforced, the number of the King's army at Muhlrose did not exceed fifty thousand; whereas the Russians were more numerous by thirty thousand. They had chosen a strong camp at the village of Cunersdorf, almost opposite to Frankfort upon the Oder, and increased the natural strength of their situation by entrenchments mounted with a numerous artillery. In other circumstances it might have been deemed a rash and ridiculous enterprize, to attack such an army under such complicated disadvantages; but here was no room for hesitation. The King's affairs seemed to require a desperate effort; and perhaps he was partly impelled by self-confidence and animosity.

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BOOK III. 1759. § XXX. Having determined to hazard an attack he made his diſpoſition, and on the twelfth day of Auguſt, at two in the morning, his troops were in motion. The army being formed in a wood, advanced towards the enemy; and about eleven the action was begun with a ſevere cannonade. This having produced the deſired effect, he charged the left wing of the Ruſſian army with his beſt troops formed in columns. After a very obſtinate diſpute, the enemy's entrenchments were forced with great ſlaughter, and ſeventy pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the Pruſſians. A narrow defile was afterwards paſſed, and ſeveral redoubts that covered the village of Cunerſdorf were taken by aſſault, one after another: one half of the taſk was not yet performed: the Ruſſians made a firm ſtand at the village; but they were overborne by the impetuoſity of the Pruſſians, who drove them from poſt to poſt up to the laſt redoubts they had to defend. As the Ruſſians kept their ground until they were hewn down in their ranks, this ſucceſs was not acquired without infinite labour, and a conſiderable expence of blood. After a furious conteſt of ſix hours, fortune ſeemed to declare ſo much in favour of the Pruſſians, that the King diſpatched the following billet to the Queen at Berlin: "Madam, we have driven the "Ruſſians from their entrenchments. In two "hours expect to hear of a glorious victory." This intimation was premature, and ſubjected the writer to the ridicule of his enemies. The Ruſſians were ſtaggered, not routed. General Soltikoff rallied his troops, and reinforced his left wing under cover of a redoubt, which was erected on an

 eminence

eminence called the Jews Burying-ground; and here they ſtood in order of battle, with the moſt reſolute countenance; favoured by the ſituation, which was naturally difficult of acceſs, and now rendered almoſt impregnable by the fortification, and a numerous artillery, ſtill greatly ſuperior to that of the Pruſſians. Had the King contented himſelf with the advantage already gained, all the world would have acknowledged he had fought againſt terrible odds with aſtoniſhing proweſs; and that he judiciouſly deſiſted, when he could no longer perſevere without incurring the imputation of being actuated by phrenzy or deſpair. His troops had not only ſuffered ſeverely from the enemy's fire, which was cloſe, deliberate, and well directed; but they were fatigued by the hard ſervice, and fainting with the heat of the day, which was exceſſive. His general officers are ſaid to have reminded him of all theſe circumſtances: and to have diſſuaded him from hazarding an attempt attended with ſuch danger and difficulty as even an army of freſh troops could hardly hope to ſurmount. He rejected this ſalutary advice, and ordered his infantry to begin a new attack; which being an enterprize beyond their ſtrength, they were repulſed with great ſlaughter. Being afterwards rallied, they returned to the charge: they miſcarried again, and their loſs was redoubled. Being thus rendered unfit for further ſervice, the cavalry ſucceeded to the attack; and repeated their unſucceſsful efforts, until they were almoſt broke, and entirely exhauſted. At this critical juncture, the whole body of the Auſtrian and Ruſſian cavalry, which had hitherto remained

 inactive,

BOOK III. 1759. inactive, and were therefore fresh, and in spirits, fell in among the Prussian horse with great fury, broke their line at the first charge; and forcing them back upon the infantry, threw them into such disorder as could not be repaired. The Prussian army being thus involved in confusion, was seized with a panic, and in a few minutes totally defeated and dispersed; notwithstanding the personal efforts of the King, who hazarded his ... in the hottest parts of the battle, led on his troops three times to the charge, had two horses killed under him, and his clothes in several parts penetrated with musquet-balls. His army being routed, and the greater part of his Generals either killed or disabled by wounds, nothing but the approach of night could have saved him from total ruin. When he abandoned the field of battle, he dispatched another billet to the Queen, couched in these terms: "Remove from Berlin with the "royal family. Let the archives be carried to "Potsdam. The town may make conditions "with the enemy." The horror and confusion which this intimation produced at Berlin may be easily conceived: horror the more aggravated, as it seized them in the midst of their rejoicings occasioned by the first dispatch; and this was still more dreadfully augmented, by a subsequent indistinct relation, importing that the army was totally routed, the King missing, and the enemy in full march to Berlin. The battle of Cunersdorf was by far the most bloody action which happened since the commencement of hostilities. The carnage was truly horrible: above twenty thousand Prussians lay dead on the field: and among these General Putkammer. The Generals Seidlitz, Itzenplitz,

Itzenplitz, Hulſen, Finck, and Wedel, the Prince of Wirtemberg, and five Major-Generals were wounded. The loſs of the enemy amounted to ten thouſand. It muſt be owned that, if the King was prodigal of his own perſon, he was likewiſe very free with the lives of his ſubjects. At no time, ſince the days of ignorance and barbarity, were the lives of men ſquandered away with ſuch profuſion as in the courſe of this German war. They were not only unneceſſarily ſacrificed in various exploits of no conſequence, but laviſhly expoſed to all the rigour and diſtemper of winter campaigns, which were introduced on the continent, in deſpite of nature, and in contempt of humanity. Such are the improvements of warriors without feeling! ſuch the refinements of German diſcipline! On the day that ſucceeded the defeat at Cunerſdorf, the King of Pruſſia, having loſt the beſt part of his army, together with his whole train of artillery, re-paſſed the Oder, and encamped at Retwin; from whence he advanced to Fuſtenwalde, and ſaw with aſtoniſhment the forbearance of the enemy. Inſtead of taking poſſeſſion of Berlin, and overwhelming the wreck of the King's troops, deſtitute of cannon, and cut off from all communication with Prince Henry, they took no ſtep to improve the victory they had gained. Laudohn retired with his horſe immediately after the battle; and Count Soltikoff marched with part of the Ruſſians into Luſatia, where he joined Daun, and held conſultations with that General. Perhaps the ſafety of the Pruſſian Monarch was owing to the jealouſy ſubſiſting among his enemies. In all probability, the Court

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BOOK III. 1759. Court of Vienna would have been chagrined to see the Russians in possession of Brandenburgh, and therefore thwarted their designs upon that electorate. The King of Prussia had now reason to be convinced, that his situation could not justify such a desperate attack as that in which he had miscarried at Cunersdorf; for if the Russians did not attempt the reduction of his capital, now that he was totally defeated, and the flower of his army cut off, they certainly would not have aspired at that conquest while he lay encamped in the neighbourhood with fifty thousand veterans, inured to war, accustomed to conquer, confident of success, and well supplied with provision, ammunition, and artillery. As the victors allowed him time to breathe, he improved this interval with equal spirit and sagacity. He re-assembled and refreshed his broken troops; he furnished his camp with cannon from the arsenal at Berlin, which likewise supplied him with a considerable number of recruits: he recalled General Kleist, with five thousand men, from Pomerania; and in a little time retrieved his former importance.

§ XXXI. The army of the Empire having entered Saxony, where it reduced Leipsick, Torgau, and even took possession of Dresden itself, the King detached six thousand men under General Wunch, to check the progress of the Imperialists in that electorate; and perceiving the Russians intended to besiege Great Glogau, he, with the rest of his army, took post between them and that city, so as to frustrate their design. While the four great armies, commanded by the King of Prussia, General Soltikoff, Prince Henry, and Count Daun, lay

lay encamped in Lusatia, and on the borders of Silesia, watching the motions of each other, the war was carried on by detachments with great vivacity. General Wunch having retaken Leipsick, and joined Finck at Eulinbourg, the united body began their march towards Dresden; and a detachment from the army of the Empire, which had encamped near Dobelin, retired at their approach. As they advanced to Nossin, General Haddick abandoned the advantageous posts he occupied near Roth-Scemberg; and, being joined by the whole army of the Empire, resolved to attack the Prussian Generals, who now encamped at Corbitz near Meissen: accordingly, on the twenty-first day of September, he advanced against them, and endeavoured to dislodge them by a furious cannonade, which was mutually maintained from morning to night, when he found himself obliged to retire with considerable loss; leaving the field of battle, with about five hundred prisoners, in the hands of the Prussians.

§ XXXII. This advantage was succeeded by another exploit of Prince Henry, who, on the twenty-third day of the month, quitted his camp at Hornsdorf, near Gorlitz; and, after an incredible march of eleven German miles, by the way of Rothenberg, arrived, about five in the afternoon, at Hoyerswerda, where he surprised a body of four thousand men, commanded by General Vehla, killed six hundred, and made twice that number prisoners; including the Commander himself. After this achievement he joined the corps of Finck and Wunch; while Mareschal Daun likewise abandoned his camp in Lusatia, and made a forced

 march

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march to Drefden, in order to fruftrate the Prince's fuppofed defign on that capital. The Ruffians, difappointed in their fcheme upon Glogau, had repaffed the Oder at Neufalze, and were encamped at Frauftadt; General Laudohn, with a body of Auftrians, lay at Sclichtingfkeim; and the King of Pruffia at Koben; all three on or near the banks of that river. Prince Henry, perceiving his army almoft furrounded by Auftrian detachments, ordered General Finck to drive them from Vogelfang, which they abandoned accordingly; and fent Wunch, with fix battalions and fome cavalry, acrofs the Elbe, to join the corps of General Rebentifh at Wittenberg, whither he retired from Duben at the approach of the Auftrians. On the twenty-ninth day of October the Duke d'Aremberg, with fixteen thoufand Auftrians, decamped from Dammitch, in order to occupy the heights near Pretfch, and was encountered by General Wunch; who, being pofted on two rifing grounds, cannonaded the Auftrians on their march with confiderable effect; and the Prince took twelve hundred prifoners, including Lieutenant-General Gemmington, and twenty inferior officers, with fome cannon, great part of their tents, and a large quantity of baggage. The Duke was obliged to change his route, while Wunch marched from Duben to Eulenburg; and General Wafferfleben occupied Strehla, where next day the whole army encamped. In this fituation the Prince remained till the fixteenth day of November; when, being in danger of having his communication with Torgau cut off by the enemy, he removed to a ftrong camp, where his left flank was

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was covered with that city and the river Elbe: his right being secured by a wood, and great part of his front by an impassable morass. Here he was reinforced with about twenty thousand men from Silesia, and joined by the King himself, who forthwith detached General Finck, with nineteen battalions and thirty-five squadrons, to take possession of the defiles of Maxen and Ottendorf, with a view to hinder the retreat of the Austrians to Bohemia. This motion obliged Daun to retire to Plauen; and the King advanced to Wilsdurf, imagining that he had effectually succeeded in his design. Letters were sent to Berlin and Magdebourg, importing that the Count Daun would be forced to hazard a battle, as he had now no resource but in victory. Finck had no sooner taken post on the hill near the village of Maxen, than the Austrian General sent officers to reconnoitre his situation, and immediately resolved to attack him with the corps de reserve under the Baron de Sincere, which was encamped in the neighbourhood of Dippodeswalda. It was forthwith divided into four columns, which filed off through the neighbouring woods; and the Prussians never dreamed of their approach until they saw themselves entirely surrounded. In this emergency they defended themselves with their cannon and musquetry until they were overpowered by numbers, and their battery was taken; then they retired to another rising ground, where they rallied, but were driven from eminence to eminence; until, by favour of the night, they made their last retreat to Falkenhayn. In the mean time, Count Daun had made such dispositions, that at day-break General Finck found

BOOK III. 1759. found himſelf entirely incloſed, without the leaſt poſſibility of eſcaping, and ſent a trumpet to Count Daun, to demand a capitulation. This was granted in one ſingle article; importing, That he and eight other Pruſſian Generals, with the whole body of troops they commanded, ſhould be received as priſoners of war. He was obliged to ſubmit; and his whole corps, amounting to nineteen battalions and thirty-five ſquadrons, with ſixty-four pieces of cannon, fifty pair of colours, and twenty-five ſtandards, fell into the hands of the Auſtrian Generals. The misfortune was the more mortifying to the King of Pruſſia, as it implied a cenſure on his conduct, for having detached ſuch a numerous body of troops to a ſituation where they could not be ſuſtained by the reſt of the army. On the other hand, the Court of Vienna exulted in this victory, as an infallible proof of Daun's ſuperior talents; and, in point of glory and advantage, much more than an equivalent for the loſs of the Saxon army, which, though leſs numerous, capitulated in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-ſix, after having held out ſix weeks againſt the whole power of the Pruſſian Monarch. General Hulſen had been detached, with about nine battalions and thirty ſquadrons, to the aſſiſtance of Finck: but he arrived at Klingenberg too late to be of any ſervice; and, being recalled, was next day ſent to occupy the important poſt of Freyberg.

§ XXXIII. The defeat of General Finck was not the only diſaſter which befel the Pruſſians at the cloſe of this campaign. General Diercke, who was poſted with ſeven battalions of infantry, and

and a thousand horse, on the right bank of the Elbe, opposite to Meissen, finding it impracticable to lay a bridge of pontoons across the river, on account of the floating ice, was obliged to transport his troops in boats; and when all were passed except himself, with the rear-guard, consisting of three battalions, he was, on the third day of December, in the morning, attacked by a strong body of Austrians, and taken, with all his men, after an obstinate dispute. The King of Prussia, weakened by these two successive defeats that happened in the rear of an unfortunate campaign, would hardly have been able to maintain his ground at Freyberg, had he not been at this juncture reinforced by the body of troops under the command of the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick. As for Daun, the advantages he had gained did not elevate his mind above the usual maxims of his cautious discretion. Instead of attacking the King of Prussia, respectable and formidable even in adversity, he quietly occupied the strong camp at Pirna, where he might be at hand to succour Dresden, in case it should be attacked, and maintain his communication with Bohemia.

§ XXXIV. By this time the Russians had retired to winter-quarters, in Poland; and the Swedes, after a fruitless excursion in the absence of Manteuffel, retreated to Stralsund and the isle of Rugen. This campaign, therefore, did not prove more decisive than the last. Abundance of lives were lost, and great part of Germany was exposed to rapine, murder, famine, desolation, and every species of misery that war could engender. In vain the confederating powers of Austria, Russia, and Sweden,

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Sweden, united their efforts to crush the Prussian Monarch. Though his army had been defeated, and he himself totally overthrown, with great slaughter, in the heart of his own dominions; though he appeared in a desperate situation, environed by hostile armies, and two considerable detached bodies of his troops were taken or destroyed; yet he kept all his adversaries at bay till the approach of winter, which proved his best auxiliary; and even maintained his footing in the electorate of Saxony, which seemed to be the prize contested between him and the Austrian General. Yet, long before the approach of winter, one would imagine he must have been crushed between the shock of so many adverse hosts, had they been intent upon closing him in, and heartily concurred for his destruction: but, instead of urging the war with accumulated force, they acted in separate bodies, and with jealous eye seemed to regard the progress of each other. It was not, therefore, to any compunction, or kind forbearance, in the Court of Vienna, that the inactivity of Daun was owing. The resentment of the House of Austria seemed, on the contrary, to glow with redoubled indignation; and the majority of the Germanic body seemed to enter with warmth into her quarrel*.

§ XXXV.

* The obstinacy of the powers in opposition to Great-Britain and Prussia appeared still more remarkable in their slighting the following declaration, which Duke Louis of Brunswick delivered to their ministers at the Hague, in the month of December, after Quebec was reduced, and the fleet of France totally defeated:

"Their Britannick and Prussian Majesties, moved with compassion at the mischief which the war that has been kindled for some years has already occasioned, and must necessarily produce, would

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§ XXXV. When the Proteſtant ſtates in arms againſt the Court of Vienna were put under the ban of the Empire, the Evangelical body, though without the concurrence of the Swediſh and Daniſh miniſters, iſſued an arret at Ratiſbon, in the month of November of the laſt year, and to this annexed the twentieth article of the capitulation ſigned by the Emperor at his election, in order to demonſtrate that the Proteſtant ſtates claimed nothing but what was agreeable to the conſtitution. They declared that their aſſociation was no more than a mutual engagement, by which they obliged themſelves to adhere to the laws, without ſuffering under any pretext, that the power of putting under the ban of the Empire ſhould reſide wholly in the Emperor. They affirmed that this power was renounced, in expreſs terms, by the capitulation: they, therefore, refuſed to admit, as legal, any ſentence of the ban deficient in the requiſite conditions: and inferred that, according to law, neither the Elector of Brandenburgh, nor the Elector of Hanover, nor the Duke of Wolfenbuttel, nor the Landgrave of Heſſe, nor the Count of Lippe-Buckebourg, ought to be preſcribed. The Imperial Proteſtant cities have acceded to this arret

would think themſelves wanting to the duties of humanity, and particularly to their tender concern for the preſervation and well-being of their reſpective kingdoms and ſubjects, if they neglected the proper means to put a ſtop to the progreſs of ſo ſevere a calamity, and to contribute to the re-eſtabliſhment of public tranquillity. In this view, and in order to manifeſt the purity of their intentions in this reſpect, their ſaid Majeſties have determined to make the following declaration, viz.

"That they are ready to ſend plenipotentiaries to the place which ſhall be thought moſt proper, in order there to treat, conjointly, of a ſolid and general peace with thoſe whom the belligerent parties ſhall think fit to authoriſe, on their part, for the attaining ſo ſalutary an end."

or

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or declaration, the Emperor, in a rescript, required them to retract their accession to the resolution of their Evangelic body; which, it must be owned, was altogether inconsistent with their former accession to the resolutions of the diet against the King of Prussia. This rescript having produced no effect, the arret was answered in February by an imperial decree of commission carried to the dictature, importing, that the Imperial Court could not longer hesitate about the execution of the ban, without infringing that very article of the capitulation which they had specified: that the invalidty of the arret was manifest, inasmuch as the electors of Brandenburgh and Brunswick, the Dukes of Saxe-Gotha and Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, and the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, were the very persons who disturbed the Empire; this, therefore, being an affair in which they themselves were parties, they could not possibly be qualified to concur in a resolution of this nature: besides the number of the other states which had acceded was very inconsiderable: for these reasons, the Emperor could not but consider the resolution in question as an act whereby the general peace of the Empire was disturbed, both by the parties that had incurred the ban, and by the states which had joined them, in order to support and favour their frivolous pretensions. His Imperial Majesty expressed his hope and confidence, that the other Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, would vote the said resolution to be null, and of no force; and never suffer so small a number of States, who were adherents of, and abettors to, the disturbers of the Empire, to prejudice the rights and preroga-

tives

tives of the whole Germanic body; to abuſe the name of the aſſociated ſtates of the Augſbourg confeſſion, in order forcibly to impoſe a *factum*, entirely repugnant to the conſtitution of the Empire; to deprive their co-eſtates of the right of voting freely, and thereby endeavouring totally to ſubvert the ſyſtem of the Germanic body. Theſe remarks will ſpeak for themſelves to the reflection of the unprejudiced reader.

§ XXXVI. The implacability of the Court of Vienna was equalled by nothing but the perſeverance of the French miniſtry. Though their numerous army had not gained one inch of ground in Weſtphalia, the campaign on that ſide having ended exactly where it had begun: though the chief ſource of their commerce in the Weſt-Indies had fallen into the hands of Great-Britain, and they had already laid their account with the loſs of Quebec: though their coffers rung with emptineſs, and their confederates were clamorous for ſubſidies; they ſtill reſolved to maintain the war in Germany: this was doubtleſs the moſt politic roſolution to which they could adhere; becauſe their enemies, inſtead of exerting all their efforts where there was almoſt a certainty of ſucceſs, kindly condeſcended to ſeek them where alone their whole ſtrength could be advantageouſly employed, without any great augmentation of their ordinary expence. Some of the ſprings of their national wealth were indeed exhauſted, or diverted into other channels: but the ſubjects declared for a continuation of the war, and the neceſſities of the ſtate were ſupplied by the loyalty and attachment of the people. They not only acquieſced in the bankruptcy

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§ XXXVII. In the month of February, the merchants of Amſterdam having received advice that the cargoes of their Weſt-India ſhips, detained by the Engliſh, would, by the Britiſh courts of judicature, be declared lawful prizes, as being French property, ſent a deputation, with a petition to the States-General, entreating them to uſe their interceſſion with the Court of London, repreſenting the impoſſibility of furniſhing the proofs required in ſo ſhort a time as that preſcribed by the Britiſh Admiralty; and that, as the iſland of St. Euſtatia, had but one road, and there was no other way of taking in cargoes but that of Overſchippen*, to which the Engliſh had objected, a condemnation of theſe ſhips, as legal prizes, would give the

* The method called Overſchippen is that of uſing French boats to load Dutch veſſels with the produce of France.

finiſhing

finishing stroke to the trade of the colony. What- CHAP. XII. 1759.
ever remonstrances the States-General might have made on this subject to the ministry of Great Britain, they had no effect upon the proceedings of the court of Admiralty, which continued to condemn the cargoes of the Dutch ships as often as they were proved to be French property; and this resolute uniformity in a little time intimidated the subjects of Holland from persevering in this illicit branch of commerce. The enemies of England in that republic, however, had so far prevailed, that in the beginning of the year the states of Holland had passed a formal resolution to equip five-and-twenty ships of war; and orders were immediately dispatched to the officers of the Admiralty to complete the armament with all possible expedition. In the month of April, the States-General sent over to London three ministers extraordinary, to make representations, and remove if possible the causes of misunderstanding that had arisen between Great-Britain and the United Provinces. They delivered their credentials to the King, with a formal harangue; they said his Majesty would see, by the contents of the letter they had the honour to present, how ardently their High Mightinesses desired to cultivate the sincere friendship which had so long subsisted between the two nations, so necessary for their common welfare and preservation: they expressed an earnest wish that they might be happy enough to remove those difficulties which had for some time struck at this friendship, and caused so much prejudice to the principal subjects of the republic; who, by the commerce they carried on, constituted its greatest

 strength,

BOOK III. 1759. ſtrength and chief ſupport. They declared their whole confidence was placed in his Majeſty's equity, for which the republic had the higheſt regard; and in the good-will he had always expreſſed towards a ſtate which on all occaſions had intereſted itſelf in promoting his glory: a ſtate which was the guardian of the precious truſt bequeathed by a princeſs ſo dear to his affection. "Full of "this confidence (ſaid they) we preſume to flatter "ourſelves that your Majeſty will be graciouſly "pleaſed to liſten to our juſt demands; and we "ſhall endeavour, during the courſe of our mi-"niſtry, to merit your approbation, in ſtrengthen-"ing the bonds by which the two nations ought to "be for ever united."—In anſwer to this oration, the King aſſured them that he had always regarded their High Mightineſſes as his beſt friends. He ſaid, if difficulties had ariſen concerning trade, they ought to be conſidered as the conſequences of a burthenſome war which he was obliged to wage with France. He deſired they would aſſure their High Mightineſſes, that he ſhould endeavour, on his part, to remove the obſtacles in queſtion; and expreſſed his ſatisfaction that they (the deputies) were come over with the ſame diſpoſition.—What repreſentations theſe deputies made, further than complaints of ſome irregularities in the conduct of the Britiſh ſea-officers, we cannot pretend to ſpecify: but as the ſubject in diſpute related entirely to the practice of the courts of judicature, it did not fall properly under the cognizance of the Government, which hath no right to interfere with the adminiſtration of juſtice. In all probability, the ſubjects of Holland were by no means pleaſed with the

the ſucceſs of this negociation, for they murmured againſt the Engliſh nation without ceaſing. They threatened and complained by turns; and eagerly ſeized all opportunity of diſplaying their partiality in favour of the enemies of Great-Britain.

§ XXXVIII. In the month of September Major General Yorke, the Britiſh miniſter at the Hague, preſented a memorial to the States-General, remonſtrating, that the merchants of Holland carried on a contraband trade in favour of France, by tranſporting cannon and warlike ſtores from the Baltic to Holland, in Dutch bottoms, under the borrowed names of private perſons; and then conveying them by the inland rivers and canals, or through the Dutch fortreſſes, to Dunkirk, and other places of France. He deſired that the King his maſter might be made eaſy on that head, by their putting an immediate ſtop to ſuch practices, ſo repugnant to the connections ſubſiſting by treaty between Great-Britain and the United Provinces, as well as to every idea of neutrality. He obſerved that the attention which his Majeſty had lately given to their repreſentations againſt the exceſſes of the Engliſh privateers, by procuring an act of Parliament, which laid them under proper reſtrictions, gave him a good title to the ſame regard on the part of their High Mightineſſes. He reminded them that their trading towns felt the good effects of theſe reſtrictions; and that the freedom of navigation which their ſubjects enjoyed amidſt the troubles and diſtractions of Europe, had conſiderably augmented their commerce. He obſerved that ſome return ought to be made to ſuch ſolid proofs of the King's friendſhip and modera-

 tion;

BOOK III. 1759. tion; at leaſt, the merchants, who were ſo ready to complain of England, ought not to be countenanced in exceſſes which would have juſtified the moſt rigorous examination of their conduct. He recalled to their memories that, during the courſe of the preſent war, the King had ſeveral times applied to their High Mightineſſes, and to their miniſters, on the liberty they had given to carry ſtores through the fortreſſes of the republic for the uſe of France, to invade the Britiſh dominions: and though his Majeſty had paſſed over in ſilence many of theſe inſtances of complaiſance to his enemy, he was no leſs ſenſible of the injury; but he choſe rather to be a ſufferer himſelf, than to increaſe the embarraſſment of his neighbours, or extend the flames of war. He took notice that even the Court of Vienna had, upon more than one occaſion, employed its intereſt with their High Mightineſſes, and lent its name to obtain paſſes for warlike ſtores and proviſions for the French troops, under colour of the Barrier-Treaty, which it no longer obſerved: nay, after having put France in poſſeſſion of Oſtend and Nieuport, in manifeſt violation of that treaty, and without any regard to the rights which they and the King his maſter had acquired in that treaty, at the expence of ſo much blood and treaſure.

§ XXXIX. The memorial ſeems to have made ſome impreſſion on the States-General, as they ſcrupled to allow the artillery and ſtores belonging to the French King to be removed from Amſterdam: but theſe ſcruples vaniſhed entirely on the receipt of a counter-memorial preſented by the Count d'Affry, the French Ambaſſador, who mingled

mingled ſome effectual threats with his expoſtulation. He deſired them to remember, that, during the whole courſe of the war, the French King had required nothing from their friendſhip that was inconſiſtent with the ſtricteſt impartiality; and, if he had deviated from the engagements ſubſiſting between him and the republic, it was only by granting the moſt eſſential and lucrative favours to the ſubjects of their High Mightineſſes. He obſerved that the Engliſh, notwithſtanding the inſolence of their behaviour to the republic, had derived, on many occaſions, aſſiſtance from the protection their effects had found in the territories of the United Provinces; that the artillery, ſtores, and ammunition belonging to Weſſel were depoſited in their territories, which the Hanoverian army in paſſing the Rhine had very little reſpected: that when they repaſſed that river, they had no other way of ſaving their ſick and wounded from the hands of the French, than by embarking them in boats, and conveying them to places where the French left them unmoleſted, actuated by their reſpect for the neutrality of the republic: that part of their magazines was ſtill depoſited in the towns of the United Provinces; where alſo the enemies of France had purchaſed and contracted for very conſiderable quantities of gunpowder. He told them that, though theſe and ſeveral other circumſtances might have been made the ſubject of the juſteſt complaints, the King of France did not think it proper to require that the freedom and independency of the ſubjects of the republic ſhould be reſtrained in branches of commerce that were not inconſiſtent with its neutrality, perſuaded that the faith

BOOK III. 1759. faith of an engagement ought to be inviolably preserved, though attended with fome accidental and tranfient difadvantages. He gave them to underftand that the King his mafter had ordered the Generals of his army carefully to avoid encroaching on the territory of the republic, and transferring thither the theatre of the war, when his enemies retreated that way before they were forced to pafs the Rhine. After fuch unqueftionable marks of regard, he faid, his King would have the jufteft ground of complaint, if, contrary to expectation, he fhould hear that the artillery and ftores belonging to him were detained at Amfterdam. Thirdly, he declared that fuch detention would be conftrued as a violation of the neutrality; and demanded, in the name of the King his mafter, that the artillery and ftores fhould, without delay, be forwarded to Flanders by the canals of Amfterdam and the inland navigation. This laft argument was fo conclufive, that they immediately granted the neceffary paffports; in confequence of which the cannon were conveyed to the Auftrian Netherlands.

§ XL. The powers in the fouthern parts of Europe were too much engroffed with their own concerns to intereft themfelves deeply in the quarrels that diftracted the German empire. The King of Spain, naturally of a melancholy complexion and delicate conftitution, was fo deeply affected with the lofs of his Queen, who died in the courfe of the preceding year, that he renounced all company, neglected all bufinefs, and immured himfelf in a chamber at Villa-Viciofa, where he gave a loofe to the moft extravagant forrow. He abftained

ftained from food and reft until his ftrength was quite exhaufted. He would neither fhift himfelf, nor allow his beard to be fhaved; he rejected all attempts of confolation; and remained deaf to the moft earneft and refpectful remonftrances of thofe who had a right to render their advice. In this cafe, the affliction of the mind muft have been reinforced by fome peculiarity in the conftitution. He inherited a melancholy taint from his father, and this feems to have been dreaded as a family difeafe; for the Infant Don Louis, who likewife refided in the palace of Villa-Viciofa, was fain to amufe himfelf with hunting, and other diverfions, to prevent his being infected with the King's diforder, which continued to gain ground, notwithftanding all the efforts of medicine. The Spanifh nation, naturally fuperftitious, had recourfe to faints and relicks: but they feemed infenfible to all their devotion. The King, however, in the midft of all his diftrefs, was prevailed upon to make his will, which was written by the Count de Valparaifo, and figned by the Duke de Bejar, High-Chancellor of the kingdom. The exorbitancy of his grief, and the mortifications he underwent, foon produced an incurable malady, under which he languifhed from the month of September in the preceding year till the tenth of Auguft in the prefent, when he expired. In his will he had appointed his brother Don Carlos, King of Naples, fucceffor to the crown of Spain; and nominated the Queen Dowager as Regent of the kingdom until that Prince fhould arrive. Accordingly, fhe affumed the reins of government; and gave directions for the funeral of the deceafed King, who was interred with great

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pomp in the church belonging to the convent of the Viſitation at Madrid.

§ XLI. As the death of this Prince had been long expected, ſo the politicians of Europe had univerſally prognoſticated that his demiſe would be attended with great commotions in Italy. It had been agreed among the ſubſcribing powers to the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, that in caſe Don Carlos ſhould be advanced in the courſe of ſucceſſion to the throne of Spain, his brother Don Philip ſhould ſucceed him on the throne of Naples; and the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guaſtalla, which now conſtituted his eſtabliſhment, ſhould revert to the Houſe of Auſtria. The King of Naples had never acceded to this article; therefore he paid no regard to it on the death of his elder brother; but retained both kingdoms, without minding the claims of the Empreſs-Queen, who he knew was at that time in no condition to ſupport her pretenſions. Thus the German war proved a circumſtance very favourable to his intereſt and ambition. Before he embarked for Spain, however, he took ſome extraordinary ſteps, which evinced him a ſound politician, and ſagacious legiſlator. His eldeſt ſon Don Philip, who had now attained the thirteenth year of his age, being found in a ſtate of incurable idiotiſm *, he wiſely and reſolutely removed

* *Abſtract of the report made to his Catholic Majeſty by the Phyſicians appointed to examine the Prince Royal, his eldeſt ſon, in conſequence of which his Royal Highneſs was declared incapable of ſucceeding to the throne of Spain. Tranſlated from the original publiſhed at Naples, Sept. 27.*

1. Though his Royal Highneſs Don Philip is thirteen years old, he is of low ſtature; and yet the King his father, and the Queen his mother, are both of a very proper height.

2. His

moved him from the ſucceſſion, without any regard to the pretended right of primogeniture, by a ſolemn act of abdication, and the ſettlement of the crown of the Two Sicilies in favour of his third ſon Don Ferdinand. In this extraordinary act he obſerves, That according to the ſpirit of the treaties of this age, Europe required that the ſovereignty of Spain ſhould be ſeparated from that of Italy, when ſuch a

2. His Royal Highneſs has ſome contraction in his joints; though he can readily move, and make uſe of them upon all occaſions.

3. His Royal Highneſs is apt to ſtoop and to hold down his head, as people of weak eyes often do.

4. The Prince moſt evidently ſquints; and his eyes frequently water and are gummy, particularly his left eye: though we cannot ſay he is blind, but are rather certain of the contrary, as his Royal Highneſs can without doubt diſtinguiſh objects, both as to their colour and ſituation.

5. In his natural functions, and the moſt common ſenſations, he is ſometimes indifferent to things that are convenient for him, and at other times is too warm and impetuous. In general, his paſſions are not reſtrained by reaſon.

6. The Prince has an obſtinate averſion to ſome kind of common food, ſuch as fruits, ſweetmeats, &c.

7. All ſorts of noiſe or ſound diſturb and diſconcert him; and it has the ſame effect whether it be ſoft and harmonious, or harſh and diſagreeable.

8. The impreſſions that he receives from pain or pleaſure are neither ſtrong nor laſting; and he is utterly unacquainted with all the punctilios of politeneſs and good breeding.

9. As to facts and places he ſometimes remembers them, and ſometimes not; but he ſeems not to have the leaſt idea of the myſteries of our holy religion.

10. He delights in childiſh amuſements; and thoſe which are the moſt boiſterous pleaſe him beſt. He is continually changing them, and ſhifting from one thing to another.

Signed by Don Francis Beniore, chief phyſician to the King and kingdom; Don Emmanuel de la Roſa, phyſician to the Queen; and the Phyſicians Cæſar Ciribue, Don Thomas Pinto, Don Francis Sarrao, and Don Dominique San Severino.

ſeparation

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separation could be effected without transgressing the rules of justice: that the unfortunate Prince-Royal having been destitute of reason and reflection ever since his infancy, and no hope remaining that he could ever acquire the use of these faculties, he could not think of appointing him to the succession, how agreeable soever such a disposition might be to nature and his paternal affection: he was therefore constrained, by the Divine Will, to set him aside in favour of his third son Don Ferdinand, whose minority obliged him to vest the management of these realms in a regency, which he accordingly appointed, after having previously declared his son Ferdinand from that time emancipated and freed not only from all obedience to his paternal power, but even from all submission to his supreme and sovereign authority. He then declared that the minority of the Prince succeeding to the kingdom of the Two Sicilies should expire with the fifteenth year of his age, when he should act as Sovereign, and have the entire power of the administration. He next established and explained the order of succession in the male and female line; on condition that the monarchy of Spain should never be united with the kingdoms of the Two Sicilies. Finally, he transferred and made over to the said Don Ferdinand these kingdoms, with all that he possessed in Italy; and this ordinance, signed and sealed by himself and the Infant Don Ferdinand, and counter-signed by the counsellors and secretaries of state, in quality of members of the regency, received all the usual forms of authenticity. Don Carlos having taken these precautions for the benefit of his third son, whom

whom he left King of Naples, embarked with the rest of his family on board a squadron of Spanish ships, which conveyed him to Barcelona. There he landed in the month of October, and proceeded to Madrid; where, as King of Spain, he was received amidst the acclamations of his people. He began his reign, like a wise prince, by regulating the interior œconomy of his kingdom; by pursuing the plan adopted by his predecessor; by retaining the ministry under whose auspices the happiness and commerce of his people had been extended; and with respect to the belligerent Powers, by scrupulously adhering to that neutrality from whence these advantages were in a great measure derived.

§ XLII. While he serenely enjoyed the blessings of prosperity, his neighbour the King of Portugal was engrossed by a species of employment which of all others must be the most disagreeable to a prince of sentiment, who loves his people; namely, the trial and punishment of those conspirators by whose atrocious attempt his life had been so much endangered. Among these were numbered some of the first noblemen of the kingdom, irritated by disappointed ambition, inflamed by bigotry, and exasperated by revenge. The principal conspirator, Don Joseph Mascarenhas and Lencastre, Duke de Aveiro, Marquis of Torres Novas, and Conde of Santa Cruz, was hereditary lord-steward of the King's household, and president of the palace-court, or last tribunal of appeal in the kingdom; so that he possessed the first office at the palace, and the second of the realm. Francisco de Assiz, Marquis of Tavora, Conde of St.

John

BOOK III. 1759. John and Alvor, was general of the horſe, and head of the third noble houſe of the Tavoras, the moſt illuſtrious family in the kingdom, deriving their original from the ancient Kings of Leon: he married his kinſwoman, who was Marchioneſs of Tavora in her own right, and by this marriage acquired the Marquiſate. Louis Bernardo de Tavora was their eldeſt ſon, who, by virtue of a diſpenſation from the Pope, had eſpouſed his own aunt, Donna Thereſa de Tavora. Joſeph Maria de Tavora, his youngeſt brother, was alſo involved in the guilt of his parents. The third principal concerned was Don Jeronymo de Attaide, Conde of Attouguia, himſelf a relation, and married to the eldeſt daughter of the Marquis of Tavora. The characters of all theſe perſonages were unblemiſhed and reſpectable, until this machination was detected. In the courſe of inveſtigating this dark affair, it appeared that the Duke de Aveiro had conceived a perſonal hatred to the King, who had diſappointed him in a projected match between his ſon and a ſiſter of the Duke de Cadaval, a minor, and prevented his obtaining ſome commanderies which the late Duke de Aveiro had poſſeſſed: that this nobleman being determined to gratify his revenge againſt the perſon of his Sovereign, had exerted all his art and addreſs in ſecuring the participation of the malcontents: that with this view he reconciled himſelf to the Jeſuits, with whom he had been formerly at variance, knowing they were at this time implacably incenſed againſt the King, who had diſmiſſed them from their office of penitentiaries at court, and branded them with other marks of diſgrace, on account of

their

their illegal and rebellious practices in South-America: the Duke, moreover, insinuated himself into the confidence of the Marchioness of Tavora, notwithstanding an inveterate rivalship of pride and ambition, which had long subsisted between the two families. Her resentment against the King was inflamed by the mortification of her pride in repeated repulses, when she solicited the title of Duke for her husband. Her passions were artfully fomented and managed by the Jesuits, to whom she had resigned the government of her conscience; and they are said to have persuaded her that it would be a meritorious action to take away the life of a prince who was an enemy to the church, and a tyrant to his people. She, being reconciled to the scheme of assassination, exerted her influence in such a manner as to inveigle her husband, her sons and son-in-law, into the same infamous design; and yet this lady had been always remarkable for her piety, affability, and sweetness of disposition. Many consultations were held by the conspirators at the colleges of the Jesuits, St. Antoa, and St. Roque, as well as at the houses of the Duke and the Marquis. At last they resolved that the King should be assassinated; and employed two ruffians, called Antonio Alvarez and Joseph Policarpio, for the execution of this design, the miscarriage of which we have related among the transactions of the preceding year. In the beginning of January, before the circumstances of the conspiracy were known, the Counts de Oberas and de Ribeira Grande were imprisoned in the castle of St. Julian, on a suspicion arising from their freedom of speech. The Duchess de Aveiro, the

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BOOK III. 1759. the Countefs of Attouguia, and the Marchionefs of Alorna, with their children, were fent to different nunneries; and eight Jefuits were taken into cuftody. A council being appointed for the trial of the prifoners, the particulars we have related were brought to light by the torture; and fentence of death was pronounced and executed upon the convicted criminals. Eight wheels were fixed upon a fcaffold raifed in the fquare oppofite to the houfe where the prifoners had been confined; and the thirteenth of January was fixed for the day of execution. Antonio Alvarez Ferreira, one of the affaffins who had fired into the King's equipage, was fixed to a ftake at one corner of the fcaffold; and at the other was placed the effigies of his accomplice, Jofeph Policarpio de Azevedo, who had made his efcape. The Marchionefs of Tavora, being brought upon the fcaffold between eight and nine in the morning, was beheaded at one ftroke, and then covered with a linen cloth. Her two fons, and her fon-in-law, the Count of Attouguia, with three fervants of the Duke de Aveiro, were firft ftrangled at one ftake, and afterwards broke upon wheels, where their bodies remained covered; but the Duke and the Marquis, as chiefs of the confpiracy were broken alive, and underwent the moft excruciating torments. The laft that fuffered was the affaffin Alvarez, who being condemned to be burnt alive, the combuftibles which had been placed on the fcaffold were fet on fire, the whole machine with their bodies confumed to afhes, and thefe afhes thrown into the fea. The eftates of the three unfortunate noblemen were confifcated, and their dwelling houfes razed to the

 ground.

ground. The name of Tavora was ſuppreſſed for ever by a public decree; but that of Maſcarenhas ſpared, becauſe the Duke de Aveiro was a younger branch of the family. A reward of ten thouſand crowns was offered to any perſon who ſhould apprehend the aſſaſſin who had eſcaped: then the embargo was taken off the ſhipping. The King and Royal Family aſſiſted at a public *Te Deum* ſung in the chapel of Noſſa Senhora de Livramento; on which occaſion the King, for the ſatisfaction of his people, waved his handkerchief with both hands, to ſhew he was not maimed by the wounds he had received. If ſuch an attempt upon the life of a king was infamouſly cruel and perfidious, it muſt be owned that the puniſhment inflicted upon the criminals was horrible to human nature. The attempt itſelf was attended with ſome circumſtances that might have ſtaggered belief, had it not appeared but too plain that the King was actually wounded. One would imagine that the Duke de Aveiro, whowas charged with deſigns on the crown, would have made ſome preparation for taking advantage of the confuſion and diſorder which muſt have been produced by the King's aſſaſſination: but we do not find that any thing of this nature was premeditated. It was no more than a deſperate ſcheme of perſonal revenge, conceived without caution, and executed without conduct; a circumſtance the more extraordinary, if we ſuppoſe the conſpirators were actuated by the councils of the Jeſuits, who have been ever famous for fineſſe and dexterity. Beſides, the diſcovery of all the particulars was founded upon confeſſion extorted by the rack, which at beſt is a ſuſpicious evidence.

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BOOK III. 1759. evidence. Be that as it will, the Portugueſe government, without waiting for a bull from the Pope, ſequeſtered all the eſtates and effects of the Jeſuits in that kingdom, which amounted to conſiderable ſums, and reduced the individuals of the ſociety to a very ſcanty allowance. Complaints of their conduct having been made to the Pope, he appointed a congregation to examine into the affairs of the Jeſuits in Portugal. In the mean time the Court of Liſbon ordered a conſiderable number of them to be embarked for Italy, and reſolved that no Jeſuits ſhould hereafter reſide within its realms. When theſe tranſports arrived at Civita-Vecchia, they were, by the Pope's order, lodged in the Dominican and Capuchin convents of that city, until proper houſes could be prepared for their reception at Tivoli and Freſcati. The moſt guilty of them, however, were detained in cloſe priſon in Portugal; reſerved, in all probability, for a puniſhment more adequate to their enormities.

§ XLIII. England ſtill continued to enjoy the bleſſings of peace, even amidſt the triumphs of war. In the month of November the ſeſſion of Parliament was opened by commiſſion; and, the Commons attending in the Houſe of Peers, the Lord-Keeper harangued the parliament to this effect:—He gave them to underſtand that his Majeſty had directed him to aſſure them that he thought himſelf peculiarly happy in being able to convoke them in a ſituation of affairs ſo glorious to his crown, and advantageous to his kingdoms: that the King ſaw and devoutly adored the hand of Providence, in the many ſignal ſucceſſes both by

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by sea and land with which his arms had been blessed in the course of the last campaign: that he reflected with great satisfaction on the confidence which the Parliament had placed in him, by making such ample provisions, and entrusting him with such extensive powers for carrying on a war, which the defence of their valuable rights and possessions, together with the preservation of the commerce of his people, had rendered both just and necessary. He enumerated the late successes of the British arms, the reduction of Goree on the coast of Africa, the conquest of so many important places in America, the defeat of the French army in Canada, the reduction of their capital city of Quebec, effected with so much honour to the courage and conduct of his Majesty's officers and forces, the important advantage obtained by the British squadron off Cape Lagos, and the effectual blocking up for so many months the principal part of the French navy in their own harbours: events which must have filled the hearts of all his Majesty's faithful subjects with the sincerest joy; and convinced his parliament that there had been no want of vigilance or vigour on his part, in exerting those means which they, with so much prudence and publick-spirited zeal, had put into his Majesty's hands. He observed that the national advantages had extended even as far as the East-Indies, where, by the Divine blessing, the dangerous designs of his Majesty's enemies had miscarried, and that valuable branch of commerce had received great benefit and protection. That the memorable victory gained over the French at Minden, had long made a deep impression on the

 minds

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restored on such solid and durable foundations; and his faithful subjects, to whose liberal support and unshaken firmness his Majesty owed so much, happy in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace and tranquillity: but, in order to this great and desirable end, he said his Majesty was confident the Parliament would agree with him, that it was necessary to make ample provision for carrying on the war, in all parts, with the utmost vigour. He assured the Commons, that the great supplies they had granted in the last session of Parliament had been faithfully employed for the purposes for which they were granted; but the uncommon extent of the war, and the various services necessary to be provided for, in order to secure success to his Majesty's measures, had unavoidably occasioned extraordinary expences. Finally, he repeated the assurances from the throne of the high satisfaction his Majesty took in that union and good harmony which was so conspicuous among his good subjects; he said, his Sovereign was happy in seeing it continued and confirmed; he observed that experience had shewn how much the nation owed to this union, which alone could secure the true happiness of his people.

§ XLIV. We shall not anticipate the reader's own reflection, by pretending to comment upon either the matter or form of this harangue, which however produced all the effect which the Sovereign could desire. The houses, in their respective addresses, seemed to vie with each other in expressions of attachment and complacency. The peers professed their utmost readiness to concur in the effectual support of such further mea-

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ſures as his Majeſty, in his great wiſdom, ſhould judge neceſſary or expedient for carrying on the war with vigour, in all parts, and for diſappointing and repelling any deſperate attempts which might be made upon theſe kingdoms. The Commons expreſſed their admiration of that true greatneſs of mind which diſpoſed his Majeſty's heart, in the midſt of proſperities, to wiſh a ſtop put to the effuſion of Chriſtian blood, and to ſee tranquillity reſtored. They declared their entire reliance on his Majeſty's known wiſdom and firmneſs, that this deſirable object, whenever it ſhould be obtained, would be upon terms juſt and honourable for his Majeſty and his Allies; and, in order to effect that great end, they aſſured him they would cheerfully grant ſuch ſupplies as ſhould be found neceſſary to ſuſtain, and preſs with effect, all his extenſive operations againſt the enemy. They did not fail to re-echo the ſpeech, as uſual; enumerating the trophies of the year, and extolling the King of Pruſſia for his conſummate genius, magnanimity, unwearied activity, and unſhaken conſtancy of mind. Very great reaſon, indeed, had his Majeſty to be ſatisfied with an addreſs of ſuch a nature from a Houſe of Commons, in which oppoſition lay ſtrangled at the foot of the miniſter; in which thoſe demagogues, who had raiſed themſelves to reputation and renown by declaiming againſt continental meaſures, were become ſo perfectly reconciled to the object of their former reprobation, as to cultivate it even with a degree of enthuſiaſm unknown to any former adminiſtration, and lay the nation under ſuch contributions in its behalf, as no other miniſtry

 durſt

durst ever meditate. Thus disposed, it was no wonder they admired the moderation of their Sovereign, in offering to treat of peace, after above a million of men had perished by the war, and twice that number been reduced to misery; after whole provinces had been depopulated, whole countries subdued, and the victors themselves almost crushed by the trophies they had gained.

§ XLV. Immediately after the addresses were presented, the Commons resolved themselves into a committee of the whole House; and having unanimously voted a supply to his Majesty, began to take the particulars into consideration. This committee was continued till the twelfth of May, when that whole business was accomplished. For the service of the ensuing year they voted seventy thousand seamen, including eighteen thousand three hundred and fifty-five marines, and for their maintenance allotted three millions six hundred and forty thousand pounds. The number of land-forces, including the British troops in Germany, and the invalids, they fixed at fifty-seven thousand two hundred and ninety-four men, and granted for their subsistence one million three hundred eighty-three thousand seven hundred and forty-eight pounds and ten-pence. For maintaining other forces in the plantations, Gibraltar, Guadaloupe, Africa, and the East-Indies, they allowed eight hundred forty-six thousand one hundred and sixty-eight pounds, nineteen shillings: for the expence of four regiments on the Irish establishment, serving in North-America, they voted thirty-five thousand seven hundred and forty-four pounds, eight shillings, and four-pence. For pay to the

BOOK III. 1759. General and general ſtaff-officers, and officers of the hoſpital for the land-forces, they aſſigned fifty-four thouſand four hundred and fifty-four pounds, eleven ſhillings, and nine-pence. They voted for the expence of the militia in South and North Britain the ſum of one hundred two thouſand and ſix pounds, four ſhillings, and eight-pence. They granted for the maintenance of thirty-eight thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty men, being the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttel, Saxe-Gotha, and Buckebourg, retained in the ſervice of Great-Britain, the ſum of four hundred forty-ſeven thouſand eight hundred eighty-two pounds, ten ſhillings, and five-pence halfpenny; and for nineteen thouſand Heſſian troops, in the ſame pay, they gave three hundred ſixty-ſix thouſand ſeven hundred twenty-five pounds, one ſhilling, and ſix-pence. They afterwards beſtowed the ſum of one hundred eight thouſand and twelve pounds, twelve ſhillings, and ſeven-pence, for defraying the additional expence of augmentations in the troops of Hanover and Heſſe, and the Britiſh army ſerving in the Empire. For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to ſea-officers; for carrying on the building of two hoſpitals, one near Goſport, and the other in the neighbourhood of Plymouth; for the ſupport of the Hoſpital at Greenwich; for purchaſing ground, erecting wharfs, and other accommodations neceſſary for refitting the fleets at Halifax in Nova-Scotia; for the charge of the Office of Ordnance, and defraying the extraordinary expence incurred by that office in the courſe of the laſt year, they allowed ſeven hundred eighty-one thouſand four hundred and eighty-nine pounds, ſix

six shillings, and six-pence. Towards paying off the navy debt, buildings, re-buildings, and repairs of the King's ships, together with the charges of transport-service, they granted one million seven hundred and one thousand seventy-eight pounds, sixteen shillings, and six-pence. For defraying the extraordinary expences of the land-forces and other services not provided for by Parliament, comprehending the pensions for the widows of reduced officers, they allotted the sum of nine hundred fifty-five thousand three hundred and forty-four pounds, fifteen shillings, and five-pence half-penny. They voted one million to empower his Majesty to discharge the like sum, raised in pursuance of an act made in the last session of Parliament, and charged upon the first aids or supplies to be granted in this session of Parliament. They gave six hundred and seventy thousand pounds for enabling his Majesty to make good his engagements with the King of Prussia, pursuant to a new convention between him and that Monarch, concluded on the ninth day of November in the present year. Fifteen thousand pounds they allowed upon account, towards enabling the principal Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance to defray the necessary charges and expences of taking down and removing the present magazine for gunpowder, situated in the neighbourhood of Greenwich, and of erecting it in some less dangerous situation. Sixty thousand pounds they gave to enable his Majesty to fulfil his engagements with the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, pursuant to the separate article of a treaty between the two powers, renewed in the month of November, the sum to be

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paid as his Moſt Serene Highneſs ſhould think it moſt convenient, in order to facilitate the means by which the Landgrave might again fix his reſidence in his own dominions, and by his preſence give freſh courage to his faithful ſubjects. Five hundred thouſand pounds they voted upon account, as a preſent ſupply towards defraying the charges of forage, bread, bread-waggons, train of artillery, wood, ſtraw, proviſions, and contingencies of his Majeſty's combined army under the command of Prince Ferdinand. To the Foundling Hoſpital they granted five thouſand pounds; and fifteen thouſand for improving, widening, and enlarging the paſſage over and through London-Bridge. To replace divers ſums taken from the ſinking fund, they granted two hundred twenty-five thouſand two hundred and eighty-one pounds, nineteen ſhillings, and four-pence. For the ſubſiſtence of reduced officers, including the allowances to the ſeveral officers and private men of the two troops of horſe-guards, and regiment of horſe reduced, and to the ſuperannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horſe-guards, they voted thirty-eight thouſand five hundred and ninety-ſeven pounds, nine ſhillings. Upon account, for the ſupport of the colonies of Nova-Scotia and Georgia, they granted twenty-one thouſand ſix hundred ninety-four pounds, two ſhillings, and two-pence. For enabling the King to give a proper compenſation to the provinces in North-America, for the expences they might incur in levying and maintaining troops, according as the vigour and activity of thoſe reſpective provinces ſhould be thought by his Majeſty to merit, they advanced the

the sum of two hundred thousand pounds. The East-India Company they gratified with twenty thousand pounds, towards enabling them to defray the expence of a military force in their settlements, in lieu of a battalion of the King's troops now returned to Ireland. Twenty-five thousand pounds were provided for the payment of the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital. For subsequent augmentation of the British forces, since the first estimate of guards and garrisons for the ensuing year was presented, they allowed one hundred thirty-four thousand one hundred thirty-nine pounds, seventeen shillings, and four-pence. They further voted, upon account, towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling Hospital to maintain, educate, and bind apprentice the children admitted into the said charity, the sum of forty-seven thousand two hundred and eighty-five pounds. For defraying the expence of maintaining the militia in South and North Britain, to the twenty-fourth day of December of the ensuing year, they voted an additional grant of two hundred ninety thousand eight hundred and twenty-six pounds, sixteen shillings, and eight-pence: and, moreover, they granted fourscore thousand pounds, upon account, towards defraying the charge of pay and clothing of the unembodied militia for the year, ending on the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one. For reimbursing the colony of New-York their expences in furnishing provisions and stores to the troops raised by them for his Majesty's service, in the campaign of the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six,

they

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they allowed two thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven pounds, seven shillings, and eight-pence; and for maintaining the British forts and settlements on the coast of Africa they renewed the grant of ten thousand pounds. For the maintenance and augmentation of the troops of Brunswick in the pay of Great-Britain for the ensuing year, pursuant to an ulterior convention concluded and signed at Paderborn on the fifth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty, they granted the sum of ninety thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine pounds, eight shillings, and eleven-pence farthing; and for the troops of Hesse-Cassel in the same pay, during the same period, they allotted one hundred and one thousand ninety-six pounds, three shillings, and two-pence. For the extraordinary expences of the land-forces, and other services, incurred from the twenty-fourth day of November in the present year, to the twenty-fourth of December following, and not provided for, they granted the sum of four hundred twenty thousand one hundred and twenty pounds, one shilling. To make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of this present year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, they assigned the sum of seventy-five thousand one hundred and seventy pounds, three-pence farthing. For printing the Journals of the House of Commons they gave five thousand pounds; and six hundred thirty-four pounds, thirteen shillings, and seven-pence, as interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, from the twenty-fifth day of August in the present year, to the same day of April next, for the sum of twenty-

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three thousand eight hundred pounds, eleven shillings, and eleven-pence, remaining in the Office of Ordnance, and not paid into the hands of the Deputy of the King's Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer, as directed by an act made in the last session of Parliament, to make compensation for lands and hereditaments purchased for his Majesty's service at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, by reason of doubts and difficulties which had arisen touching the execution of the said act. For defraying the extraordinary charge of the Mint, during the present year, they allowed eleven thousand nine hundred and forty pounds, thirteen shillings, and ten-pence; and two thousand five hundred pounds upon account, for paying the debts claimed and sustained upon a forfeited estate in North-Britain. They likewise allowed twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-four pounds, fifteen shillings, and ten-pence, for defraying the charge of a regiment of light-dragoons, and of an additional company to the corps commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan. Finally, they voted one million upon account, to enable the King to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty; and to take all such measures as might be necessary to defeat any enterprize or design of his enemies, as the exigency of affairs might require. On the whole, the sum total granted in this session of Parliament amounted to fifteen million five hundred three thousand five hundred and sixty-three pounds, fifteen shillings, and nine-pence halfpenny: a sum so enormous, whether we consider the nation that raised

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raiſed it, or the purpoſes for which it was raiſed, that every Briton of a ſedate mind, attached to the intereſt and welfare of his country, muſt reflect upon it with equal aſtoniſhment and concern: a ſum conſiderably more than double the largeſt ſubſidy that was granted in the reign of Queen Anne, when the nation was in the zenith of her glory, and retained half the powers of Europe in her pay: a ſum almoſt double of what any former adminiſtration durſt have aſked: and near double of what the moſt ſanguine calculators, who lived in the beginning of this century, thought the nation could give without the moſt imminent hazard of immediate bankruptcy. Of the immenſe ſupply which we have particularized, the reader will perceive that two millions three hundred forty-four thouſand four hundred and eighty-ſix pounds, ſixteen ſhillings, and ſeven-pence three farthings, were paid to foreigners for ſupporting the war in Germany, excluſive of the money expended by the Britiſh troops in that country, the number of which amounted, in the courſe of the enſuing year, to twenty thouſand men: a number the more extraordinary, if we conſider they were all tranſported to that continent during the adminiſtration of thoſe who declared in Parliament (the words ſtill ſounding in our ears) that not a man, nor even half a man, ſhould be ſent from Great-Britain to Germany, to fight the battles of any foreign Elector. Into the expence of the German war ſuſtained by Great-Britain, we muſt alſo throw the charge of tranſporting the Engliſh troops; the article of forage, which alone amounted, in the courſe of the laſt campaign, to one million two hundred thouſand

ſand pounds, beſides pontage, waggons, horſes, and many other contingencies. To the German war we may alſo impute the extraordinary expence incurred by the actual ſervice of the militia, which the abſence of the regular troops rendered in a great meaſure neceſſary; and the loſs of ſo many hands withdrawn from induſtry, from huſbandry, and manufacture. The loſs ſuſtained by this connection was equally grievous and apparent; the advantage accruing from it, either to Britain or Hanover, we have not diſcernment ſufficient to perceive, conſequently cannot be ſuppoſed able to explain.

§ XLVI. The committee of ways and means, having duly deliberated on the articles of ſupply, continued ſitting from the twenty-ſecond day of November to the fourteenth of May, during which period they eſtabliſhed the neceſſary funds to produce the ſums which had been granted. The land-tax at four ſhillings in the pound, and the malt-tax, were continued, as the ſtanding revenue of Great-Britain. The whole proviſion made by the committee of ways and means amounted to ſixteen millions one hundred thirty thouſand five hundred and ſixty-one pounds, nine ſhillings and eight-pence, exceeding the grants for the ſervice of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty, in the ſum of ſix hundred twenty-ſix thouſand nine hundred ninety-ſeven pounds, thirteen ſhillings, and ten-pence halfpenny. This exceſs, however, will not appear extraordinary, when we conſider that it was deſtined to make good the premium of two hundred and forty thouſand pounds to the ſubſcribers upon the eight mil-

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lion loan, as well as the deficiencies in the other grants, which never fail to make a confiderable article in the fupply of every feffion. That thefe gigantic ftrides towards the ruin of publick credit were fuch as might alarm every well-wifher to his country, will perhaps more plainly appear in the fum total of the national debt, which, including the incumbrance of one million charged upon the civil-lift revenue, and provided for by a tax upon falaries and penfions payable out of that revenue, amounted, at this period, to the tremendous fum of one hundred eight millions four hundred ninety-three thoufand one hundred fifty-four pounds, fourteen fhillings, and eleven-pence one farthing. A comfortable reflection this to a people involved in the moft expenfive war that ever was waged, and already burthened with fuch taxes as no other nation ever bore!

§ XLVII. It is not at all neceffary to particularize the acts that were founded upon the refolutions touching the fupply. We fhall only obferve that, in the act for the land-tax, and in the act for the malt-tax, there was a claufe of credit, empowering the Commiffioners of the Treafury to raife the money which they produced by loans on Exchequer-bills, bearing an intereft of four per cent. per annum, that is, one per cent. higher than the intereft ufually granted in time of peace. While the Houfe of Commons deliberated on the bill for granting to his Majefty feveral duties upon malt, and for raifing a certain fum of money to be charged on the faid duties, a petition was prefented by the maltfters of Ipfwich and parts adjacent againft an additional duty on the ftock of malt in

in hand: but no regard was paid to this remonstrance; and the bill, with several new amendments, passed through both Houses, under the title of "An Act for granting to his Majesty several duties upon malt, and for raising the sum of eight millions by way of annuities and a lottery, to be charged on the said duties; and to prevent the fraudulent obtaining of allowances in the gauging of corn making into malt; and for making forth duplicates of Exchequer-bills, tickets, certificates, receipts, annuity-orders, and other orders lost, burned, or otherwise destroyed." The other three bills that turned wholly on the supply were passed in common course, without the least opposition in either House, and received the Royal assent by commission at the end of the session. The first of these intituled, "A bill for enabling his Majesty to raise a certain sum of money for the uses and purposes therein mentioned," contained a clause of approbation, added to it by instruction; and the Bank was enabled to lend the million which the Commissioners of the Treasury were empowered by the act to borrow, at the interest of four pounds per cent. The second, granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money out of the sinking fund, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty, comprehended a clause of credit for borrowing the money thereby granted; and another clause, empowering the Bank to lend it without any limitation or interest; and the third, enabling his Majesty to raise a certain sum of money towards discharging the debt of the navy, and for naval services during the ensuing year, enacted, that the Exchequer bills thereby to be issued should

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not

BOOK III. 1759. not be received, or paſs to any receiver or collector of the publick revenue, or at the receipt of the Exchequer, before the twenty-ſixth day of March in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-one.

§ XLVIII. As the act of the preceding ſeſſion, prohibiting the malt-diſtillery, was to expire at Chriſtmas, the Commons thinking it neceſſary to conſider of proper methods for laying the malt-diſtillery under ſuch regulations as might prevent, if poſſible, its being prejudicial to the health and morals of the people, began as early as the month of November to deliberate on this affair; which being under agitation, petitions were preſented to the Houſe by ſeveral of the principal inhabitants of Spitalfields; the mayor and commonalty of New Sarum; the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, manufacturers, tradeſmen, and other inhabitants of Colcheſter; the mayor, aldermen, and common council of King's Lynn in Norfolk; the mayor, and bailiffs of Berwick upon Tweed; repreſenting the advantages accruing from the prohibition of the malt-diſtillery, and praying the continuance of the act by which it was prohibited. On the other hand, counter-petitions were offered by the mayor, magiſtrates, merchants, manufacturers, and other gentlemen of the city of Norwich; by the land-owners and holders of the ſouth-weſt part of Eſſex; and by the freeholders of the ſhires of Roſs and Cromartie, in North-Britain: alledging, that the ſcarcity of corn, which had made it neceſſary to prohibit the malt-diſtillery, had ceaſed; and that the continuing the prohibition beyond the neceſſity which had required it, would be a great loſs and diſcourage-

discouragement to the landed intereſt; they therefore prayed that the ſaid diſtillery might be again opened, under ſuch regulations and reſtrictions as the Houſe ſhould think proper. Theſe remonſtrances being taken into conſideration, and divers accounts peruſed, the Houſe unanimouſly agreed that the prohibition ſhould be continued for a limited time; and a bill being brought in, purſuant to this reſolution, paſſed through both Houſes, and received the Royal aſſent; by which means the prohibition of the malt-diſtillery was continued till the twenty-fourth day of December in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty, unleſs ſuch continuation ſhould be abridged by any other act to be paſſed in the preſent ſeſſion.

§ XLIX. The committee, having examined a great number of accounts and papers relating to ſpirituous liquors, agreed to four reſolutions, importing, that the preſent high price of ſpirituous liquors is a principal cauſe of the diminution in the home conſumption thereof, and hath greatly contributed to the health, ſobriety, and induſtry of the common people: that, in order to continue for the future the preſent high price of all ſpirits uſed for home conſumption, a large additional duty ſhould be laid upon all ſpirituous liquors whatſoever diſtilled within or imported into Great-Britain: that there ſhould be a draw-back of the ſaid additional duties upon all ſpirituous liquors diſtilled in Great-Britain, which ſhould be exported; and that an additional bounty ſhould be granted, under proper regulations, upon the exportation of all ſpirituous liquors drawn from corn in Great-Britain. A great many accounts being peruſed, and

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and witnesses examined, relating to the distillery, a bill was brought in, to prevent the excessive use of spirituous liquors, by laying an additional duty thereupon; and to encourage the exportation of British-made spirits. Considerable opposition was made to the bill, on the opinion that the additional duty proposed was too small; and that, among the resolutions, there was not so much as one that looked like a provision or restriction for preventing the pernicious abuse of such liquors. Nay, many persons affirmed, that what was proposed looked more like a scheme for increasing the publick revenues, than a salutary measure to prevent excess. The merchants and manufacturers of the town of Birmingham petitioned for such restrictions. The lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council of London presented a petition by the hands of the two sheriffs, setting forth, that the petitioners had, with great pleasure, observed the happy consequences produced upon the morals, behaviour, industry, and health of the lower class of people, since the prohibition of the malt-distillery: that the petitioners, having observed a bill was brought in to allow the distilling of spirits from corn, were apprehensive that the encouragement given to the distillers thereof would prove detrimental to the commercial interests of the nation; and they conceived the advantages proposed to be allowed upon the exportation of such spirits, being so much above the value of their commodity, would lay such a temptation for smuggling and perjury as no law could prevent. They expressed their fears, that, should such a bill pass into a law, the excessive use of spirituous liquors would not only debilitate and

and enervate the labourers, manufacturers, sailors, soldiers, and all the lower class of people, and thereby extinguish industry, and that remarkable intrepidity which had lately so eminently appeared in the British nation, which must always depend on the vigour and industry of its people; but also its liberty and happiness, which cannot be supported without temperance and morality, would run the utmost risk of being destroyed. They declared themselves also apprehensive, that the extraordinary consumption of bread corn by the still would not only raise the price, so as to oppress the lower class of people, but would raise such a bar to the exportation thereof, as to deprive the nation of a great influx of money, at that time essential towards the maintaining of an expensive war, and therefore highly injure the landed and commercial interest: they therefore prayed that the present prohibition of distilling spirits from corn might be continued, or that the use of wheat might not be allowed in distillation. This remonstrance was corroborated by another to the same purpose, from several merchants, manufacturers, and traders residing in and near the city of London; and seemed to have some weight with the Commons, who made several amendments in the bill, which they now intituled, "A bill for preventing the excessive use of spirituous liquors, by laying additional duties thereon; for shortening the prohibition for making low wines and spirits from wheat; for encouraging the exportation of British-made spirits, and preventing the fraudulent relanding or importation thereof." Thus altered and amended, it passed on a division; and, making its way through the

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the House of Lords, acquired the Royal sanction. Whether the law be adequate to the purposes for which it was enacted, time will determine. The best way of preventing the excess of spirituous liquors would be to lower the excise on beer and ale, so as to enable the poorer class of labourers to refresh themselves with a comfortable liquor for nearly the same expence that will procure a quantity of Geneva sufficient for intoxication; for it cannot be supposed that a poor wretch will expend his last penny upon a draft of small beer, without strength or the least satisfactory operation, when for the half of that sum he can purchase a cordial, that will almost instantaneously allay the sense of hunger and cold, and regale his imagination with the most agreeable illusions. Malt was at this time sold cheaper than it was in the first year of King James I. when the Parliament enacted, that no inn-keeper, victualler, or alehouse-keeper, should sell less than a full quart of the best ale or beer, or two quarts of the small, for one penny, under the penalty of twenty shillings. It appears, then, that in the reign of King James the subject paid but fourpence for a gallon of strong beer, which now costs one shilling; and as the malt is not increased in value, the difference in the price must be intirely owing to the taxes on beer, malt, and hops, which are indeed very grievous, though perhaps necessary. The duty on small beer is certainly one of the heaviest taxes imposed upon any sort of consumption that cannot be considered as an article of luxury. Two bushels of malt, and two pounds of hops, are required to make a barrel of good small beer, which was formerly sold for six shillings;

lings; and the taxes payable on ſuch a barrel amounted to three ſhillings and ſix-pence; ſo that the ſum total of the impoſition on this commodity was equal to a land-tax of eleven ſhillings and eight-pence in the pound.

§ L. Immediately after the reſolution relating to the prohibition of ſpirits from wheat, a motion was made, and leave given, to bring in a bill to continue, for a time limited, the act of the laſt ſeſſion, permitting the importation of ſalted beef from Ireland. This permiſſion was accordingly extended to the twenty-fourth day of December in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-one. In all probability this ſhort and temporary continuance was propoſed by the favourers of the bill, in order to avoid the clamour and oppoſition of prejudice and ignorance, which would have been dangerouſly alarmed, had it been rendered perpetual. Yet as undoubted evidence had proved before the committee, while the bill was depending, that the importation had been of great ſervice to England, particularly in reducing the price of ſalted beef for the uſe of the navy, perhaps no conſideration ought to have prevented the legiſlature from perpetuating the law; a meaſure that would encourage the graziers of Ireland to breed and fatten horned cattle, and certainly put a ſtop to the practice of exporting ſalted beef from that kindom to France, which undoubtedly furniſhes the traders of that kingdom with opportunities of exporting wool to the ſame country.

§ LI. As ſeveral Lieutenants of counties had, for various reaſons, ſuſpended all proceedings in the execution of the laws relating to the militia

BOOK III. 1759. for limited times, when ſuſpenſions were deemed inconſiſtent with the intent of the legiſlature, a bill was now brought in, to enable his Majeſty's Lieutenants of the ſeveral counties of England and Wales to proceed in the execution of the militia laws, notwithſtanding any adjournments. It was enacted, that, as the ſpeedy execution of the laws for regulating the militia was moſt eſſentially neceſſary at this juncture to the peace and ſecurity of the kingdom, every Lieutenant of the place where ſuch ſuſpenſion had happened ſhould, within one month after the paſſing of this act, proceed as if there had been no ſuch ſuſpenſion; and ſummon a meeting for the ſame purpoſe once in every ſucceeding month until a ſufficient number of officers, qualified and willing to ſerve, ſhould be found, or until the expiration of the act for the better ordering the militia forces. The eſtabliſhment of a regular militia in South-Britain could not fail to make an impreſſion upon the patriots of Scotland. They were convinced, from reaſon and experience, that nothing could more tend to the peace and ſecurity of their country than ſuch an eſtabliſhment in North-Britain, the inhabitants of which had been peculiarly expoſed to inſurrections, which a well-regulated militia might have prevented or ſtifled in the birth; and their coaſt had been lately alarmed by a threatened invaſion, which nothing but the want of ſuch an eſtabliſhment had rendered formidable to the natives. They thought themſelves entitled to the ſame ſecurity which the legiſlature had provided for their fellow-ſubjects in South-Britain, and could not help being uneaſy at the proſpect of ſeeing themſelves

ſelves left unarmed, and expoſed to injuries both foreign and domeſtic, while the ſword was put in the hands of their ſouthern neighbours. Some of the members who repreſented North-Britain in Parliament, moved by theſe conſiderations, as well as by the earneſt injunctions of their conſtituents, reſolved to make a vigorous effort, in order to obtain the eſtabliſhment of a regular militia in Scotland. In the beginning of March it was moved, and reſolved, that the Houſe would, on the twelfth day of the month, reſolve itſelf into a committee, to conſider of the laws in being which relate to the militia in that part of Great-Britain called Scotland. The reſult of that enquiry was that theſe laws were ineffectual. Then a motion was made for leave to bring in a bill for the better ordering of the militia forces in North-Britain, and, though it met with great oppoſition, was carried by a large majority. The principal Scottiſh members of the Houſe were appointed, in conjunction with others, to prepare the bill which was ſoon printed, and reinforced by petitions preſented by the gentlemen, juſtices of the peace, and commiſſioners of the ſupply for the ſhire of Ayr; and by the freeholders of the ſhires of Edinburgh, Stirling, Perth, and Forfar. They expreſſed their approbation of the eſtabliſhed militia in England, and their ardent wiſh to ſee the benefit of that wiſe and ſalutary meaſure extended to North-Britain. This was an indulgence they had the greater reaſon to hope for, as by the articles of the Union they were undoubtedly entitled to be on the ſame footing with their brethren of England; and as the legiſlature muſt now be convinced of the neceſſity of

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BOOK III. 1759. ſome ſuch meaſures, by the conſternation lately produced in their defenceleſs country, from the threatened invaſion of a handful of French freebooters. Theſe remonſtrances had no weight with the majority in the Houſe of Commons, who, either unable or unwilling to make proper diſtinctions between the ill and well affected ſubjects of North-Britain, rejected the bill, as a very dangerous experiment in favour of a people among whom ſo many rebellions had been generated and produced. When the motion was made for the bill's being committed, a warm debate enſued, in the courſe of which many Scottiſh members ſpoke in behalf of their country with great force of argument, and a very laudable ſpirit of freedom. Mr. Elliot, in particular, one of the Commiſſioners of the Board of Admiralty, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a noble flow of eloquence, adorned with all the graces of oratory, and warmed with the true ſpirit of patriotiſm. Mr. Oſwald, of the Treaſury, acquitted himſelf with great honour on the occaſion; ever nervous, ſteady and ſagacious, independent though in office, and invariable in purſuing the intereſt of his country. It muſt be owned, for the honour of North-Britain, that all her repreſentatives, except two, warmly contended for this national meaſure, which was carried in the negative by a majority of one hundred and ſix, though the bill was exactly modelled by the late act of Parliament for the eſtabliſhment of the militia in England.

§ LII. Even this inſtitution, though certainly laudable and neceſſary, was attended with ſo many unforeſeen difficulties that every ſeſſion of Parliament

ment ſince it was firſt eſtabliſhed has produced new acts for its better regulation. In April, leave was given to prepare a bill for limiting, confining, and better regulating the payment of the weekly allowances made by act of Parliament, for the maintenance of families unable to ſupport themſelves during the abſence of militia-men embodied, and ordered out into actual ſervice; as well as for amending and improving the eſtabliſhment of the militia, and leſſening the number of officers entitled to pay within that part of Great-Britain, called England. While this bill was under conſideration, the Houſe received a petition from the mayor, aldermen, town-clerk, ſheriffs, gentlemen, merchants, clergy, tradeſmen, and others, inhabitants of the ancient city of Lincoln, repreſenting, That by an act paſſed relating to the militia it was provided, that when any militia-men ſhould be ordered out into actual ſervice, leaving families unable to ſupport themſelves during their abſence, the overſeers of the pariſh where ſuch families reſide, ſhould allow them ſuch weekly ſupport as ſhould be preſcribed by any one juſtice of the peace, which allowance ſhould be reimburſed out of the county ſtock. They alledged, that a conſiderable number of men, inhabitants of the ſaid city, had entered themſelves to ſerve in the militia of the county of Lincoln, as volunteers, for ſeveral pariſhes and perſons; yet their families were, nevertheleſs, ſupported by the county ſtock of the city and county of the city of Lincoln. They took notice of the bill under deliberation, and prayed that if it ſhould paſs into a law, they might have ſuch relief in the premiſes, as to the Houſe ſhould

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BOOK III. 1759. ſeem meet. Regard was had to this petition in the amendments to the bill*, which paſſed through both Houſes, and received the Royal aſſent by commiſſion. During the dependance of this bill another was brought in, to explain ſo much of the militia act paſſed in the thirty-firſt year of his Majeſty's reign, as related to the money to be given to private militia-men, upon their being ordered out into actual ſervice. By this law it was enacted, that the guinea, which by the former act was due to every private man of every regiment or company of militia, when ordered out into actual ſervice, ſhould be paid to every man that ſhall

* By this law it was enacted, that if any militia-man who ſhall have been accepted and enrolled as a ſubſtitute, hired man, or volunteer, before the paſſing of the act, or who ſhall have been choſen by lot, whether before or after the paſſing of the act, ſhall, when embodied, or called out into actual ſervice, and ordered to march, leave a family unable to ſupport themſelves, the overſeers ſhall, by order of ſome one juſtice of the peace, pay out of the poor's rates of ſuch pariſh, a weekly allowance to ſuch family, according to the uſual and ordinary price of labour and huſbandry there; viz. for one child under the age of ten years, the price of one day's labour; for two children under the age aforeſaid, the price of two days' labour; for three or four children under the age aforeſaid, the price of three days' labour; for five or more children under the age aforeſaid, the price of four days' labour; and for the wife of ſuch militia man, the price of one day's labour; but that the families of ſuch men only as ſhall be choſen by lot, and of the ſubſtitutes, hired men, and volunteers already accepted and enrolled, ſhall, after the paſſing of this act, receive any ſuch weekly allowance. For removing the grievance complained of in the above petition, it is enacted, that were treaſurers ſhall reimburſe to overſeers any money in purſuance of this act, on account of the weekly allowance to the family of any militia-man ſerving in the militia of any county or place other than that wherein ſuch family ſhall dwell, they are to tranſmit an account thereof, ſigned by ſome juſtice, for the place where ſuch family ſhall dwell, to the treaſurer of the county, &c. in the militia whereof ſuch militia-man ſhall ſerve, who is thereupon to pay him the ſum ſo reimburſed to ſuch overſeers and the ſame to be allowed in his accounts.

afterwards

afterwards be enrolled into ſuch regiment or company whilſt in actual ſervice; that no man ſhould be entitled to his clothes for his own uſe, until he ſhould have ſerved three years, if unembodied, or one year, if embodied, after the delivery of the clothes; and that the full pay of the militia ſhould commence from the date of his Majeſty's warrant for drawing them out. The difficulties which theſe ſucceſſive regulations were made to obviate, will be amply recompenſed by the good effects of a national militia, provided it be employed in a national way, and for national purpoſes, but if the militia are embodied, and the different regiments that compoſe it are marched from the reſpective counties to which they belong; if the men are detained for any length of time in actual ſervice, at a diſtance from their families, when they might be employed at home in works of induſtry, for the ſupport of their natural dependants; the militia becomes no other than an addition to, or augmentation of, a ſtanding army, enliſted for the term of three years. The labour of the men is loſt to the community; they contract the idle habits and diſſolute manners of the other troops; their families are left as incumbrances on the community: and the charge of their ſubſiſtence is, at leaſt, as heavy as that of maintaining an equal number of regular forces. It would not, we apprehend, be very eaſy to account for the Government's ordering the regiments of militia to march from their reſpective counties, and to do duty for a conſiderable length of time at a great diſtance from their own homes, unleſs we ſuppoſe this meaſure was taken to create in the people a diſguſt to the inſti-

BOOK III. 1759. tution of the militia, which was an eſtabliſhment extorted from the Secretary by the voice of the nation. We may add, that ſome of the inconveniences attending a militia will never be totally removed, while the perſons drawn by lot for that ſervice are at liberty to hire ſubſtitutes; for it cannot be ſuppoſed that men of ſubſtance will incur the danger, fatigue, and damage of ſervice in perſon, while they can hire among the loweſt claſs of people mercenaries of deſperate fortune and abandoned morals, who will greedily ſeize the opportunity of being paid for renouncing that labour by which they were before obliged to maintain themſelves and their family connection: it would, therefore, deſerve the conſideration of the legiſlature, whether the privilege of hiring ſubſtitutes ſhould not be limited to certain claſſes of men, who are either raiſed by their rank in life above the neceſſity of ſerving in perſon, or engaged in ſuch occupations as cannot be intermitted without prejudice to the commonwealth. It muſt be allowed, that the regulation in this new act, by which the families of ſubſtitutes are deprived of any relief from the pariſh, will not only diminiſh the burthen of the poor's rates; but alſo, by raiſing the price of mercenaries, oblige a greater number of the better ſort to ſerve in perſon. Without all doubt, the fewer ſubſtitutes that are employed, the more dependance may be placed upon the militia in the preſervation of our rights and privileges, and the more will the number of the diſciplined men be increaſed; becauſe at the expiration of every three years the lot-men muſt be changed, and new militia-men choſen; but the ſubſtitutes

ſubſtitutes will, in all probability, continue for life in the ſervice, provided they can find lot-men to hire them at every rotation. The reader will forgive our being ſo circumſtantial upon the regulations of an inſtitution, which we cannot help regarding with a kind of enthuſiaſtic affection.

§ LIII. In the latter end of November, the Houſe of Commons received a petition from ſeveral noblemen, gentlemen, and others, inhabitants of Eaſt Greenwich, and places adjacent, in Kent, repreſenting, that in the ſaid pariſh, within a quarter of a mile of the town diſtinguiſhed by a royal palace, and royal hoſpital for ſeamen, there was a magazine, containing great quantities of gunpowder, frequently to the amount of ſix thouſand barrels: that beſides the great danger which muſt attend all places of that kind, the ſaid magazine ſtood in an open field, uninclofed by any fortification or defence whatſoever, conſequently expoſed to treachery and every other accident. They alledged, that if through treachery, lightning, or any other accident, this magazine ſhould take fire, not only their lives and properties, but the palace and hoſpital, the King's yards and ſtores at Deptford and Woolwich, the banks and navigation of the Thames, with the ſhips ſailing and at anchor in that river, would be inevitably deſtroyed, and inconceivable damage would accrue to the cities of London and Weſtminſter. They, moreover, obſerved, that the magazine was then in a dangerous condition, ſupported on all ſides by props that were decayed at the foundation; that in caſe it ſhould fall, the powder would, in all probability, take fire, and produce the dreadful calamities

BOOK III. 1759. calamities above recited: they therefore prayed that the magazine might be removed to ſome more convenient place, where any accident would not be attended with ſuch diſmal conſequences. The ſubject of this remonſtrance was ſo preſſing and important, that a committee was immediately appointed to take the affair into conſideration, and procure an eſtimate for purchaſing lands, and erecting a powder-magazine at Purfleet, in Eſſex, near the banks of the river, together with a guard-houſe, barracks, and all other neceſſary conveniences. While the report of the committee lay upon the table for the peruſal of the members, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his Majeſty's command, acquainted the Houſe, that the King, having been informed of the ſubject matter of the petition, recommended it to the conſideration of the Commons. Leave was immediately given to prepare a bill, founded on the reſolutions of the committee; which having been duly conſidered, altered and amended, paſſed through both Houſes to the foot of the throne, where it obtained the Royal ſanction. The magazine was accordingly removed to Purfleet, an inconſiderable and ſolitary village, where there will be little danger of accident, and where no great damage would attend an exploſion: but in order to render this poſſible exploſion ſtill leſs dangerous, it would be neceſſary to form the magazine of ſmall diſtinct apartments, totally independent of each other; that, in caſe one ſhould be accidentally blown up, the reſt might ſtand unaffected. The ſame plan ought to be adopted in the conſtruction of all combuſtible ſtores ſubject to conflagration. The

marine

marine bill and mutiny bill, as annual regulations, were prepared in the uſual form, paſſed both Houſes without oppoſition, and received the Royal aſſent.

§ LIV. The next affair that engroſſed the deliberation of the Commons, was a meaſure relating to the internal œconomy of the metropolis. The ſheriffs of London delivered a petition from the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, in common-council aſſembled, repreſenting that ſeveral ſtreets, lanes, and paſſages within the city of London, and liberties thereof, were too narrow and incommodious for the paſſing and repaſſing as well of foot paſſengers as of coaches, carts, and other carriages, to the prejudice and inconvenience of the owners and inhabitants of houſes, and to the great hindrance of buſineſs, trade, and commerce. They alledged that theſe defects might be remedied, and ſeveral new ſtreets opened within the ſaid cities and liberties, to the great eaſe, ſafety, and convenience of paſſengers, as well as to the advantage of the publick in general, if they, the petitioners, were enabled to widen and enlarge the narrow ſtreets, lanes, and paſſages, to open and lay out ſuch new ſtreets and ways, and to purchaſe the ſeveral houſes, buildings, and grounds which might be neceſſary for theſe purpoſes. They took notice that there were ſeveral houſes within the city and liberties, partly erected over the ground of other proprietors; and others, of which the ſeveral floors or apartments belonged to different perſons; ſo that difficulties and diſputes frequently aroſe amongſt the ſaid ſeveral owners and proprietors, about pulling down or rebuilding

BOOK III. 1759. ing the party-walls and premiſes; that ſuch re-building was often prevented or delayed, to the great injury and inconvenience of thoſe owners who were deſirous to rebuild; that it would therefore be of publick benefit, and frequently prevent the ſpreading of the fatal effects of fire, if ſome proviſion were made by law, as well for determining ſuch diſputes in a ſummary way, as for explaining and amending the laws then in being relating to the building of party-walls. They therefore prayed that leave might be given to bring in a bill for enabling the petitioners to widen and enlarge the ſeveral ſtreets, lanes, and paſſages, and to open new ſtreets and ways to be therein limited and preſcribed; as well as for determining, in a ſummary way, all diſputes ariſing about the rebuilding of houſes or tenements within the ſaid city and liberties, wherein ſeveral perſons have an intermixed property; and for explaining and amending the laws in being relating to theſe particulars. A committee being appointed to examine the matter of this petition, agreed to a report, upon which leave was given to prepare a bill, and this was brought in accordingly. Next day a great number of citizens repreſented, in another petition, that the pavement of the city and liberties was often damaged, by being broken up for the purpoſes of amending or new laying water-pipes belonging to the proprietors of water-works; and praying that proviſion might be made in the bill then depending, to compel thoſe proprietors to make good any damage that ſhould be done to the pavement by the leaking or burſting of the water-pipes, or opening the pavement for altera-

tions. In consequence of this representation, some amendments were made in the bill, which passed through both Houses, and was enacted into a law, under the title of "An act for widening "certain streets, lanes, and passages, within the "city of London and liberties thereof; and for "opening certain new streets and ways within "the same, and for other purposes therein men- "tioned*." CHAP. XII. 1759.

§ LV. The inhabitants of Westminster had long laboured under the want of a fish-market, and complained that the price of this species of provision was kept up at an exorbitant rate by the fradulent combination of a few dealers, who engrossed the whole market at Billingsgate, and de-

* The openings to be made, and the passages to be improved and enlarged, were ascertained by two schedules annexed to the act. With respect to the houses, buildings, and grounds to be purchased, the mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city, in common-council assembled, or a committee appointed by them, were empowered to fix the price by agreement with the respective proprietors, or otherwise by a jury in the usual manner. With regard to party-walls, the act ordains, that the proprietor of either adjoining house may compel the proprietor of the other to agree to its being pulled down and rebuilt, and to pay a moiety of the expence even though it should not be necessary to pull down or rebuild either of their houses, : that all party walls shall be at least two bricks and a half in thickness, in the cellar, and two bricks thick upwards to the top of the garret-floor. It enacts, that if any decayed house belongs to several proprietors, any one of them, who is desirous to rebuild, may oblige the others to concur, and join with him in the expence, or purchase their shares at a price to be fixed by a jury. If any house should hereafter be presented by any inquest, or grand jury, in London, as being in a ruinous condition, the court of mayor and aldermen is, by this act, empowered to pull it down at the expence of the ground-landlords. As to damaged pavements, not sufficiently repaired by the proprietors of the water works, any justice of the peace in London is vested with power upon their refusing or delaying to make it good, to cause it to be effectually relayed with good materials at their expence.

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ſtroyed great quantities of fiſh, in order to enhance the value of thoſe that remained. An act of Parliament had paſſed, in the twenty-ſecond year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, for eſtabliſhing a free market for the ſale of fiſh in Weſtminſter; and, ſeven years after that period, it was found neceſſary to procure a ſecond, for explaining and amending the firſt: but neither effectually anſwered the purpoſes of the legiſlature. In the month of January, of the preſent ſeſſion, the Houſe took into conſideration a petition of the ſeveral fiſhermen trading to Billingſgate-market, repreſenting the hardſhips to which they were expoſed by the ſaid acts: particularly forfeitures of veſſels and cargoes, incurred by the negligence of ſervants who had omitted to make the particular entries which the two acts preſcribed. This petition being examined by a committee, and the report being made, leave was given to bring in a new bill, which ſhould contain effectual proviſion for the better ſupplying the cities of London and Weſtminſter with fiſh, and for preventing the abuſes of the fiſhmongers. It was entituled, "A bill to repeal ſo much of an act paſſed in the twenty-ninth of George II. concerning a free market for fiſh at Weſtminſter, as requires fiſhermen to enter their fiſhing veſſels at the office of the ſearcher of the Cuſtoms at Graveſend, and to regulate the ſale of fiſh at the firſt hand in the fiſh-markets in London and Weſtminſter; and to prevent ſaleſmen of fiſh buying fiſh to ſell again on their own account; and to allow bret and turbot, brill and pearl, although under the reſpective dimenſions mentioned in a former act, to be imported and ſold;

fold; and to punish persons who shall take or sell any spawn, brood, or fry of fish, unsizeable fish, or fish out of season, or smelts under the size of five inches, and for other purposes." Though this, and the former bill relating to the streets and houses of London, are instances that evince the care and attention of the legislature, even to minute particulars of the internal œconomy of the kingdom, we can hardly consider them as objects of such dignity and importance as to demand the deliberations of the Parliament, but think they naturally fall within the cognizance of the municipal magistracy. After all, perhaps, the most effectual method for supplying Westminster with plenty of fish, at reasonable rates, would be to execute with rigour the laws already enacted against forestalling and regrating, an expedient that would soon dissolve all monopolies and combinations among the traders; to increase the number of markets in London and Westminster; and to establish two general markets at the Nore, one on each side of the river, where the fishing vessels might unload their cargoes, and return to sea without delay. A number of light boats might be employed to convey fresh fish from these marts to London and Westminster, where all the different fish-markets might be plentifully supplied at a reasonable expence; for it cannot be supposed that, while the fresh fish are brought up the river in the fishing-smacks themselves, which can hardly save the tides, to Billingsgate, they will ever dream of carrying their cargoes above bridge; or that the price of fish can be considerably lowered, while the fishing vessels lose so much time in running up to Gravesend or Billingsgate.

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§ LVI. The annual committee being appointed to enquire what laws were expired or near expiring, agreed to certain resolutions; upon which a bill was prepared, and obtained the Royal assent, importing a continuation of several laws, namely, the several clauses mentioned of the acts in the fifth and eighth of George I. against the clandestine running of uncustomed goods, except the clauses relating to quarantine; the act passed in the third of George II. relating to the carrying rice from Carolina; the act of the seventh of the same reign, relating to cochineal and indigo; and that of the twelfth of George II. so far as it related to the importation of printed books. There was also a law enacted, to continue to the twenty-ninth day of September in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven, an act passed in the twelfth year of Queen Anne, for encouraging the making of sail-cloth, by a duty of one-penny per ell laid upon all foreign-made sails and sail-cloth imported, and a bounty in the same proportion granted upon all home-made sail-cloth and canvas fit for or made into sails, and exported; another act was passed, for continuing certain laws relating to the additional number of one hundred hackney coaches and chairs, which law was rendered perpetual. The next law we shall mention was intended to be one of the most important that ever fell under the cognizance of the legislature: it was a law that affected the freedom, dignity, and independency of Parliaments. By an act, passed in the ninth year of the reign of Queen Anne, it was provided that no person should be chosen a member of Parliament who did not possess

possess in England or Wales an estate, freehold or copyhold, for life, according to the following qualifications: for every knight of a shire six hundred pounds per annum, over and above what will satisfy all incumbrances; and three hundred pounds per annum, for every citizen, burgess, and baron of the cinque ports. It was also decreed, that the return of any person not thus qualified should be void; and that every candidate should, at the reasonable request of any other candidate at the time of election, or of two or more persons who had a right to vote, take an oath prescribed to establish his qualifications. This restraint was by no means effectual. So many oaths of different kinds had been prescribed since the Revolution, that they began to lose the effect they were intended to have on the minds of men; and, in particular, political perjury grew so common, that it was no longer considered as a crime. Subterfuges were discovered, by means of which this law relating to the qualification of candidates was effectually eluded. Those who were not actually possessed of such estates, procured temporary conveyances from their friends and patrons, on condition of their being restored and cancelled after the election. By this scandalous fraud the intention of the legislature was frustrated, the dignity of Parliament prostituted, the example of perjury and corruption extended, and the vengeance of Heaven set at defiance. Through this infamous channel the ministry had it in their power to thrust into Parliament a set of venal beggars, who, as they depended upon their bounty, would always be obsequious to their will, and vote according to

 direction,

BOOK III. 1759. direction, without the least regard to the dictates of conscience, or to the advantage of their country. The mischiefs attending such a vile collusion, and in particular the undue influence which the crown must have acquired from the practice, were either felt or apprehended by some honest patriots, who, after divers unsuccessful efforts, at length presented to the House a bill, importing that every person who shall be elected a member of the House of Commons, should, before he presumed to take his seat, deliver to the clerk of the House, at the table, while the Commons are sitting, and the Speaker in the chair, a paper, or schedule, signed by himself, containing a rental or particular of the lands, tenements, or hereditaments, whereby he makes out his qualification, specifying the nature of his estate, whether messuage, land, rent, tythe, or what else; and if such estate consists of messuages, lands, or tythes, then specifying in whose occupation they are; and if in rent, then specifying the names of the owners or possessors of the lands and tenements out of which such rent is issuing, and also specifying the parish, township, or precinct and county, in which the said estate lies, and the value thereof; and every such person shall, at the same time, also take and subscribe the following oath, to be fairly written at the bottom of the paper or schedule: "I, A. B. do swear that "the above is a true rental: and that I truly, "and *bonâ fide*, have such an estate in law or equi- "ty, to and for my own use and benefit, of and in "the lands, tenements, or hereditaments, above "described, over and above what will satisfy and "clear all incumbrances that may affect the same; "and

"and that ſuch eſtate hath not been granted or "made over to me fraudulently, on purpoſe to "qualify me to be a member of this Houſe. So "help me God!" It was provided that the ſaid paper or ſchedule, with the oath aforeſaid, ſhould be carefully kept by the clerk, to be inſpected by the members of the Houſe of Commons, without fee or reward: that if any perſon elected to ſerve in any future parliament, ſhould preſume to ſit or vote as a member of the Houſe of Commons before he had delivered in ſuch a paper or ſchedule, and taken the oath aforeſaid, or ſhould not be qualified according to the true intent or meaning of this act, his election ſhould be void; and every perſon ſo ſitting and voting ſhould forfeit a certain ſum to be recovered by ſuch perſons as ſhould ſue for the ſame by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, whereon no eſſoign, privilege, protection, or wager of law ſhould be allowed, and only one imparlance: that if any perſon ſhould have delivered in, and ſworn to his qualification as aforeſaid, and taken his ſeat in the Houſe of Commons, yet at any time after ſhould, during the continuance of ſuch Parliament, ſell, diſpoſe of, alien, or any otherwiſe incumber the eſtate, or any part thereof compriſed in the ſchedule, ſo as to leſſen, or reduce the ſame under the value of the qualification by law directed, every ſuch perſon, under a certain penalty, muſt deliver in a new or further qualification, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, and ſwear to the ſame, in manner before directed, before he ſhall again preſume to ſit or vote as a member of the Houſe of Commons; that in caſe any action, ſuit,

BOOK III. 1759. or information ſhould be brought, in purſuance of this act, againſt any member of the Houſe of Commons, the clerk of the Houſe ſhall, upon demand, forthwith deliver a true and atteſted copy of the paper or ſchedule ſo delivered in to him as aforeſaid by ſuch members to the plaintiff or proſecutor, or his attorney or agent, paying a certain ſum for the ſame; which, being proved a true copy, ſhall be admitted to be given in evidence upon the trial of any iſſue in any ſuch action. Provided always, that nothing contained in this act ſhall extend to the eldeſt ſon or heir-apparent of any Peer or Lord of Parliament, or of any perſon qualified to ſerve as knight of the ſhire, or to the members for either of the univerſities in that part of Great-Britain called England, or to the members for that part of Great-Britain called Scotland. Such was the ſubſtance of the bill, as originally preſented to the Houſe of Commons; but it was altered in ſuch a manner as we are afraid will fail in anſwering the ſalutary purpoſes for which it was intended by thoſe who brought it into the Houſe. Notwithſtanding the proviſions made in the act as it now ſtands, any miniſter or patron may ſtill introduce his penſioners, clerks, and creatures into the Houſe, by means of the old method of temporary conveyance, though the farce muſt now be kept up till the member ſhall have delivered in his ſchedule, taken his oath, and his ſeat in Parliament; then he may deliver up the conveyance, or execute a re-conveyance, without running any riſk of loſing his ſeat, or of being puniſhed for his fraud and perjury. The extenſive influence of the crown, the general corruptibility

of individuals, and the obstacles so industriously thrown in the way of every scheme contrived to vindicate the independency of Parliaments, must have produced very mortifying reflections in the breast of every Briton warmed with the genuine love of his country. He must have perceived that all the bulwarks of the constitution were little better than buttresses of ice, which would infallibly thaw before the heat of ministerial influence, when artfully concentrated; that either a minister's professions of patriotism were insincere; or his credit insufficient to effect any essential alteration in the unpopular measures of government; and that, after all, the liberties of the nation could never be so firmly established, as by the power, generosity, and virtue of a patriot King. This interference could not fail to awake the remembrance of that amiable Prince, whom fate untimely snatched from the eager hopes and warm affection of a whole nation, before he had it in his power to manifest and establish his favourite maxim, "That a Monarch's glory was inseparably connected with the happiness of his people*."

§ LVII.

* The following declaration made to the chiefs of the opposition will render the memory of the late Prince of Wales dear to latest posterity:

HIS Royal Highness has authorised Lord T. and Sir F. D. to give the most positive assurances to the gentlemen in the opposition, of his upright intentions; that he is thoroughly convinced of the distresses and calamities that have befallen, and every day are more likely to befal this country; and therefore invites all well-wishers to this country and its constitution to coalesce and unite with him, and upon the following principle only:

His Royal Highness promises, and will declare it openly, that it is his intention totally to abolish any distinctions for the future of parties; and as far as lies in his power, and as soon as it does lie in his

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§ LVII. On the firſt day of February, a motion was made, and leave given, to bring in a bill for enabling his Majeſty to make leaſes and copies of offices, lands, and hereditaments, parcel of his duchy of Cornwall, or annexed to the ſame; accordingly it paſſed through both houſes without oppoſition; and enacted that all leaſes and grants made, or to be made, by his Majeſty, within ſeven years next enſuing,* in or annexed to the ſaid duchy, under the limitations therein mentioned,

his power, to take away for ever all proſcription from any ſet of men whatever who are friends to the conſtitution; and therefore will promote for the preſent, and when it is in his power will immediately grant,

Firſt, a bill to empower all gentlemen to act as juſtices of peace paying land-tax for 300l. *per annum* in any county where he intends to ſerve.

Secondly, His Royal Highneſs promiſes, in like manner, to ſupport, and forthwith grant, whenever he ſhall have it in his power, a bill to create and eſtabliſh a numerous and effectual militia throughout the kingdom.

Thirdly, his Royal Highneſs promiſes, in like manner, to promote and ſupport, and likewiſe grant when it is in his power, a bill to exclude all military officers in the land-ſervice under the degree of colonels of regiments and in the ſea-ſervice under the degree of rear admirals, from ſitting in the Houſe of Commons.

Fourthly, his Royal Highneſs promiſes that he will, when in his power, grant enquiries into the great number of abuſes in offices, and does not doubt of the aſſiſtance of all honeſt men, to enable him to correct the ſame for the future.

Fifthly, his Royal Highneſs promiſes, and will openly declare, that he will make no agreement with, or join in the ſupport of any adminiſtration whatever, without previouſly obtaining the abovementioned points in behalf of the people, and for the ſake of good government. Upon theſe conditions, and theſe conditions only, his Royal Highneſs thinks he has a right not to doubt of having a moſt cordial ſupport from all thoſe good men who mean their country and this conſtitution well, and that they will become his and his family's friends, and unite with him to promote the good government of this country; and that they will follow

tioned, ſhould be good and effectual in law againſt his Majeſty, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, and againſt all other perſons that ſhould hereafter inherit the ſaid duchy, either by an act of Parliament, or any limitation whatſoever. This act appears the more extraordinary as the Prince of Wales, who has a ſort of right by preſcription to the duchy of Cornwall, was then of age, and might have been put in poſſeſſion of it by the paſſing of a patent. The Houſe having peruſed an account of the produce of the fund eſtabliſhed for paying annuities

low him, upon theſe principles, both in court and out of court; and if he ſhould live to form an adminiſtration, it ſhould be compoſed, without diſtinction, of men of dignity, knowledge, and probity. His Royal Highneſs further promiſes to accept of no more if offered to him, than 800,000*l.* for his civil liſt, by way of rent-charge.

Anſwer to the foregoing propoſal.

THE lords and gentlemen to whom a paper has been communicated, containing his Royal Highneſs the Prince's gracious intentions upon ſeveral weighty and important points, of the greateſt conſequence to the honour and intereſt of his Majeſty's government, and abſolutely neceſſary for the reſtoring and perpetuating the true uſe and deſign of parliament, the purity of our excellent conſtitution, and the happineſs and welfare of the whole nation, do therein with the greateſt ſatisfaction obſerve, and moſt gratefully acknowledge the uprightneſs and generoſity of his Royal Highneſs's noble ſentiments and reſolutions. And therefore beg leave to return their moſt dutiful and humble thanks for the ſame; and to aſſure his Royal Highneſs that they will conſtantly and ſteadily uſe their utmoſt endeavours to ſupport thoſe his wiſe and ſalutary purpoſes, that the throne may be ſtrengthened, religion and morality encouraged, faction and corruption deſtroyed, the purity and eſſence of Parliament reſtored, and the happineſs and welfare of our conſtitution preſerved.

When the above anſwer was returned to the Prince, there were preſent,

The Duke of B.—The Earl of L.—The Earl of S.—The Earl of T.—The Earl of W.—The Earl of S.—Lord F.—Lord W.—Sir Wat. Wil. Wynne. Sir John H. C.—Sir Walter B. Sir Robert G. Mr. F. Mr. P. Mr. C.

granted

granted in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, with the charge on that fund on the fifth day of January in the succeeding year, it appeared that there had been a considerable deficiency in the said fund on the fifth day of July preceding, and this had been made good out of the sinking fund, by a resolution of the seventh of February, already particularised. They therefore instructed the Committee of Ways and Means to consider so much of the annuity and lottery act passed in the preceding session as related to the three per centum annuities, amounting to the sum of seven millions five hundred and ninety thousand pounds, granted in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty nine; and also to consider so much of the said act as related to the subsidy of poundage upon certain goods and merchandise to be imported into this kingdom, and the additional inland duty on coffee and chocolate. The committee having taken these points into deliberation, agreed to the two resolutions we have already mentioned with respect to the consolidation; and a bill was brought in for adding those annuities granted in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine to the joint stock of three per centum annuities consolidated by the acts of the twenty-fifth, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, and thirty-second years of his Majesty's reign, and for several duties therein mentioned, to the sinking fund. The committee was afterwards empowered to receive a clause for cancelling such lottery tickets as were made forth in pursuance of an act passed in the thirtieth year of his Majesty's reign, and were not then disposed of: a clause for this purpose was accordingly

cordingly added to the bill, which paſſed through both Houſes without oppoſition, and received the Royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion.

§ LVIII. On the twenty-ninth day of April, Lord North preſented to the Houſe a bill for encouraging the exportation of rum and ſpirits of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the Britiſh ſugar plantations, from Great-Britain, and of Britiſh ſpirits made from molaſſes; a bill which in a little time acquired the ſanction of the Royal aſſent. Towards the end of April, Admiral Townſhend preſented a bill for the more effectual ſecuring the payment of ſuch prize and bounty-monies as were appropriated to the uſe of Greenwich Hoſpital by an act paſſed in the twenty-ninth year of his Majeſty's reign. As by that law no time was limited, or particular method preſcribed, for giving notifications of the day appointed for the payment of the ſhares of the prizes and bounty-money; and many agents had neglected to ſpecify, in the notification given in the London Gazette for payment of ſhares of prizes condemned in the courts of Admiralty in Great-Britain, the particular day or time when ſuch payments were to commence, whereby it was rendered difficult, if not impoſſible, to aſcertain the time when the Hoſpital at Greenwich became entitled to the unclaimed ſhares, of conſequence could not enjoy the full benefit of the act; the bill now prepared imported, that, from and after the firſt day of September in the preſent year, all notifications of the payment of the ſhares of prizes taken by any of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, and condemned in Great-Britain, and from and after the firſt day of February in the year one thouſand

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seven hundred and sixty-one, all notifications of the payment of the shares and prizes taken and condemned in any other of his Majesty's dominions in Europe, or in any of the British plantations in America; and from and after the twenty-fifth day of December, in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one, all notifications of the payment of the shares of prizes taken and condemned in any other of his Majesty's dominions, shall be respectively given and published in the following manner: If the prize be condemned in any court of Admiralty in Great-Britain, such notification, under the agent's hand, shall be published in the London Gazette; and if condemned in any court of Admiralty in any other of his Majesty's dominions, such notification shall be published in like manner in the Gazette, or other newspaper of public authority, of the island or place where the prize is condemned; and if there shall be no Gazette, or such newspaper, published there, then in some or one of the publick newspapers of the place; and such agents shall deliver to the collector, customer, or searcher, or his lawful deputy, and, if there shall be no such officer, then to the principal officer or officers of the place where the prize is condemned, or to the lawful deputy of such principal officers, two of the Gazettes or other newspapers in which such notifications are inserted; and if there shall not be any publick newspapers in any such island or place, the agent shall give two such notifications in writing, under his hand: and every such collector, or other officer as aforesaid, shall subscribe his name on both the said Gazettes, newspapers, or written notifications;

tions; and, by the firſt ſhip which ſhall ſail from thence to any port of Great-Britain, ſhall tranſmit to the treaſurer or deputy treaſurers of the ſaid Royal Hoſpital one of the ſaid notifications, with his name ſo ſubſcribed, to be there regiſtered; and ſhall faithfully preſerve and keep the other, with his name thereon ſubſcribed, in his own cuſtody; and in every notification as aforeſaid the agent ſhall ſpecify his place of abode, and the preciſe day of the month and year appointed for the payment of the reſpective ſhares to the captors; and all notifications with reſpect to prizes condemned in Great-Britain ſhall be publiſhed in the London Gazette three days at leaſt before any ſhare of ſuch prize ſhall be paid; and with reſpect to prizes condemned in any other part of his Majeſty's dominions, ſuch notifications ſhall be delivered to the ſaid collector, or other officers as aforeſaid, three days at leaſt before any ſhare of ſuch prizes ſhall be paid. It was likewiſe enacted, that the agents for the diſtribution of bounty-bills ſhould inſert, and publiſh under their hands, in the London Gazette, three days at leaſt before payment, publick notifications of the day and year appointed for ſuch payment, and alſo inſert therein their reſpective places of abode. The bill, even as it now ſtands, is liable to ſeveral objections. It may be dangerous to leave the money of the unclaimed ſhares ſo long as three years in the hands of the agent, who, together with his ſecurities, may prove inſolvent before the expiration of that term: then the time preſcribed to the ſailors, within which their claim is limited, appears to be too ſhort, when we conſider that they may be ſo circumſtanced, turned

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over to another ſhip, and conveyed to a diſtant part of the globe, that they ſhall have no opportunity to claim payment; and ſhould three years elapſe before they could make application to the agent, they would find their bounty or prize money appropriated to the uſe of Greenwich Hoſpital; nay, ſhould they die in the courſe of the voyage, it would be loſt to their heirs and executors, who, being ignorant of their title, could not poſſibly claim within the time limited.

§ LIX. A committee having been appointed to enquire into the original ſtandards of weights and meaſures in the kingdom of England, to conſider the laws relating thereto, and to report their obſervations thereupon, together with their opinion of the moſt effectual means for aſcertaining and enforcing uniform and certain ſtandards of weights and meaſures, they prepared copies, models, patterns, and multiples, and preſented them to the Houſe; then they were locked up by the clerk of the Houſe; and Lord Carysfort preſented a bill, according to order, for enforcing uniformity of weights and meaſures to the ſtandards by law to be eſtabliſhed; but this meaſure, which had been ſo long in dependence, was not yet fully diſcuſſed, and the ſtandards and weights were reſerved to another occaſion. A law was made for reviving and continuing ſo much of an act paſſed in the twenty-firſt year of his Majeſty's reign as relates to the more effectual trial and puniſhment of high-treaſon in the Highlands of Scotland; and alſo for continuing two other acts paſſed in the nineteenth and twenty-firſt years of his Majeſty's reign, ſo far as they relate to the more effectual diſarming the

the Highlands of Scotland, and securing the peace thereof; and to allow further time for making affidavits of the execution of articles or contracts of clerks to attornies or solicitors, and filing thereof. The King having been pleased to pardon George Keith, Earl Marischal of Scotland, who had been attainted for rebellion in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixteen, the Parliament confirmed this indulgence, by passing an act to enable the said George Keith, late Earl Marischal, to sue or entertain any action or suit, notwithstanding his attainder, and to remove any disability in him, by reason of the said attainder, to take or inherit any real or personal estate that might or should hereafter descend or come to him, or which he was entitled to in reversion or remainder before his attainder. This nobleman, universally respected for his probity and understanding, had been employed as Ambassador to the Court of France by the King of Prussia, and was actually at this juncture in the service of that Monarch, who in all probability interceded with the King of England in his behalf. When his pardon had passed the seals, he repaired to London, and was presented to his Majesty, by whom he was very graciously received.

§ LX. These, and a good number of other bills of less importance, both private and publick, were passed into laws by commission, on the twenty-second day of May, when the Lord-keeper of the great seal closed the session with a speech to both Houses. He began with an assurance that his Majesty looked back on their proceedings with entire satisfaction. He said, the duty and affection

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was

was never in a more flouriſhing and reſpectable condition; and the ſignal victory obtained laſt winter over the French fleet on their own coaſt had given luſtre to his Majeſty's arms, freſh ſpirit to his maritime forces, and reduced the naval ſtrength of France to a very low ebb. He gave them to underſtand that his Majeſty had diſpoſed his ſquadrons in ſuch a manner as might beſt conduce to the annoyance of his enemies; to the defence of his own dominions, both in Europe and America; to the preſerving and purſuing his conqueſts, as well as to the protection of the trade of his ſubjects, which he had extremely at heart. He told the Commons, that nothing could relieve his Majeſty's Royal mind, under the anxiety he felt for the burthens of his faithful ſubjects, but the public-ſpirited cheerfulneſs with which their Houſe had granted him ſuch large ſupplies, and his conviction that they were neceſſary for the ſecurity and eſſential intereſt of his kingdoms; he therefore returned them his hearty thanks for theſe ſupplies, and aſſured them they ſhould be duly applied to the purpoſes for which they had been given. Finally, he recommended to both Houſes the continuance of that union and good harmony which he had obſerved with ſo much pleaſure, and from which he had derived ſuch important effects. He deſired they would ſtudy to promote theſe deſirable objects, to ſupport the King's government, and the good order of their reſpective counties, and conſult their own real happineſs and proſperity.

CHAP. XII. 1760.

CHAP. XIII.

§ I. *Remarkable detection of a murder by William Andrew Horne.* § II. *Popular clamour against Lord George Sackville. His address to the public.* § III. *He demands a court-martial.* § IV. *Substance of the charge against him.* § V. *His defence.* § VI. *Remark on it.* § VII. *Sentence of the court-martial.* § VIII. *Earl Ferrers apprehended for murder.* § IX. *Tried by the House of Peers.* § X. *Convicted.* § XI. *And executed at Tyburn.* § XII. *Assassination of Mr. Mathews, by one Stirn, a Hessian.* § XIII. *New bridge begun at Black-friars. Conflagration in Portsmouth-yard.* § XIV. *Number of Ships taken by the enemy. Progress of Mons. Thurot.* § XV. *He makes a descent at Carrickfergus.* § XVI. *Is slain, and his ships taken.* § XVII. *Exploit of Captain Kennedy.* § XVIII. *Remarkable adventure of five Irish seamen.* § XIX. *The Ramillies man of war wrecked upon the Bolthead.* § XX. *Treaty with the Cherokees. Hostilities recommenced.* § XXI. *Their towns destroyed by Colonel Montgomery.* § XXII. *His expedition to the middle settlements.* § XXIII. *Fate of the garrison at Fort Loudoun.* § XXIV. *The British interest established on the Ohio.* § XXV. *The French undertake the siege of Quebec.* § XXVI. *Defeat Brigadier Murray, and oblige him to retire into the town.* § XXVII. *Quebec besieged.* § XXVIII. *The enemy's shipping destroyed.* § XXIX. *They abandon the siege.* § XXX. *General Amherst reduces the French fort at the Isle*

Isle Royal. § XXXI. *And takes Montreal.* § XXXII. *French ships destroyed in the bay of Chaleurs. Total reduction of Canada.* § XXXIII. *Demolition of Louisbourg.* § XXXIV. *Insurrection of the negroes in Jamaica.* § XXXV. *Action at sea off Hispaniola.* § XXXVI. *Gallant behaviour of the Captains Obrien and Taylor in the Leeward Islands.* § XXXVII. *Transactions in the East-Indies.* § XXXVIII. *Achievements in the bay of Quiberon.* § XXXIX. *Admiral Rodney destroys some vessels on the coast of France.* § XL. *Preparations for a secret expedition.* § XLI. *Astronomers sent to the East-Indies.* § XLII. *Earthquakes in Syria.* § XLIII. *Wise conduct of the Catholic King.* § XLIV. *Affairs of Portugal.* § XLV. *Turkish ship of the line carried into Malta.* § XLVI. *Patriotic schemes of the King of Denmark.* § XLVII. *Memorial presented by the British Ambassador to the States-General.* § XLVIII. *State of the powers at war.* § XLIX. *Death of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.* § L. *Offers made by the neutral powers of a place for holding a congress.* § LI. *Skirmishes in Westphalia during the winter.* § LII. *Exactions by the French in Westphalia.* § LIII. *Skirmish to the advantage of the Allies at Vacha.* § LIV. *Situation of the French armies.* § LV. *Exploit of Colonel Luckner at Butzbach.* § LVI. *The French advance to Neustadt.* § LVII. *Hereditary Prince of Brunswick defeated at Corbach.* § LVIII. *But retrieves his honour at Exdorf.* § LIX. *Victory obtained by the Allies at Warbourg.* § LX. *The Hereditary Prince beats up the quarters of the French at Zeirenberg.* § LXI. *Petty advantages on both sides.* § LXII. *The Hereditary*

 Prince

Prince marches to the Lower Rhine. § LXIII. *Is worsted at Campen.* § LXIV. *And repasses the Rhine.* § LXV. *Attempt of the enemy against him.* § LXVI. *Advantages gained by M. de Stainville.* § LXVII. *The Allies and French go into winter-quarters.*

BOOK III. 1760. § I. THE successes of the last campaign had flushed the whole nation with the most elevated hope of future conquest, and the government was enabled to take every step which appeared necessary to realize that sanguine expectation: but the war became every day more and more Germanised. Notwithstanding the immense sums that were raised for the expences of the current year; notwithstanding the great number of land-forces maintained in the service, and the numerous fleets that filled the harbours of Great-Britain; we do not find that one fresh effort was made to improve the advantages she had gained upon her own element, or for pushing the war on national principles: for the reduction of Canada was no more than the consequence of the measures which had been taken in the preceding campaign. But, before we record the progress of the war, it may be necessary to specify some domestic occurrences that for a little while engrossed the publick attention. In the month of December, in the preceding year, William Andrew Horne, a gentleman of some fortune in Derbyshire, was executed at Nottingham, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, for the murder of an infant born of his own sister, in the year one thousand seven hundred and twenty-four. On the third day after the birth, this

this brutal ruffian thrust the child into a linen bag, and accompanied by his own brother on horseback, conveyed it to Annesty, in Nottinghamshire, where it was next day found dead under a hay-stack. Though this cruel rustic knew how much he lay at the mercy of his brother, whom he had made privy to this affair, far from endeavouring to engage his secrecy by offices of kindness and marks of affection, he treated him as an alien to his blood; not barely with indifference, but even with the most barbarous rigour. He not only defrauded him of his right, but exacted of him the lowest menial services; beheld him starving in a cottage, while he lived himself in affluence; and refused to relieve with a morsel of charity the children of his own brother begging at his gate. It was the resentment of this pride and barbarity which, in all likelihood, first impelled the other to revenge. He pretended qualms of conscience and disclosed the transaction of the child to several individuals. As the brother was universally hated for the insolence and brutality of his disposition, information was given against him, and a resolution formed to bring him to condign punishment. Being informed of this design, he tampered with his brother, and desired that he would retract, upon the trial, the evidence he had given before the justices. Though the brother rejected this scheme of subornation, he offered to withdraw himself from the kingdom, if he might have five pounds to defray the expence of his removal. So sordidly avaricious was the other, that he refused to advance this miserable pittance, though he knew his own life depended upon his compliance. He

BOOK III. 1760. was accordingly apprehended, tried, and convicted on his brother's evidence; and then he confessed the particulars of his exposing the infant. He denied, indeed, that he had any thought the child would perish, and declared he intended it as a present to the gentleman at whose gate it was laid: but as he appeared to be a hardened miscreant, devoid of humanity, stained with the complicated crimes of tyranny, fraud, rapine, incest, and murder, very little credit is due to his declaration. In the course of the same month, part of Westminster was grievously alarmed by a dreadful conflagration, which broke out in the house of a cabinet-maker near Covent-Garden, raged with great fury, and reduced near twenty houses to ashes. Many others were damaged, and several persons either burned in their apartments, or buried under the ruins. The bad consequences of this calamity were in a great measure alleviated by the humanity of the publick, and the generous compassion of the Prince of Wales, who contributed liberally to the relief of the sufferers.

§ II. But no subject so much engrossed the conversations and passions of the publick as did the case of Lord George Sackville, who had by this time resigned his command in Germany, and returned to England: the country which, of all others, it would have been his interest to avoid at this juncture, if he was really conscious of the guilt the imputation of which his character now sustained. With the first tidings of the battle fought at Minden the defamation of this officer arrived. He was accused of having disobeyed orders, and his conduct represented as infamous in every particular.

These

Theſe were the ſuggeſtions of a vague report which no perſon could trace to its origin; yet this report immediately gave birth to one of the moſt inflammatory pamphlets that ever was exhibited to the publick. The firſt charge had alarmed the people of England, jealous in honour, ſudden and raſh in their reſentments, and obſtinately adhering to the prejudices they have eſpouſed. The implied accuſation in the orders of Prince Ferdinand, and the combuſtible matter ſuperadded by the pamphlet-writer, kindled up ſuch a blaze of indignation in the minds of the people, as admitted of no temperament or control. An abhorrence and deteſtation of Lord George Sackville, as a coward and a traitor became the univerſal paſſion, which acted by contagion, infecting all degrees of people from the cottage to the throne; and no individual, who had the leaſt regard for his own character and quiet, would venture to preach up moderation, or even adviſe a ſuſpenſion of belief until more certain information could be received. Freſh fuel was continually thrown in by obſcure authors of pamphlets and newſpapers, who ſtigmatized and inſulted with ſuch virulent perſeverance, that one would have imagined they were actuated by perſonal motives, not retained by mercenary bookſellers, againſt that unfortunate nobleman. Not ſatisfied with inventing circumſtances to his diſhonour, in his conduct on the laſt occaſion, they pretended to take a retroſpective view of his character, and produced a number of anecdotes to his prejudice, which had never before ſeen the light, and but for this occaſion had probably never been known. Not that all the writings which appeared on this ſubject con-

BOOK III. 1760. tained fresh matters of aggravation against Lord George Sackville. Some writers, either animated by the hope of advantage, or hired to betray the cause which they undertook to defend, entered the lists as professed champions of the accused, assumed the pen in his behalf, devoid of sense, unfurnished with materials, and produced performances which could not fail to injure his character among all those who believed that he countenanced their endeavours, and supplied them with the facts and arguments of his defence. Such precisely was the state of the dispute when Lord George arrived in London. While Prince Ferdinand was crowned with laurel; while the King of Great-Britain approved his conduct, and, as the most glorious mark of that approbation, invested him with the order of the garter; while his name was celebrated through all England, and extolled, in the warmest expressions of hyperbole, above all the heroes of antiquity; every mouth was opened in execration of the late Commander of the British troops in Germany. He was now made acquainted with the particulars of his imputed guilt, which he had before indistinctly learned. He was accused of having disobeyed three successive orders he had received from the General, during the action at Minden, to advance with the cavalry of the right wing, which he commanded, and sustain the infantry that were engaged; and, after the cavalry were put in motion, of having halted them unnecessarily, and marched so slow, that they could not reach the place of action in time to be of any service; by which conduct the opportunity was lost of attacking the enemy when they gave way, and rendering

rendering the victory more glorious and decisive. The first step which Lord George took towards his own vindication with the publick, was in printing a short address, entreating them to suspend their belief with respect to his character, until the charge brought against him should be legally discussed by a court-martial; a trial which he had already solicited, and was in hopes of obtaining.

§ III. Finding himself unable to stem the tide of popular prejudice, which flowed against him with irresistible impetuosity, he might have retired in quiet and safety, and left it to ebb at leisure. This would have been generally deemed a prudential step, by all those who consider the unfavourable medium through which every particular of his conduct must have been viewed at that juncture, even by men who cherished the most candid intentions; when they reflected upon the power, influence, and popularity of his accuser; the danger of aggravating the resentment of the Sovereign, already too conspicuous; and the risk of hazarding his life on the honour and integrity of witnesses, who might think their fortunes depended upon the nature of the evidence they should give. Notwithstanding those suggestions, Lord George, seemingly impatient of the imputation under which his character laboured, insisted upon the privilege of a legal trial, which was granted accordingly, after the Judges had given it as their opinion that he might be tried by a court-martial, though he no longer retained any commission in the service. A court of General-Officers being appointed and assembled to enquire into his conduct, the Judge-Advocate gave him to understand

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ſtand that he was charged with having diſobeyed the orders of Prince Ferdinand, relative to the battle of Minden. That the reader may have the more diſtinct idea of the charge, it is neceſſary to remind him that Lord George Sackville commanded the cavalry of the right wing, conſiſting of Hanoverian and Britiſh horſe, diſpoſed in two lines, the Britiſh being at the extremity of the right, extending to the village of Hartum; the Hanoverian cavalry forming the left that reached almoſt to an open wood or grove, which divided the horſe from the line of infantry, particularly from that part of the line of infantry conſiſting of two brigades of Britiſh foot, the Hanoverian guards, and Hardenberg's regiment. This was the body of troops which ſuſtained the brunt of the battle with the moſt incredible courage and perſeverance. They of their own accord advanced to attack the left of the enemy's cavalry, through a moſt dreadful fire of artillery and ſmall arms, to which they were expoſed in front and flank; they withſtood the repeated attacks of the whole French Gendarmerie, whom at length they totally routed, together with a body of Saxon troops on their left; and to their valour the victory was chiefly owing. The ground from which theſe troops advanced was a kind of heath or plain, which opened a conſiderable way to the left, where the reſt of the army was formed in order of battle; but on the right it was bounded by the wood, on the other ſide of which the cavalry of the right wing was poſted, having in front the village of Halen, from whence the French had been driven by the piquets in the army there poſted, and in front of them a windmill,

windmill, ſituated in the middle ſpace between them and a battery placed on the left of the enemy.

§ IV. Early in the morning Captain Malhorti had, by order of Prince Ferdinand, poſted the cavalry of the right wing in the ſituation we have juſt deſcribed; the village of Hartum with incloſures on the right, a narrow wood on the left, the village of Halen in their front, and a windmill in the middle of an open plain, which led directly to the enemy. In this poſition Lord George Sackville was directed to remain, until he ſhould receive further orders; and here it was thoſe orders were given which he was ſaid to have diſobeyed. Indeed he was previouſly charged with having neglected the orders of the preceding evening, which imported that the horſes ſhould be ſaddled at one in the morning, though the tents were not to be ſtruck, nor the troops under arms, until they ſhould receive further orders. He was accuſed of having diſobeyed theſe orders, and of having come late into the field, after the cavalry was formed. Captain Winchingrode, aid-du-camp to Prince Ferdinand, declared upon oath, that while the infantry of the right wing were advancing towards the enemy for the ſecond time, he was ſent with orders to Lord George Sackville to advance with the cavalry of the right wing, and ſuſtain the infantry, which was going to engage, by forming the horſe under his command, upon the heath, in a third line behind the regiments; that he delivered theſe orders to Lord George Sackville, giving him to underſtand that he ſhould march the cavalry through the wood or trees on his

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perſon to the Prince, that he might have an explanation from his own mouth; a reſolution which was immediately executed. The next evidence, an officer of rank in the army, made oath that, in his opinion, when the orders were delivered to Lord George, his Lordſhip was alarmed to a very great degree, and ſeemed to be in the utmoſt confuſion. A certain nobleman, of high rank and unblemiſhed reputation, declared, that Captain Winchingrode having told him it was abſolutely neceſſary that the cavalry ſhould march, and form a line to ſupport the foot, he had given orders to the ſecond line to march; that as ſoon as they arrived at the place where the action began, he was met by Colonel Fitzroy, with an order for the cavalry to advance as faſt as poſſible; that in marching to this place, an order came to halt, until they could be joined by the firſt line of cavalry; that afterwards, in advancing, they were again halted by Lord George Sackville; that, in his opinion, they might have marched with more expedition, and even come up time enough to act againſt the enemy: ſome other officers who were examined on this ſubject, agreed with the Marquis in theſe ſentiments.

§ V. Lord George, in his defence, proved, by undeniable evidence, that he never received the orders iſſued on the eve of the battle, nor any ſort of intimation or plan of action, although he was certainly entitled to ſome ſuch communication, as Commander in chief of the Britiſh forces; that, nevertheleſs, the orders concerning the horſes were obeyed by thoſe who received them; that Lord George, inſtead of loitering or loſing time while the troops were forming, prepared to put

himſelf

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himself at the head of the cavalry on the first notice that they were in motion; that he was so eager to perform his duty, as to set out from his quarters without even waiting for an aide-du-camp to attend him, and was in the field before any general officer of his division. He declared that, when Captain Winchingrode delivered the order to form the cavalry in one line, making a third, to advance and sustain the infantry, he neither heard him say he was to march by the left, nor saw him point with his sword to the wood through which he was to pass. Neither of these directions were observed by any of the aides-du-camp or officers then present, except one gentleman, the person who bore witness to the confusion in the looks and deportment of his Lordship. It was proved that the nearest and most practicable way of advancing against the enemy was by the way of the windmill, to the left of the village of Halen. It appeared that Lord George imagined this was the only way by which he should be ordered to advance; that, in this persuasion, he had sent an officer to reconnoitre the village of Halen, as an object of importance, as it would have been upon the flank of the cavalry in advancing forwards; that when he received the order from Winchingrode to form the line, and advance, he still imagined this was his route, and on this supposition immediately detached an aide-du-camp to remove a regiment of Saxe-Gotha, which was in the front; that he sent a second to observe the place where the infantry were, and a third to reconnoitre the enemy; that in a few minutes Colonel Ligonier coming up with an order from Prince Ferdinand

to

to advance the cavalry, his Lordſhip immediately drew his ſword, and ordered them to march forward by the windmill. The Colonel declared that when he delivered the order, he added "by the left;" but Lord George affirmed that he heard no ſuch direction, nor did it reach the ears of any other perſon then preſent, except of that officer who witneſſed to the ſame direction given by Winchingrode. It was proved that immediately after the troops were put in motion, Colonel Fitzroy arrived with an order from Prince Ferdinand, importing that the Britiſh Cavalry only ſhould advance by the left; that Lord George declared their orders were contradictory, and ſeemed the more puzzled, as he underſtood that both theſe gentlemen came off nearly at the ſame time from the Prince, and were probably directed to communicate the ſame order. It was therefore natural to ſuppoſe there was a miſtake, as there might be danger in breaking the line, as the route by the wood appeared more difficult and tedious than that by the windmill, which led directly through open ground to the enemy; and as he could not think that if a body of horſe was immediately wanted the General would ſend for the Britiſh, that were at the fartheſt extremity of the wing, rather than for the Hanoverian cavalry who formed the left of the line, and conſequently were much nearer the ſcene of action. It was proved that Lord George, in this uncertainty, reſolved to apply for an explanation to the Prince in perſon, who he underſtood was at a ſmall diſtance; that with this view he ſet out with all poſſible expedition; that having entered the wood, and perceived that the country beyond

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beyond it opened ſooner to the left than he had imagined, and Captain Smith, his aide-du-camp, adviſing that the Britiſh cavalry ſhould be put in motion, he ſent back that gentlemen, with orders for them to advance by the left with all poſſible diſpatch; that he rode up to the General, who received him without any marks of diſpleaſure, and ordered him to bring up the whole cavalry of the right wing in a line upon the heath; an order, as the reader will perceive, quite different from that which was ſo warmly eſpouſed by the aide-du-camp; that as the Marquis of Granby had already put the ſecond line in motion, according to a ſeparate order which he had received, and the head of his column was already in view, coming out of the wood, Lord George thought it neceſſary to halt the troops on the left until the right ſhould come into the line; and afterwards ſent them orders to march ſlower, that two regiments, which had been thrown out of the line, might have an opportunity to replace themſelves in their proper ſtations.

§ VI. With reſpect to the confuſion which one officer affirmed was perceivable in the countenance and deportment of this Commander, a conſiderable number of other officers then preſent being interrogated by his Lordſhip, unanimouſly declared that they ſaw no ſuch marks of confuſion, but that he delivered his orders with all the marks of coolneſs and deliberation. The candid reader will of himſelf determine, whether a man's heart is to be judged by any change of his complexion, granting ſuch a change to have happened; whether the evidence of one witneſs, in ſuch a caſe, will weigh

againſt the concurrent teſtimony of all the officers whoſe immediate buſineſs it was to attend and obſerve the Commander: whether it was likely that an officer, who had been more than once in actual ſervice, and behaved without reproach ſo as to attain ſuch an eminent rank in the army, ſhould exhibit ſymptoms of fear and confuſion, when there was in reality no appearance of danger; for none of the orders imported that he ſhould attack the enemy, but only advance to ſuſtain the infantry. The time which elapſed from the firſt order he received by Captain Winchingrode, to the arrival of Colonel Ligonier, did not exceed eight minutes, during which his aide-du-camp, Captain Hugo, was employed in removing the Saxe-Gotha regiment from the front, by which he propoſed to advance. From that period till the cavalry actually marched in conſequence of an order from Lord George, the length of time was differently eſtimated in the opinion of different witneſſes, but at a medium computed by the Judge-advocate at fifteen minutes, during which the following circumſtances were tranſacted: the troops were firſt ordered to advance forwards, then halted; the contradictory orders arrived and were diſputed; the Commander deſired the two aides-du-camp to agree about which was the preciſe order, and he would obey it immediately: each inſiſting upon that which he had delivered, Lord George haſtened to the General for an explanation; and, as he paſſed the wood, ſent back Captain Smith to the right of the cavalry, which was at a conſiderable diſtance, to put the Britiſh horſe in motion. We ſhall not pretend to deter-

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mine whether the commander of ſuch an important body may be excuſable for heſitating, when he receives contradictory orders at the ſame time, eſpecially when both orders run counter to his own judgment, whether in that caſe it is allowable for him to ſuſpend the operation for a few minutes, in order to conſult in perſon the Commander in chief about a ſtep of ſuch conſequence to the preſervation of the whole army. Neither will we venture to decide dogmatically on the merits of the march, after the cavalry were put in motion; whether they marched too ſlow, or were unneceſſarily halted in their way to the heath. It was proved, indeed, that Lord George was always remarkably ſlow in his movements of cavalry, on the ſuppoſition that if horſes are blown they muſt be unfit for ſervice, and that the leaſt hurry is apt to diſorder the line of horſe to ſuch a degree, as would rob them of their proper effect, and render all their efforts abortive. This being the ſyſtem of Lord George Sackville, it may deſerve conſideration, whether he could deviate from it on this delicate occaſion, without renouncing the dictates of his own judgment and diſcretion; and whether he was at liberty to uſe his own judgment, after having received the order to advance. After all, whether he was intentionally guilty; and what were the motives by which he was really actuated, are queſtions which his own conſcience alone can ſolve. Even granting him to have heſitated from perplexity, to have lingered from vexation, to have failed through error of judgment, he will probably find favour with the candid and humane part of his fellow-ſubjects, when they

reflect

reflect upon the nature of his situation, placed at the head of such a body of cavalry, uninstructed and uninformed of plan or circumstance, divided from the rest of the army, unacquainted with the operations of the day, chagrined with doubt and disappointment, and perplexed by contradictory orders, neither of which he could execute without offering violence to his own judgment; when they consider the endeavours he used to manifest his obedience; the last distinct order which he in person received and executed; that mankind are liable to mistakes; that the cavalry were not originally intended to act, as appears in the account of the battle published at the Hague, by the authority of Prince Ferdinand, expressly declaring that the cavalry on the right did not act, because it was destined to sustain the infantry in a third line; that if it had really been designed for action, it ought either to have been posted in another place, or permitted to advance straight forwards by the windmill, according to the idea of its Commander; finally, when they recal to view the general confusion that seems to have prevailed through the manœuvres of that morning, and remember some particulars of the action; that the brigades of British artillery had no orders until they applied to Lord George Sackville, who directed them to the spot where they acquitted themselves with so much honour and effect, in contributing to the success of the day; that the glory and advantage acquired by the few brigades of infantry, who may be said to have defeated the whole French army, was in no respect owing to any general or particular orders or instructions, but

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but entirely flowing from the native valour of the troops, and the ſpirited conduct of their immediate commanders; and that a great number of officers in the allied army, even of thoſe who remained on the open heath, never ſaw the face of the enemy, or ſaw them at ſuch a diſtance that, they could not diſtinguiſh more than the hats and the arms of the Britiſh regiments with which they were engaged. With reſpect to the imputation of cowardice levelled at Lord George by the unthinking multitude, and circulated with ſuch induſtry and clamour, we ought to conſider it as a mob-accuſation, which the braveſt of men, even the great Duke of Marlborough, could not eſcape; we ought to receive it as a dangerous ſuſpicion, which ſtrikes at the root of character, and may blaſt that honour in a moment which the ſoldier has acquired in a long courſe of painful ſervice, at the continual hazard of his life; we ought to diſtruſt it as a malignant charge, altogether inconſiſtent with the former conduct of the perſon accuſed, as well as with his ſubſequent impatience and perſeverance in demanding a trial, to which he never would have been called; a trial which, though his life was at ſtake, and his cauſe out of countenance, he ſuſtained with ſuch courage, fortitude, and preſence of mind, as even his enemies themſelves could not help admiring. Thus have we given a ſuccinct detail of this remarkable affair, with that ſpirit of impartiality, that ſacred regard to truth, which the importance of hiſtory demands. To the beſt of our recollection, we have forgot no eſſential article of the accuſation, nor ſuppreſſed any material circumſtance urged in defence of Lord

Lord George Sackville. Unknown to his perſon, unconnected with his friends, unmoved by fear, unbiaſſed by intereſt, we have candidly obeyed the dictates of juſtice, and the calls of humanity, in our endeavours to diſſipate the clouds of prejudice and miſapprehenſion; warmed, perhaps, with an honeſt diſdain at the ungenerous, and in our opinion, unjuſt perſecution, which previous to his trial, an officer of rank, ſervice, and character, the deſcendant of an illuſtrious family, the ſon of a nobleman univerſally reſpected, a Briton, a fellow-ſubject, had undergone.

§ VII. The court-martial having examined the evidence and heard the defence, gave judgment in theſe words: "The court, upon due conſideration of the whole matter before them, is of opinion that Lord George Sackville is guilty of having diſobeyed the orders of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, whom he was, by his commiſſion and inſtructions, directed to obey as Commander in chief, according to the rules of war; and it is the further opinion of this court, that the ſaid Lord George Sackville is, and he is hereby adjudged, unfit to ſerve his Majeſty in any military capacity whatſoever." His ſentence was confirmed by the King, who moreover ſignified his pleaſure that it ſhould be given out in publick orders, not only in Britain, but in America, and every quarter of the globe where any Engliſh troops happened to be, that officers being convinced that neither high birth nor great employments can ſhelter offences of ſuch a nature, and that ſeeing they are ſubject to cenſures much worſe than death to a man who has any ſenſe of honour, they may avoid

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avoid the fatal consequences arising from disobedience of orders. To complete the disgrace of this unfortunate General, his Majesty in council called for the council-book, and ordered the name of Lord George Sackville to be struck out of the list of privy-counsellors.

§ VIII. This summer was distinguished by another trial still more remarkable. Laurence Earl Ferrers, a Nobleman of a violent spirit, who had committed many outrages, and, in the opinion of all who knew him, given manifold proofs of insanity, at length perpetrated a murder, which subjected him to the cognizance of justice. His deportment to his lady was so brutal, that application had been made to the House of Peers, and a separation effected by act of Parliament. Trustees were nominated; and one Mr. Johnson, who had, during the best part of his life, been employed in the family, was now appointed receiver of the estates, at the Earl's own request. The conduct of this man, in the course of his stewardship, gave umbrage to Lord Ferrers, whose disposition was equally jealous and vindictive. He imagined all his own family had conspired against his interest, and that Johnson was one of their accomplices; that he had been instrumental in obtaining the act of Parliament, which his Lordship considered as a grievous hardship; that he had disappointed him in regard to a certain contract about coal-mines; in a word, that there was a collusion between Johnson and the Earl's adversaries. Fired with these suppositions, he first expressed his sentiments, by giving Johnsen notice to quit the farm which he possessed on the estate; but finding the trustees had

had confirmed the leafe, he determined to gratify his revenge by affaffination, and laid his plan accordingly. On Sunday the thirteenth of January he appointed this unhappy man to come to his houfe on the Friday following, in order to perufe papers, or fettle accounts; and Johnfon went thither without the leaft fufpicion of what was prepared for his reception: for although he was no ftranger to his Lordfhip's dangerous difpofition; and knew he had fome time before incurred his difpleafure, yet he imagined his refentment had entirely fubfided, as the Earl had of late behaved to him with remarkable complacency. He therefore, at the time appointed, repaired to his Lordfhip's houfe at Stanton, in Leicefterfhire, at the diftance of a fhort mile from his own habitation, and was admitted by a maid-fervant. The Earl had difmiffed every perfon in the houfe, upon various pretences, except three women who were left in the kitchen. Johnfon, advancing to the door of his apartment, was received by his Lordfhip, who defired him to walk into another room, where he joined him in a few minutes and then the door was locked on the infide. After a great deal of warm expoftulation, the Earl infifted upon his fubfcribing a paper, acknowledging himfelf a villain; and on his refufing to comply with this demand, declared he would put him to death. In vain the unfortunate man remonftrated againft this cruel injuftice, and deprecated the indignation of this furious Nobleman. He remained deaf to all his entreaties, drew forth a piftol, which he had loaded for the purpofe, and commanding him to implore Heaven's mercy on his knees, fhot him through

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through the body, while he remained in that ſupplicating attitude. The conſequence of this violence was not immediate death; but his Lordſhip, ſeeing the wretched victim ſtill alive and ſenſible, though agonized with pain, felt a momentary motion of pity. He ordered his ſervants to convey Mr. Johnſon up ſtairs to a bed, to ſend for a ſurgeon, and give immediate notice of the accident to the wounded man's family. When Mr. Johnſon's daughter came to the houſe, ſhe was met by the Earl, who told her he had ſhot her father on purpoſe, and with deliberation. The ſame declaration he made to the ſurgeon, on his arrival. He ſtood by him while he examined the wound, deſcribed the manner in which the ball had penetrated, and ſeemed ſurpriſed that it ſhould be lodged within the body. When he demanded the ſurgeon's opinion of the wound, the operator thought proper to temporiſe, for his own ſafety, as well as for the ſake of the publick, leſt the Earl ſhould take ſome other deſperate ſtep, or endeavour to eſcape. He therefore amuſed him with hopes of Johnſon's recovery, about which he now ſeemed extremely anxious. He ſupported his ſpirits by immoderate drinking, after having retired to another apartment with the ſurgeon, whom he deſired to take all poſſible care of his patient. He declared, however, that he did not repent of what he had done; that Johnſon was a villain, who deſerved to die; that, in caſe of his death, he (the Earl) would ſurrender himſelf to the Houſe of Peers and take his trial. He ſaid he could juſtify the action to his own conſcience, and owned his intention was to have killed Johnſon outright; but

but as he ſtill ſurvived, and was in pain, he deſired that all poſſible means might be uſed for his recovery. Nor did he ſeem altogether neglectful of his own ſafety: he endeavoured to tamper with the ſurgeon, and ſuggeſt what evidence he ſhould give when called before a court of juſtice. He continued to drink himſelf into a ſtate of intoxication, and all the cruelty of his hate ſeemed to return. He would not allow the wounded man to be removed to his own houſe; ſaying, he would keep him under his own roof that he might plague the villain. He returned to the chamber where Johnſon lay, inſulted him with the moſt opprobrious language, threatened to ſhoot him through the head, and could hardly be reſtrained from committing further acts of violence on the poor man, who was already in extremity. After he retired to bed, the ſurgeon procured a ſufficient number of aſſiſtants, who conveyed Mr. Johnſon in an eaſy-chair to his own houſe, where he expired that ſame morning in great agonies. The ſame ſurgeon aſſembled a number of armed men to ſeize the murderer, who at firſt threatened reſiſtance, but was ſoon apprehended, endeavouring to make his eſcape, and committed to the county priſon. From thence he was conveyed to London by the gaoler of Leiceſter, and conducted by the Uſher of the Black Rod and his deputy into the Houſe of Lords, where the coroner's inqueſt, and the affidavits touching the murder, being read, the gaoler delivered up his priſoner to the care of the Black Rod, and he was immediately committed to the Tower. He appeared very calm, compoſed and unconcerned, from the time of his being apprehended;

BOOK III. 1760. hended; converfed coolly on the fubject of his imprifonment; made very pertinent remarks upon the nature of the habeas corpus act of Parliament, of which he hoped to avail himfelf; and when they withdrew from the Houfe of Peers, defired he might not be vifited by any of his relations or acquaintances. His underftanding, which was naturally good, had been well cultivated; his arguments were rational, but his conduct was frantic.

§ IX. The circumftances of this affaffination appeared fo cruel and deliberate, that the people cried aloud for vengeance; and the government gave up the offender to the juftice of his country. The Lord-Keeper Henley was appointd Lord High Steward for the trial of Earl Ferrers, and fat in ftate with all the Peers and Judges in Weftminfter-Hall, which was for this purpofe converted into a very auguft tribunal. On the fixteenth day of April the delinquent was brought from the Tower in a coach, attended by the Major of the Tower, the Gentleman-gaoler, the Wardours, and a detachment of the foot-guards. He was brought into court about ten; and the Lord Steward with the Peers taking their places, he was arraigned aloud in the midft of an infinite concourfe of people, including many foreigners, who feemed wonderfully ftruck with the magnificence and folemnity of the tribunal. The murder was fully proved by unqueftionable evidence: but the Earl pleaded infanity of mind; and, in order to eftablifh this plea, called many witneffes to atteft his lunacy in a variety of inftances, which feemed too plainly to indicate a difordered imagination: unfounded

founded jealousy of plots and conspiracies, unconnected ravings, fits of musing, incoherent ejaculations, sudden starts of fury, denunciations of unprovoked revenge, frantic gesticulations, and a strange caprice of temper were proved to have distinguished his conduct and deportment. It appeared that lunacy had been a family taint, and affected divers of his Lordship's relations; that a Solicitor of reputation had renounced his business on the full persuasion of his being disordered in his brain; that long before this unhappy event, his nearest relations had deliberated upon the expediency of taking out a commission of lunacy against him, and were prevented by no other reason than the apprehension of being convicted of *scandalum magnatum*, should the Jury find his Lordship *compos mentis*; a circumstance which, in all probability, would have happened, inasmuch as the Earl's madness did not appear in his conversation, but in his conduct. A physician of eminence, whose practice was confined to persons labouring under this infirmity, declared, that the particulars of the Earl's deportment and personal behaviour seemed to indicate lunacy. Indeed, all his neighbours and acquaintances had long considered him as a madman; and a certain noble Lord declared in the House of Peers, when the bill of separation was on the carpet, that he looked upon him in the light of a maniac; and that if some effectual step was not taken to divest him of the power of doing mischief, he did not doubt but that one day they should have occasion to try him for murder. The lawyers, who managed the prosecution in behalf of the Crown, endeavoured to invalidate the

BOOK III. 1760. the proofs of his lunacy, by obferving, that his Lordfhip was never fo much deprived of his reafon but that he could diftinguifh between good and evil; that the murder he had committed was the effect of revenge for a conceived injury of fome ftanding; that the malice was deliberate, and the plan artfully conducted; that immediately after the deed was perpetrated, the Earl's converfation and reafoning were cool and confiftent, until he drank himfelf into a ftate of intoxication; that in the opinion of the greateft lawyers, no criminal can avail himfelf of the plea of lunacy, provided the crime was committed during a lucid interval: but his Lordfhip, far from exhibiting any marks of infanity, had in the courfe of this trial, difplayed uncommon underftanding and fagacity in examining the witneffes, and making many fhrewd and pertinent obfervations on the evidence which was given. Thefe fentiments were conformable to the opinion of the Peers, who unanimoufly declared him guilty.—After all, in examining the vicious actions of a man who has betrayed manifeft and manifold fymptoms of infanity, it is not eafy to diftinguifh thofe which are committed during the lucid interval. The fuggeftions of madnefs are often momentary and tranfient: the determinations of a lunatic, though generally rafh and inftantaneous, are fometimes the refult of artful contrivance; but there is always an abfurdity which is the criterion of the difeafe, either in the premifes or conclufion. The Earl, it is true, had formed a deliberate plan for the perpetration of the murder; but he had taken no precautions for his own fafety or efcape: and this neglect will the

more

more plainly appear to have been the criterion of insanity, if we reflect that he justified what he had done as a meritorious action; and declared he would, upon Mr. Johnson's death, surrender himself to the House of Lords. Had he been impelled to this violence by a sudden gust of passion it could not be expected that he should have taken any measure for his own preservation; but as it was the execution of a deliberate scheme, and his Lordship was by no means defective in point of ingenuity, he might easily have contrived means for concealing the murder, until he should have accomplished his escape: and, in our opinion, any other than a madman would either have taken some such measures, or formed some plan for the concealment of his own guilt. The design itself seems to have been rather an intended sacrifice to justice than a gratification of revenge. Neither do we think that the sanity of his mind was ascertained by the accuracy and deliberation with which he made his remarks, and examined the evidence at his trial. The influence of his phrenzy might be past; though it was no sign of sound reason to supply the prosecutor with such an argument to his prejudice. Had his judgment been really unimpaired, he might have assumed the mask of lunacy for his own preservation.

§ X. The trial was continued for two days; and on the third the Lord Steward, after having made a short speech touching the heinous nature of the offence, pronounced the same sentence of death upon the Earl which malefactors of the lowest class undergo; that from the Tower, in which he was imprisoned, he should, on the Monday

BOOK III. 1760. day following, be led to the common place of execution, there to be hanged by the neck, and his body be afterwards diffected and anatomized. This laft part of the fentence feemed to fhock the criminal extremely: he changed colour, his jaw quivered, and he appeared to be in great agitation; but during the remaining part of his life he behaved with furprifing compofure, and even unconcern. After he had received fentence, the Lords, his judges, by virtue of a power vefted in them, refpited his execution for one month, that he might have time to fettle his temporal and fpiritual concerns. Before fentence was paffed, the Earl read a paper, in which he begged pardon of their Lordfhips for the trouble he had given, as well as for having, againft his own inclination, pleaded lunacy at the requeft of his friends. He thanked them for the candid trial with which he had been indulged, and entreated their Lordfhips to recommend him to the King for mercy. He afterwards fent a letter to his Majefty, remonftrating, that he was the reprefentative of a very ancient and honourable family, which had been allied to the Crown; and requefting that, if he could not be favoured with the fpecies of death which in cafes of treafon diftinguifhes the nobleman from the plebian, he might at leaft, out of confideration for his family, be allowed to fuffer in the Tower, rather than at the common place of execution; but this indulgence was refufed. From his return to the Tower to the day of his execution, he betrayed no mark of apprehenfion or impatience; but regulated his affairs with precifion, and converfed without concern or reftraint.

§ XI.

§ XI. On the fifth day of May, his body being demanded by the sheriffs at the Tower-gate, in consequence of a writ under the Great Seal of England, directed to the Lieutenant of the Tower, his Lordship desired permission to go in his own landau; and appeared gaily dressed in a light coloured suit of clothes, embroidered with silver. He was attended in the landau by one of the Sheriffs, and the Chaplain of the Tower, followed by the chariots of the Sheriffs, a mourning-coach and six, filled with his friends, and a herse for the conveyance of his body. He was guarded by a posse of constables, a party of horse-grenadiers, and a detachment of infantry; and in this manner the procession moved from the Tower, through an infinite concourse of people to Tyburn, where the gallows, and the scaffold erected under it, appeared covered with black baise. The Earl behaved with great composure to Mr. Sheriff Vaillant who attended him in the landau: he observed that the gaiety of his apparel might seem odd on such an occasion, but that he had particular reasons for wearing that suit of clothes: he took notice of the vast multitude which crowded around him, brought thither, he supposed, by curiosity to see a nobleman hanged: he told the Sheriff he had applied to the King, by letter, that he might be permitted to die in the Tower, where the Earl of Essex, one of his ancestors, had been beheaded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; an application which, he said, he had made with the more confidence, as he had the honour to quarter part of his Majesty's arms. He expressed some displeasure at being executed as a common felon, exposed

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BOOK III. 1760. exposed to the eyes of such a multitude. The Chaplain, who had never been admitted to him before, hinting that some account of his lordship's sentiments on religion would be expected by the publick, he made answer that he did not think himself accountable to the publick for his private sentiments; that he had always adored one God, the creator of the universe; and with respect to any particular opinions of his own, he had never propagated them, or endeavoured to make proselytes, because he thought it was criminal to disturb the established religion of his country, as Lord Bolingbroke had done by the publication of his writings. He added, that the great number of sects, and the multiplication of religious disputes, had almost banished morality. With regard to the crime for which he suffered, he declared that he had no malice against Mr. Johnson; and that the murder was owing to a perturbation of mind, occasioned by a variety of crosses and vexations. When he approached the place of execution, he expressed an earnest desire to see and take leave of a certain person who waited in a coach, a person for whom he entertained the most sincere regard and affection: but the sheriff prudently observing that such an interview might shock him, at a time when he had occasion for all his fortitude and recollection, he acquiesced in the justness of the remark, and delivered to him a pocket-book, a ring, and a purse, desiring they might be given to that person, whom he now declined seeing. On his arrival at Tyburn he came out of the landau, and ascended the scaffold, with a firm step and undaunted countenance. He refused

fused to join the Chaplain in his devotions; but kneeling with him on black cushions, he repeated the Lord's Prayer, which he said he had always admired; and added, with great energy, "O Lord, "forgive me all my errors, pardon all my sins." After this exercise, he presented his watch to Mr. Sheriff Vaillant; thanked him and the other gentleman for all their civilities; and signified his desire of being buried at Breden, or Stanton, in Leicestershire. Finally, he gratified the executioner with a purse of money: then, the halter being adjusted to his neck, he stepped upon a little stage, erected upon springs, on the middle of the scaffold; and, the cap being pulled over his eyes, the sheriff made a signal, at which the stage fell from under his feet, and he was left suspended. His body, having hung an hour and five minutes, was cut down, placed in the herse, and conveyed to the publick theatre for dissection; where being opened, and lying for some days as the subject of a publick lecture, at length it was carried off, and privately interred. Without all doubt, this unhappy nobleman's disposition was so dangerously mischievous, that it became necessary, for the good of society, either to confine him for life, as an incorrigible lunatic, or give him up at once as a sacrifice to justice. Perhaps it might be no absurd or unreasonable regulation in the legislature, to divest all lunatics of the privilege of insanity, and, in cases of enormity, subject them to the common penalties of the law; for though, in the eye of casuistry, consciousness must enter into the constitution of guilt, the consequences of murder committed by a maniac may be as pernicious to society

BOOK III. 1760. society as those of the most criminal and deliberate assassination: and the punishment of death can be hardly deemed unjust or rigorous, when inflicted upon a mischievous being, divested of all the perceptions of reason and humanity. At any rate, as the nobility of England are raised by many illustrious distinctions above the level of plebians, and as they are eminently distinguished from them in suffering punishment for high treason, which the law considers as the most atrocious crime that can be committed, it might not be unworthy of the notice of the legislature to deliberate whether some such pre-eminence ought not to be extended to noblemen convicted of other crimes; in order to alleviate as much as possible the disgrace of noble families which have deserved well of their country; to avoid any circumstance that may tend to diminish the lustre of the English nobility in the eyes of foreign nations; or to bring it into contempt with the common people of our own, already too licentious, and prone to abolish those distinctions which serve as the basis of decorum, order, and subordination.

§ XII. Homicide is the reproach of England: one would imagine there is something in the climate of this country, that not only disposes the natives to this inhuman outrage, but even infects foreigners who reside among them. Certain it is, high passions will break out into the most enormous violence in that country where they are least controlled by the restraint of regulation and discipline; and it is equally certain, that in no civilized country under the sun there is such a relaxation of discipline, either religious or civil, as in England.

England. The month of Auguſt produced a remarkable inſtance of deſperate revenge, perpetrated by one Stirn, a native of Heſſe-Caſſel, inflamed and exaſperated by a falſe punctilio of honour. This unhappy young man was deſcended of a good family, and poſſeſſed many accompliſhments both of mind and perſon; but his character was diſtinguiſhed by ſuch a jealous ſenſibility, as rendered him unhappy in himſelf, and diſagreeable to his acquaintance. After having for ſome years performed the office of uſher in a boarding-ſchool he was admitted to the houſe of one Mr. Matthews, a ſurgeon, in order to teach him the claſſics, and inſtruct his children in muſic, which he perfectly underſtood. He had not long reſided in his family, when the ſurgeon took umbrage at ſome part of his conduct, taxed him roughly with fraud and ingratitude, and inſiſted upon his removing to another lodging. Whether he rejected this intimation, or found difficulty in procuring another apartment, the ſurgeon reſolved to expel him by violence, called in the aſſiſtance of a peace-officer, and turned him out into the ſtreet in the night, after having loaded him with the moſt provoking reproaches. Theſe injuries and diſgraces operating upon a mind jealous by nature and galled by adverſity, produced a kind of phrenzy of reſentment, and he took the deſperate reſolution of ſacrificing Mr. Matthews to his revenge. Next day, having provided a caſe of piſtols, and charged them for the occaſion, he reinforced his rage by drinking an unuſual quantity of wine; and repaired in the evening to a public-houſe, which Mr. Matthews frequented, in the neighbour-

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§ XIII. We fhall clofe the domeftic occurrences of this year with an account of two incidents, which, though of a very different nature in refpect of each other, neverthelefs concurred in demonftrating that the internal wealth and vigour of the nation were neither drained nor diminifhed by the enormous expence and inconveniences of the war. The committee appointed to manage the undertaking for a new bridge over the river Thames, at Black-friars, having received and examined a variety of plans prefented by different artifts, at length gave the preference to the defign of

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of one Mr. Mylne a young architect, a native of North-Britain, juſt returned from the proſecution of his ſtudies at Rome, where he had gained the prize in the capital, which the academy of that city beſtows on him who produces the moſt beautiful and uſeful plan on a given ſubject of architecture. This young man being in London, on his return to his own country, was adviſed to declare himſelf a candidate for the ſuperintendency of the new bridge; and the plan which he preſented was approved and adopted. The place being already aſcertained, the Lord-Mayor of London, attended by the committee, and a great concourſe of people repaired to Black-friars, and laid the firſt ſtone of the bridge; placing upon it a plate, with an inſcription, which does more honour to the publick ſpirit of the undertakers than to the claſſical taſte of the author*. The other inſtance that denoted

* Ultimo die Octobris anno ab incarnatione
MDCCLX,
Auſpicatiſſimo principe Georgio Tertio
Regnum jam ineunte,
Pontis hujus, in reipublicæ commodum
Urbiſque majeſtatem
(Latè tum flagrante bello)
à S. P. Q. L. ſuſcepti,
Primum lapidem poſuit
THOMAS CHITTY, miles,
Prætor;
ROBERTO MYLNE, architecto.
Utque apud poſteros extet monumentum
Voluntatis ſuæ erga virum,
Qui vigore ingenii, animi conſtantia,
Probitatis et virtutis ſuæ felici quâdam contagione,
(Favente Deo,
Fauſtiſque Georgii Secundi auſpiciis!)
Imperium Britannicum
In Aſia, Africa, et America
Reſtituit, auxit, et ſtabilivit;

Necnon

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denoted the wealth and ſpirit of the nation, was the indifference and unconcern with which they bore the loſs of a vaſt magazine of naval ſtores belonging to the dock-yard at Portſmouth, which in the month of July was ſet on fire by lightning; and, conſiſting of combuſtibles, burned with ſuch fury, notwithſtanding all the endeavours of the workmen in the yard, the ſailors in the harbour, and the troops in the town, that before a ſtop was put to the conflagration it had conſumed a variety of ſtores, to an immenſe value. The damage, however, was ſo immediately repaired, that it had no ſort of effect in diſconcerting any plan, or even in retarding any naval preparation.

§ XIV. How important theſe preparations muſt have been, may be judged from the prodigious increaſe of the navy, which, at this juncture, amounted to one hundred and twenty ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, fire-ſhips, ſloops, bombs, and tenders. Of theſe capital ſhips, ſeventeen were ſtationed in the Eaſt-Indies, twenty for the defence of the Weſt-India iſlands, twelve in North America, ten in the Mediterranean, and ſixty-one either on the coaſt of France, in the harbours of England, or cruiſing in the Engliſh ſeas for the protection of the Britiſh commerce. Notwithſtanding theſe numerous and powerful armaments, the enemy, who had not a ſhip of the line at ſea, were ſo alert with their ſmall privateers and armed veſſels, that in the beginning of this year, from

Necnon patriæ antiquum honorem et auctoritatem
Inter Europæ gentes inſtauravit;
Cives Londinenſes, uno conſenſu,
Huic ponti inſcribi voluerunt nomen
GULIELMI PITT.

the

the first of March to the tenth of June, they had made prize of two hundred vessels belonging to Great-Britain and Ireland. The whole number of British ships taken by them, from the first day of June, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, to the first of June in the present year, amounted to two thousand five hundred and thirty-nine; of these, seventy-eight were privateers, three hundred and twenty-one were retaken, and about the same number ransomed. In the same space of time, the British cruisers had made captures of nine hundred and forty-four vessels, including two hundred and forty-two privateers, many fishing-boats and small coasters, the value of which hardly defrayed the expence of condemnation. That such a small proportion of ships should be taken from the enemy, is not at all surprising, when we consider the terrible shocks their commerce had previously received, and the great number of their mariners imprisoned in England: but the prodigious number of British vessels taken by their petty coasting privateers, in the face of such mighty armaments, numerous cruisers, and convoys, seem to argue, that either the English ships of war were inactive or improperly disposed, or that the merchants hazarded their ships without convoy. Certain it is, in the course of this year we find fewer prizes taken from the enemy, and fewer exploits achieved at sea than we had occasion to record in the annals of the past. Not that the present year is altogether barren of events which redound to the honour of our marine commanders. We have, in recounting the transactions of the preceding year, mentioned a small armament equipped at Dunkirk, under

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under the command of M. de Thurot, who, in ſpite of all the vigilance of the British Commander ſtationed in the Downs, found means to eſcape from the harbour in the month of October laſt and arrived at Gottenburgh in Sweden, from whence he proceeded to Bergen in Norway. His inſtructions were to make occaſional deſcents upon the coaſt of Ireland: and, by dividing the troops, and diſtracting the attention of the government in that kingdom, to facilitate the enterpriſe of M. de Conflans, the fate of which we have already narrated. The original armament of Thurot conſiſted of five ſhips, one of which, called the Mareſchal de Belleiſle, was mounted with forty-four guns; the Begon, the Blond, the Terpſichore, had thirty guns each; and the Marante carried twenty-four. The number of ſoldiers put on board this little fleet did not exceed one thouſand two hundred and ſeventy, excluſive of mariners, to the number of ſeven hundred: but two hundred of the troops were ſent ſick on ſhore, before the armament ſailed from Dunkirk; and in their voyage between Gottenburgh and Bergen they loſt company of the Begon, during a violent ſtorm. The ſeverity of the weather detained them nineteen days at Bergen, at the expiration of which they ſet ſail for the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, and diſcovered the northern part of Ireland in the latter end of January. The intention of Thurot was to make a deſcent about Derry; but before this deſign could be executed, the weather growing tempeſtuous, and the wind blowing off ſhore, they were driven out to ſea, and in the night loſt ſight of the Marante,

which

which never joined them in the ſequel. After having been tempeſt-beaten for ſome time, and expoſed to a very ſcanty allowance of proviſion, the officers requeſted of Thurot that he would return to France, leſt they ſhould all periſh by famine; but he lent a deaf ear to this propoſal, and frankly told them he could not return to France without having ſtruck ſome ſtroke for the ſervice of his country. Nevertheleſs, in hopes of meeting with ſome refreſhment, he ſteered to the iſland of Iſla, where the troops were landed: and here they found black cattle, and a ſmall ſupply of oatmeal, for which they paid a reaſonable price; and it muſt be owned, Thurot himſelf behaved with great moderation and generoſity.

§ XV. While this ſpirited adventurer ſtruggled with theſe wants and difficulties, his arrival in thoſe ſeas filled the whole kingdom with alarm. Bodies of regular troops and militia were poſted along the coaſts of Ireland and Scotland; and beſides the ſquadron of Commodore Boys, who ſailed to the northward on purpoſe to purſue the enemy, other ſhips of war were ordered to ſcour the Britiſh channel, and cruiſe between Scotland and Ireland. The weather no ſooner permitted Thurot to purſue his deſtination, than he ſailed from Iſla to the bay of Carrickfergus, in Ireland, and made all the neceſſary preparations for a deſcent; which was accordingly effected with ſix hundred men, on the twenty-firſt day of February. Lieutenant-Colonel Jennings, who commanded four companies of raw undiſciplined men at Carrickfergus, having received information that three ſhips had anchored about two miles and a half from the caſtle, which

was

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was ruinous and defencelefs, immediately detached a party to make obfervations, and ordered the French prifoners there confined to be removed to Belfaft. Mean while, the enemy landing without oppofition, advanced towards the town, which they found as well guarded as the nature of the place, which was entirely open, and the circumftances of the Englifh Commander, would allow. A regular attack was carried on, and a fpirited défence made*, until the ammunition of the Englifh failed: then Colonel Jennings retired in order to the caftle, which however, was in all refpects untenable; for, befides a breach in the wall, near fifty feet wide, they found themfelves deftitute of provifion and ammunition. Neverthelefs, they repulfed the affailants in the firft attack, even after the gate was burft open, and fupplied the want of fhot with ftones and rubbifh. At length the Colonel and his troops were obliged to furrender, on condition that they fhould not be fent prifoners to France, but be ranfomed, by fending thither an equal number of French prifoners from Great Britain or Ireland: that the caftle fhould not be demolifhed, nor the town of Carrickfergus plundered or burned, on condition that the Mayor and Corporation fhould furnifh the French troops with necef-

* One circumftance that attended this difpute deferves to be tranfmitted to pofterity, as an inftance of that courage, mingled with humanity, which conftitutes true heroifm. While the French and Englifh were hotly engaged in one of the ftreets, a little child ran playfully between them, having no idea of the danger to which it was expofed: a common foldier of the enemy, perceiving the life of this poor innocent at ftake, grounded his piece, advanced deliberately between the lines of fire, took up the child in his arms, conveyed it to a place of fafety; then returning to his place, refumed his mufket, and renewed his hoftility.

fary

ſary proviſions. The enemy, after this exploit, did not preſume to advance farther into the country; a ſtep which indeed they could not have taken with any regard to their own ſafety: for by this time a conſiderable body of regular troops was aſſembled; and the people of the country manifeſted a laudable ſpirit of loyalty and reſolution, crowding in great numbers to Belfaſt, to offer their ſervice againſt the invaders. Theſe circumſtances, to which the enemy were no ſtrangers, and the defeat of Conflans, which they had alſo learned, obliged them to quit their conqueſt, and re-embark with ſome precipitation, after having laid Carrickfergus under moderate contributions.

§ XVI. The fate they eſcaped on ſhore they ſoon met with at ſea. Captain John Elliot, who commanded three frigates at Kinſale, and had in the courſe of this war more than once already diſtinguiſhed himſelf even in his early youth, by extraordinary acts of valour, was informed by a diſpatch from the Duke of Bedford, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, that three of the enemy's ſhips lay at anchor in the bay of Carrickfergus; and thither he immediately ſhaped his courſe in the ſhip Æolus, accompanied by the Pallas and Brilliant, under the command of the Captains Clements and Logie. On the twenty-eighth day of February they deſcried the enemy, and gave chaſe in ſight of the Iſle of Mann; and about nine in the morning, Captain Elliot, in his own ſhip, engaged the Belleiſle, commanded by Thurot, although conſiderably his ſuperior in ſtrength of men, number of guns, and weight of metal. In a few minutes his conſorts were alſo engaged with the

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the other two ſhips of the enemy. After a warm action, maintained with great ſpirit on all ſides for an hour and a half, Captain Elliot's Lieutenant boarded the Belleiſle; and, ſtriking her colours with his own hand, the Commander ſubmitted: his example was immediately followed by the other French Captains; and the Engliſh Commodore, taking poſſeſſion of his prizes, conveyed them into the bay of Ramſay, in the Iſle of Mann, that their damage might be repaired. Though the Belleiſle was very leaky, and had loſt her boltſprit, mizen-maſt, and main-yard, in all probability the victory would not have been ſo eaſily obtained, had not the gallant Thurot fallen during the action. The victor had not even the conſolation to perform the laſt offices to his brave enemy; for his body was thrown into the ſea by his own people in the hurry of the engagement. The loſs on the ſide of the Engliſh did not exceed forty men killed and wounded, whereas above three hundred of the enemy were ſlain and diſabled. The ſervice performed on this occaſion was deemed ſo eſſential to the peace and commerce of Ireland, that the thanks of the Houſe of Commons in that kingdom were voted to the conquerors of Thurot, as well as to Lieutenant-Colonel Jennings, for his ſpirited behaviour at Carrickfergus; and the freedom of the city of Cork was preſented in ſilver boxes to the Captains Elliot, Clements, and Logie. The name of Thurot was become terrible to all the trading ſea-ports of Great-Britain and Ireland; and therefore the defeat and capture of his ſquadron were celebrated with as hearty rejoicings as the moſt important victory could have produced.

§ XVII.

§ XVII. In the beginning of April another engagement between four frigates, ſtill more equally matched, had a different iſſue, though not leſs honourable for the Britiſh Commanders. Captain Skinner of the Biddeford, and Captain Kennedy of the Flamborough, both frigates, ſailed on a cruiſe from Liſbon; and on the fourth day of April fell in with two large French frigates, convoy to a fleet of merchant-ſhips, which the Engliſh Captains immediately reſolved to engage. The enemy did not decline the battle, which began about half an hour after ſix in the evening, and raged with great fury till eleven. By this time the Flamborough had loſt ſight of the Biddeford; and the frigate with which Captain Kennedy was engaged bore away with all the ſail ſhe could carry. He purſued her till noon the next day, when ſhe had left him ſo far a-ſtern, that he loſt ſight of her, and returned to Liſbon with the loſs of fifteen men killed and wounded, including the Lieutenant of marines, and conſiderable damage both in her hull and rigging. In three days he was joined by the Biddeford, which had alſo compelled her antagoniſt to give way, and purſued her till ſhe was out of ſight. In about an hour after the action began, Captain Skinner was killed by a cannon-ball; and the command devolved to Lieutenant Knollis, ſon to the Earl of Banbury *, who maintained the battle with great ſpirit, even after he was wounded, until he received a ſecond ſhot in his body, which

* Five ſons of this nobleman were remarkably diſtinguiſhed in this war. The fourth and fifth were dangerouſly wounded at the battle of Minden; the ſecond was hurt in the reduction of Guadaloupe; Lord Wallingford, the eldeſt, received a ſhot at Carrickfergus; and the third was ſlain in this engagement.

proved

BOOK III. 1760. proved mortal. Then the master, assuming the direction, continued the engagement with equal resolution till the enemy made his escape; which he the more easily accomplished, as the Biddeford was disabled in her masts and rigging.

§ XVIII. The bravery of five Irishmen and a boy, belonging to the crew of a ship from Waterford, deserves commemoration. The vessel, in her return from Bilboa, laden with brandy and iron, being taken by a French privateer off Ushant, about the middle of April, the captors removed the master, and all the hands but these five men and the boy, who were left to assist nine Frenchmen in navigating the vessel to France. These stout Hibernians immediately formed a plan of insurrection, and executed it with success. Four of the French mariners being below deck, three aloft among the rigging, one at the helm, and another walking the deck, Brian, who headed the enterprize, tripped up the heels of the French steersman, seized his pistol, and discharged it at him who walked the deck; but, missing the mark, he knocked him down with the butt-end of the piece. At the same time hallooing to his confederates below, they assailed the enemy with their own broadswords; and, soon compelling them to submit, came upon deck, and shut the hatches. Brian being now in possession of the quarter-deck, those who were aloft called for quarter, and surrendered without opposition. The Irish having thus obtained a complete victory, almost without bloodshed, and secured the prisoners, another difficulty occurred: neither Brian nor any of his associates could read or write, or knew the least principle of navigation; but

but ſuppoſing his courſe to be north, he ſteered at a venture, and the firſt land he made was the neighbourhood of Youghall, where he happily arrived with his priſoners.

§ XIX. The only conſiderable damage ſuſtained by the navy of Great-Britain, ſince the commencement of this year, was the loſs of the Ramillies, a magnificent ſhip of the ſecond rate, belonging to the ſquadron which Admiral Boſcawen commanded on the coaſt of France, in order to watch the motions and diſtreſs the commerce of that reſtleſs, enterpriſing enemy. In the beginning of February a ſeries of ſtormy weather obliged the Admiral to return from the bay of Quiberon to Plymouth, where he arrived with much difficulty: but the Ramillies overſhot the entrance to the Sound; and being embayed near a point called the Bolt-head, about four leagues higher up the channel, was daſhed in pieces among the rocks, after all her anchors and cables had given way. All her officers and men, amounting to ſeven hundred, periſhed on this occaſion, except one midſhipman and twenty-five mariners, who had the good fortune to ſave themſelves by leaping on the rocks as the hull was thrown forwards, and raiſed up by the ſucceeding billows. Such were the moſt material tranſactions of the year, relating to the Britiſh empire in the ſeas of Europe.

§ XX. We ſhall now tranſport the reader to the continent of North-America, which, as the theatre of war, ſtill maintained its former importance. The French emiſſaries from the province of Louiſiana had exerciſed their arts of inſinuation with ſuch ſucceſs among the Cherokees, a numerous and pow-

 erful

BOOK III. 1760. erful nation of Indians ſettled on the confines of Virginia and Carolina, that they had infringed the peace with the Engliſh towards the latter end of the laſt year, and begun hoſtilities by plundering, maſſacring, and ſcalping ſeveral Britiſh ſubjects of the more ſouthern provinces. Mr. Lyttleton, Governor of South-Carolina, having received information of theſe outrages, obtained the neceſſary aids from the aſſembly of his province, for maintaining a conſiderable body of forces, which was raiſed with great expedition. He marched in the beginning of October, at the head of eight hundred provincials, reinforced with three hundred regular troops, and penetrated into the heart of the country poſſeſſed by the Cherokees, who were ſo much intimidated by his vigour and diſpatch, that they ſent a deputation of their chiefs to ſue for peace, which was re-eſtabliſhed by a new treaty, dictated by the Engliſh Governor. They obliged themſelves to renounce the French intereſt, to deliver up all the ſpies and emiſſaries of that nation then reſident among them; to ſurrender to juſtice thoſe of their own people who had been concerned in murdering and ſcalping the Britiſh ſubjects; and for the performance of theſe articles two-and-twenty of their head men were put as hoſtages into the hands of the Governor. So little regard, however, was paid by theſe ſavages to this ſolemn accommodation, that Mr. Lyttleton had been returned but a few days from their country, when they attempted to ſurprize the Engliſh fort Prince George, near the frontiers of Carolina, by going thither in a body, on pretence of delivering up ſome murderers; but the commanding officer

officer perceiving some suspicious circumstances in their behaviour, acted with such vigilance and circumspection as entirely frustrated their design *. Thus disappointed, they wreaked their vengeance upon the English subjects trading in their country, all of whom they butchered without mercy. Not contented with this barbarous sacrifice, they made incursions to the British settlements at the Long Lanes, and the forks of the Broad River, and massacred about forty defenceless colonists, who reposed themselves in full security on the peace so lately ratified. As views of interest could not have induced them to act in this manner, and their revenge had not been inflamed by any fresh provocation, these violences must be imputed to the instigation

* This attempt was conducted in the following manner, having doubtless been concerted with the two-and-twenty hostages who resided in the fort. On the sixteenth day of February, two Indian women appearing at Keowee, on the other side of the river, Mr. Dogharty, one of the officers of the fort, went out to ask them what news. While he was engaged in conversation with these females, the great Indian warrior Ocunnastota joining them, desired he would call the commanding officer, to whom he said he had something to propose. Accordingly Lieutenant Cottymore appearing, accompanied by Ensign Bell, Dogharty, and Foster the interpreter. Ocunnastota told him he had something of consequence to impart to the Governor, whom he proposed to visit, and desired he might be attended by a white man, as a safeguard. The Lieutenant assuring him he should have a safeguard, the Indian declared he would then go and catch a horse for him; so saying, he swung a bridle thrice over his head, as a signal; and immediately twenty-five or thirty musquets, from different ambuscades, were discharged at the English officers. Mr. Cottymore received a shot in his lef breast, and in a few days expired; Mr. Bell was wounded in the calf of the leg, and the interpreter in the buttock. Ensign Milne, who remained in the fort, was no sooner informed of this treachery, than he ordered the soldiers to shackle the hostages; in the execution of which order one man was killed upon the spot, and another wounded in his forehead with a tomahawk; circumstances which, added to the murder of the Lieutenant, incensed the garrison to such a degree,

BOOK III. 1760. ſtigation of French incendiaries; and too plainly evinced the neceſſity of crowning our American conqueſts with the reduction of Louiſiana, from whence theſe emiſſaries were undoubtedly diſpatched.

§ XXI. The cruelty and miſchief with which the Cherokees proſecuted their renewed hoſtilities, alarmed all the ſouthern colonies of the Engliſh; and application was made for aſſiſtance to Mr. Amherſt, the Commander in chief of the King's forces in America. He forthwith detached twelve hundred choſen men to South-Carolina, under the command of Colonel Montgomery, brother to the Earl of Eglinton, an officer of approved conduct and diſtinguiſhed gallantry. Immediately after his arrival at Charles-Town, he advanced to Ninety-

a degree, that it was judged abſolutely neceſſary to put the hoſtages to death without further heſitation. In the evening a party of Indians approached the fort, and firing two ſignal pieces, cried aloud in the Cherokee language—"Fight manfully, and you ſhall be aſſiſted." Then they began an attack; and continued firing all night upon the fort, without doing the leaſt execution. That a deſign was concerted between them and the hoſtages, appeared plainly from the nature of this aſſault; and this ſuppoſition was converted into a certainty next day, when ſome of the garriſon, ſearching the apartment in which the hoſtages lay, found a bottle of poiſon, probably deſigned to be emptied into the well, and ſeveral tomahawks buried in the earth; which weapons had been privately conveyed to them by their friends, who were permitted to viſit them without interruption. On the third day of March, the Fort of Ninety-ſix was attacked by two hundred Cherokee Indians with muſquetry, which had little or no effect; ſo that they were forced to retire with ſome loſs, and revenged themſelves on the open country, burning and ravaging all the houſes and plantations belonging to Engliſh ſettlers in this part of the country, and all along the frontiers of Virginia. Not contented with pillaging and deſtroying the habitations, they wantoned in the moſt horrible barbarities; and their motions were ſo ſecret and ſudden, that it was impoſſible for the inhabitants to know where the ſtorm would burſt, or take proper precautions for their own defence; ſo that a great number of the back ſettlements were totally abandoned

ſix,

six, and proceeded to Twelve-mile River, which he passed in the beginning of June, without opposition. He continued his route by forced marches until he arrived in the neighbourhood of the Indian town called Little Keowee, where he encamped in an advantageous situation. Having reason to believe the enemy were not yet apprised of his coming, he resolved to rush upon them in the night by surprise. With this view, leaving his tents standing with a sufficient guard for the camp and waggons, he marched through the woods towards the Cherokee-town of Estatoe, at the distance of five-and-twenty miles: and in his route detached a company of light infantry to destroy the village of Little Keowee, where they were received with a smart fire; but they rushed in with their bayonets, and all the men were put to the sword. The main body proceeded straight to Estatoe, which they reached in the morning; but it had been abandoned about half an hour before their arrival. Some few of the Indians, who had not time to escape, were slain; and the town, consisting of two hundred houses, well stored with provision, ammunition, and all the necessaries of life, was first plundered, and then reduced to ashes; some of the wretched inhabitants, who concealed themselves, perishing in the flames. It was necessary to strike a terror into those savages by some examples of severity; and the soldiers became deaf to all the suggestions of mercy when they found in one of the Indian towns the body of an Englishman, whom they had put to the torture that very morning. Colonel Montgomery followed his blow with surprising rapidity. In the space of a few hours he

BOOK III. 1760. he deſtroyed Sugar-Town, which was as large as Eſtatoc, and every village and houſe in the Lower Nation. The Indian villages in this part of the world were agreeably ſituated, generally conſiſting of about one hundred houſes, neatly and commodiouſly built, and well ſupplied with proviſion. They had in particular large magazines of corn, which were conſumed in the flames. All the men that were taken ſuffered immediate death; but the greater part of the nation had eſcaped with the utmoſt precipitation. In many houſes the beds were yet warm, and the table ſpread with victuals. Many loaded guns went off while the houſes were burning. The ſavages had not time to ſave their moſt valuable effects. The ſoldiers found ſome money, three or four watches, a good quantity of wampum, clothes, and peltry. Colonel Montgomery having thus taken vengeance on the perfidious Cherokees, at the expence of five or ſix men killed or wounded, returned to Fort Prince George, with about forty Indian women and children whom he had made priſoners. Two of their warriors were ſet at liberty, and deſired to inform their nation, that though they were now in the power of the Engliſh, they might ſtill, on their ſubmiſſion enjoy the bleſſing of peace. As the chief called Attakullakulla, alias the Little Carpenter, who had ſigned the laſt treaty, diſapproved of the proceedings of his countrymen, and had done many good offices to the Engliſh ſince the renovation of the war, he was now given to underſtand that he might come down with ſome other chiefs to treat of an accommodation, which would be granted to the Cherokees on his account; but

that

that the negociation muſt be begun in a few days, otherwiſe all the towns in the Upper Nation would be ravaged, and reduced to aſhes.

§ XXII. Theſe intimations having produced little or no effect, Colonel Montgomery reſolved to make a ſecond irruption into the middle ſettlements of the Cherokees, and began his march on the twenty-fourth day of June. On the twenty-ſeventh, Captain Morriſon, of the advanced party, was killed by a ſhot from a thicket, and the firing became ſo troubleſome that his men gave way. The grenadiers and light-infantry being detached to ſuſtain them, continued to advance, notwithſtanding the fire from the woods, until, from a riſing ground, they diſcovered a body of the enemy. Theſe they immediately attacked, and obliged to retire into a ſwamp; which, when the reſt of the troops came up, they were, after a ſhort reſiſtance, compelled to abandon: but as the country was difficult and the path extremely narrow, the forces ſuffered on their march from the fire of ſcattered parties who concealed themſelves behind trees and buſhes. At length they arrived at the town of Etchowee, which the inhabitants had forſaken after having removed every thing of value. Here while the army encamped on a ſmall plain, ſurrounded by hills, it was incommoded by vollies from the enemy, which wounded ſome men, and killed ſeveral horſes. They were even ſo daring as to attack the piquet-guard, which repulſed them with difficulty; but, generally ſpeaking, their parties declined an open engagement. Colonel Montgomery, ſenſible that, as many horſes were killed or diſabled, he could not proceed farther

BOOK III. 1760. without leaving his provifions behind, or abandoning the wounded men to the brutal revenge of a favage enemy, refolved to return; and began his march in the night, that he might be the lefs difturbed by the Indians. Accordingly, he purfued his route for two days without interruption; but afterwards fuftained fome ftraggling fires from the woods, though the parties of the enemy were put to flight as often as they appeared. In the beginning of July he arrived at Fort Prince George; this expedition having coft him about feventy men killed and wounded, including five officers.

§ XXIII. In revenge for thefe calamities, the Cherokees affembled to a confiderable number, and formed the blockade of Fort Loudoun, a fmall fortification near the confines of Virginia, defended by an inconfiderable garrifon, ill-fupplied with provifion and neceffaries. After having fuftained a long fiege, and being reduced to the utmoft diftrefs, Captain Demere, the Commander, held a council of war with the other officers, to deliberate upon their prefent fituation; when it appeared that their provifions were entirely exhaufted; that they had fubfifted a confiderable time without bread upon horfe-flefh, and fuch fupplies of pork and beans as the Indian women could introduce by ftealth; that the men were fo weakened with famine and fatigue, that in a little time they would not be able to do duty; that, for two nights paft, confiderable parties had deferted, and fome thrown themfelves upon the mercy of the enemy; that the garrifon in general threatened to abandon their officers, and betake themfelves to the woods; and that there was no profpect of re-

lief,

lief, their communication having been long cut off from all the British settlements: for these reasons they were unanimously of opinion that it was impracticable to prolong their defence; that they should accept of an honourable capitulation; and Captain Stuart should be sent to treat with the warriors and the head men of the Cherokees, about the conditions of their surrender. This officer, being accordingly dispatched with full powers, obtained a capitulation of the Indians, by which the garrison was permitted to retire. The Indians desired that, when they arrived at Keowee, the Cherokee prisoners confined at that place should be released, all hostilities cease, a lasting accommodation be re-established, and a regulated trade revived. In consequence of this treaty the garrison evacuated the fort, and had marched about fifteen miles on their return to Carolina, when they were surrounded and surprized by a large body of Indians, who had massacred all the officers except Captain Stuart, and slew five-and-twenty of the soldiers: the rest were made prisoners, and distributed among the different towns and villages of the nation. Captain Stuart owed his life to the generous intercession of the Little Carpenter, who ransomed him at the price of all he could command, and conducted him safe to Holston River, where he found Major Lewis advanced so far with a body of Virginians. The savages, encouraged by their success at Fort-Loudoun, undertook the siege of Ninety-six, and other small fortifications; but retired precipitately on the approach of a body of provincials.

§ XXIV.

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§ XXIV. In the mean time, the Britiſh intereſt and empire were firmly eſtabliſhed on the banks of the Ohio, by the prudence and conduct of Major-General Stanwix, who had paſſed the winter at Pittſburgh, formerly Du Queſne, and employed that time in the moſt effectual manner for the ſervice of his country. He repaired the old works, eſtabliſhed poſts of communication from the Ohio to the Monongahela, mounted the baſtions that cover the the iſthmus with artillery, erected caſemates, ſtore-houſes, and barracks for a numerous garriſon, and cultivated with equal diligence and ſucceſs the friendſhip and alliance of the Indians. The happy conſequence of theſe meaſures were ſoon apparent in the production of a conſiderable trade between the natives and the merchants of Pittſburgh, and in the perfect ſecurity of about four thouſand ſettlers, who now returned to the quiet poſſeſſion of the lands from whence they had been driven by the enemy on the frontiers of Pennſylvania, Maryland, and Virginia.

§ XXV. The incidents of the war were much more important and deciſive in the more northern parts of this great continent. The reader will remember that Brigadier-General Murray was left to command the garriſon of Quebec, amounting to about ſix thouſand men; that a ſtrong ſquadron of ſhips was ſtationed at Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, under the direction of Lord Colvil, an able and experienced officer, who had inſtructions to reviſit Quebec in the beginning of ſummer, as ſoon as the river St. Laurence ſhould be navigable; and that General Amherſt, the Commander

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in chief of the forces in America, wintered in New-York, that he might be at hand to aſſemble his troops in the ſpring, and re-commence his operations for the entire reduction of Canada. General Murray neglected no ſtep that could be taken by the moſt vigilant officer for maintaining the important conqueſt of Quebec, and ſubduing all the Lower Canada; the inhabitants of which actually ſubmitted, and took the oath of allegiance to the King of Great-Britain*. The garriſon, however,

* The garriſon of Quebec, during the winter, repaired above five hundred houſes, which had been damaged by the Engliſh cannon, built eight redoubts of wood, raiſed foot-banks along the ramparts, opened embraſures, mounted artillery, blocked up all the avenues of the ſuburbs with a ſtockade, removed eleven months' proviſions into the higheſt part of the city, and formed a magazine of four thouſand faſcines. Two hundred men were poſted at St. Foix, and twice the number at Lorette. Several hundred men marched to St. Auguſtin, brought off the enemy's advanced guard, with a great number of cattle, and diſarmed the inhabitants. By theſe precautions the motions of the French were obſerved, the avenues of Quebec were covered, and their dominion ſecured over eleven pariſhes, which furniſhed them with ſome freſh proviſion, and other neceſſaries for ſubſiſtence. Sixteen thouſand cords of wood being wanted for the hoſpitals, guards, and quarters, and the method of tranſporting it from the iſle of Orleans being found ſlow and difficult on account of the floating ice in the river, a ſufficient number of hand ſledges were made, and two hundred wood-fellers ſet at work in the foreſt of St. Foix, where plenty of fuel was obtained and brought into the ſeveral regiments by the men that were not upon duty. A detachment of two hundred men being ſent to the other ſide of the river, diſarmed the inhabitants, and compelled them to take the oath of allegiance: by this ſtep the Engliſh became maſters of the ſouthern ſide of the St. Laurence, and were ſupplied with good quantities of freſh proviſion. The advanced poſts of the enemy were eſtabliſhed at Point-au-Tremble, St. Auguſtin, and Le Calvaire: the main body of their army quartered between Trois Rivieres and Jaques Quartier. Their General having formed the deſign of attacking Quebec in the winter, began to provide ſnow ſhoes or rackets, ſcaling-ladders, and faſcines, and make all the neceſſary preparations for that enterpriſe. He took poſſeſſion of Point Levi, where he formed a magazine

BOOK III. 1760. however, within the walls of Quebec, suffered greatly from the excessive cold in the winter, and the want of vegetables and fresh provision; insomuch that before the end of April, one thousand soldiers were dead of the scurvy, and twice that number rendered unfit for service. Such was the situation of the garrison, when Mr. Murray received undoubted intelligence that the French Commander, the Chevalier de Levis, was employed in assembling his army, which had been cantoned in the neighbourhood of Montreal; that from the inhabitants of the country he had completed his eight battalions, regimented forty companies of the troops de Colonie, and determined to undertake the siege of Quebec, whenever the river St. Laurence should be clear of ice, that he

magazine of provisions; great part of which, however, fell into the hands of the English; for as soon as the river was froze over, Brigadier Murray dispatched thither two hundred men; at whose approach the enemy abandoned their magazine, and retreated with great precipitation. Here the detachment took post in a church, until they could build two wooden redoubts, and mount them with artillery. In the mean time, the enemy returning with a greater force to recover the post, some battalions, with the light infantry, marched over the ice, in order to cut off their communication; but they fled with great confusion, and afterwards took post at St. Michael, at a considerable distance farther down the river. They now resolved to postpone the siege of Quebec, that they might carry it on in a more regular manner. They began to rig their ships, repair their small craft, build gallies, cast bombs and bullets, and prepare fascines, and gabions; while Brigadier Murray employed his men in making preparations for a vigorous defence. He sent out a detachment, who surprised the enemy's posts at St. Augustin, Maison Brulée, and Le Calvaire, where they took ninety prisoners. He afterwards ordered the light infantry to possess and fortify Cape Rouge, to prevent the enemy's landing at that place, as well as to be nearer at hand to observe their motions; but when the frost broke up, so that their ships could fall down the river, they landed at St. Augustin; and the English posts were abandoned one after another, the detachments retiring without loss into the city.

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could uſe his four frigates, and other veſſels, by means of which he was entirely maſter of the river.

§ XXVI. The Brigadier, conſidering the city of Quebec as no other than a ſtrong cantonment, had projected a plan of defence, by extending lines, and entrenching his troops on the Heights of Abraham, which at the diſtance of eight hundred paces, entirely commanded the ramparts of the city, and might have been defended by a ſmall force againſt a formidable army. Faſcines, and every other neceſſary for this work, had been provided; and in the month of April the men were ſet at work upon the projected lines, but the ground was ſo hardened by the froſt, that it was found impracticable to proceed. Being informed on the night of the twenty-ſixth, that the enemy had landed at Point-au-Tremble, to the number of ten thouſand men, with five hundred ſavages, he ordered all the bridges over the river Cagrouge to be broken down, ſecured the landing-places at Sylleri and the Foulon; and next day, marching in perſon with a ſtrong detachment, and two field-pieces, took poſſeſſion of an advantageous ſituation, and thus defeated the ſcheme which the French Commander had laid for cutting off the poſts which the Engliſh had eſtabliſhed. Theſe being all withdrawn, the Brigadier that ſame afternoon marched back to Quebec, with little or no loſs, although his rear was haraſſed by the enemy. Here he formed a reſolution which hath been cenſured by ſome critics in war, as a meaſure that favoured more of youthful impatience, and overboiling courage, than of that military

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tary discretion which ought to distinguish a Commander in such a delicate situation; but it is more easy to censure with an appearance of reason, than to act in such circumstances with any certainty of success. Mr. Murray, in his letter to the Secretary of State, declared that, although the enemy were greatly superior to him in number, yet, when he considered that the English forces were habituated to victory, that they were provided with a fine train of field artillery, that, in shutting them at once within the walls, he should have risked his whole stake on the single chance of defending a wretched fortification; a chance which could not be much lessened by an action in the field, though such an action would double the chance of success: for these reasons he determined to hazard a battle; should the event prove unprosperous, he resolved to hold out the place to the last extremity; then to retreat to the isle of Orleans, or Coudres, with the remainder of the garrison, and there wait for a reinforcement. In pursuance of these resolutions he gave the necessary orders over night; and on the twenty-eighth day of April, at half an hour after six in the morning, marched out with his little army of three thousand men, which he formed on the Heights in order of battle. The right brigade, commanded by Colonel Burton, consisted of the regiments of Amherst, Anstruther, Webb, and the second battalion of Royal Americans; the left, under Colonel Fraser, was formed of the regiments of Kennedy, Lascelles, Townshend, and the Highlanders. Otway's regiment, and the third battalion of Royal Americans, constituted the

corps

corps de reserve. Major Dalling's corps of light infantry covered the right flank; the left was secured by Captain Huzzen's company of rangers, and one hundred volunteers, under the command of Captain Donald Macdonald; and each battalion was supplied with two field-pieces. Brigadier Murray having reconnoitered the enemy, perceived their van had taken possession of the rising grounds about three quarters of a mile in his front; but that their army was on the march in one column. Thinking this was the critical moment to attack them before they were formed, he advanced towards them with equal order and expedition. They were soon driven from the Heights, though not without a warm dispute; during which the body of their army advanced at a round pace, and formed in columns. Their van consisted of ten companies of grenadiers, two of volunteers, and four hundred savages; eight battalions, formed in four columns, with some bodies of Canadians in the intervals, constituted their main body; their rear was composed of two battalions, and some Canadians, in the flanks; and two thousand Canadians formed the reserve. Their whole army amounted to upwards of twelve thousand men. Major Dalling, with great gallantry, dispossessed their grenadiers of a house and windmill which they occupied, in order to cover their left flank; and in this attack the Major and some of his officers were wounded: nevertheless, the light infantry pursued the fugitives to a corps which was formed to sustain them; then the pursuers halted, and dispersed along the front of the right; a circumstance which prevented that wing from taking advan-

BOOK III. 1760. advantage of the firſt impreſſion they had made on the left of the enemy. The light infantry being ordered to regain the flank, were, in attempting this motion, furiouſly charged and thrown into diſorder: then they retired to the rear in ſuch a ſhattered condition, that they could never again be brought up during the whole action. Otway's regiment was inſtantly ordered to advance from the body of reſerve, and ſuſtain the right wing, which the enemy twice in vain attempted to penetrate. Mean while the left brigade of the Britiſh forces did not remain inactive: they had diſpoſſeſſed the French of two redoubts, and ſuſtained with undaunted reſolution the whole efforts of the enemy's right, until they were fairly fought down, overpowered by numbers, and reduced to a handful, notwithſtanding the aſſiſtance they received from the third battalion of Royal Americans, which had been ſtationed with the body of reſerve, as well as from Kennedy's regiment, poſted in the centre. The French attacked with great impetuoſity; and at length a freſh column of the regiment de Rouſillon penetrating the left wing of the Britiſh army, it gave way; ſo that after a very obſtinate diſpute, which laſted an hour and three quarters, Brigadier Murray was obliged to quit the field, with the loſs of one thouſand men killed or wounded, and the greater part of his artillery. The enemy loſt twice the number of men, and reaped no eſſential advantage from their victory.

§ XXVII. Mr. Murray, far from being diſpirited by his defeat, no ſooner retired within the

walls of Quebec, than he reſolved to proſecute the fortifications of the place, which had been interrupted by the ſeverity of the winter; and the ſoldiers exerted themſelves with incredible alacrity, not only in labouring at the works, but alſo in defence of the town, before which the enemy had opened trenches on the very evening of the battle. Three ſhips anchored at the Foulon below their camp; and for ſeveral days they were employed in landing their cannon, mortars, and ammunition. Meanwhile they worked inceſſantly at their trenches before the town; and on the eleventh day of May opened one bomb battery, and three batteries of cannon. Brigadier Murray made the neceſſary diſpoſitions to defend the place to the laſt extremity: he raiſed two cavaliers, contrived ſome outworks, and planted the ramparts with one hundred and thirty-two pieces of artillery, dragged thither moſtly by the ſoldiery. Though the enemy cannonaded the place with great vivacity the firſt day, their fire ſoon ſlackened; and their batteries were, in a manner, ſilenced by the ſuperior fire of the garriſon: neverthеleſs, Quebec would, in all probability, have reverted to its former owners, had a French fleet from Europe got the ſtart of an Engliſh ſquadron in ſailing up the river.

§ XXVIII. Lord Colville had ſailed from Halifax, with the fleet under his command, on the twenty-ſecond day of April; but was retarded in his paſſage by thick fogs, contrary winds, and great ſhoals of ice floating down the river. Commodore Swanton, who had ſailed from England with a ſmall reinforcement, arrived about the

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beginning of May at the iſle of Bec, in the river St. Laurence, where, with two ſhips, he purpoſed to wait for the reſt of his ſquadron, which had ſeparated from him in the paſſage: but one of theſe, the Loweſtoffe, commanded by Captain Deane, had entered the harbour of Quebec on the ninth day of May, and communicated to the Governor the joyful news that the ſquadron was arrived in the river. Commodore Swanton no ſooner received intimation that Quebec was beſieged, than he failed up the river with all poſſible expedition, and on the fifteenth in the evening anchored above point Levi. The Brigadier expreſſing an earneſt deſire that the French ſquadron above the town might be removed, the Commodore ordered Captain Schomberg of the Diana, and Captain Deane of the Loweſtoffe, to ſlip their cables early next morning, and attack the enemy's fleet, conſiſting of two frigates, two armed ſhips, and a great number of ſmaller veſſels. They were no ſooner in motion than the French ſhips fled in the utmoſt diſorder. One of their frigates was driven on the rocks above Cape Diamond; the other ran aſhore, and was burned at Point-au-Tremble, about ten leagues above the town; and all the other veſſels were taken or deſtroyed.

§ XIX. The enemy were ſo confounded and diſpirited by this diſaſter, and the certain information that a ſtrong Engliſh fleet was already in the river St. Laurence, that in the following night they raiſed the ſiege of Quebec, and retreated with great precipitation, leaving their proviſions, implements, and artillery to Governor Murray, who had intended to make a vigorous ſally in the morning,

morning, and attempt to penetrate into the camp of the befiegers, which, from the information of prifoners and deferters, he conceived to be a very practicable fcheme. For this purpofe he had felected a body of troops, who were already under arms, when a Lieutenant, whom he had fent out with a detachment to amufe the enemy, came and affured him that their trenches were abandoned. He inftantly marched out of Quebec at the head of his forces, in hopes of overtaking and making an impreffion on their rear, that he might have ample revenge for his late difcomfiture; but they had paffed the river Caprouge before he could come up with their army: however, he took fome prifoners, and a great quantity of baggage, including their tents, ftores, magazines of provifion and ammunition, with thirty-four pieces of battering cannon, ten field-pieces, fix mortars, four petards, a great number of fcaling ladders, entrenching tools, and every other implement for a fiege. They retired to Jacques-Quartier, where their ammunition began to fail, and they were abandoned by great part of the Canadians; fo that they refigned all hope of fucceeding againft Quebec, and began to take meafures for the prefervation of Montreal, againft which the force under General Amherft was directed. There M. Vaudreuil had fixed his head-quarters, and there he propofed to make his laft ftand againft the efforts of the Britifh General. He not only levied forces, collected magazines, and erected new fortifications in the ifland of Montreal, but he had even recourfe to feigned intelligence, and other arts of delufion, to fupport the fpirits of the Canadians and their

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Indian allies, which had begun to flag, in confequence of their being obliged to abandon the fiege of Quebec. It muft be owned, he acted with all the fpirit and forefight of an experienced General, determined to exert himfelf for the prefervation of the colony, even though very little profpect of fuccefs remained. His hopes, flender as they were, depended upon the natural ftrength of the country, rendered almoft inacceffible by woods, mountains, and moraffes, which might have retarded the progrefs of the Englifh, and protracted the war, until a general pacification could be effected. In the mean time, Major-General Amherft was diligently employed in taking meafures for the execution of the plan he had projected, in order to complete the conqueft of Canada. He conveyed inftructions to General Murray, directing him to advance by water towards Montreal, with all the troops that could be fpared from the garrifon of Quebec. He detached Colonel Haviland, with a body of troops from Crown-Point, to take poffeffion of the Ifle aux Noix, in the lake Champlain, and from thence penetrate the fhorteft way to the bank of the river St. Laurence; while he himfelf with the main body of the army, amounting to about ten thoufand men, including Indians, fhould proceed from the frontiers of New-York, by the rivers of the Mohawks and Oneidas, to the lake Ontario, and fail down the river St. Laurence to the ifland of Montreal. Thus, on the fuppofition that all thefe particulars could be executed, the enemy muft have been hemmed in, and entirely furrounded. In purfuance of this plan, General Amherft had

 provided

provided two armed ſloops to cruiſe in the lake Ontario, under the command of Captain Loring; as well as a great number of batteaux, or ſmaller veſſels, for the tranſportation of the troops, artillery, ammunition, implements, and baggage. Several regiments were ordered to proceed from Albany to Oſwego: and the General, taking his departure from Schenectady, with the reſt of the forces in the latter end of June, arrived at the ſame place on the ninth day of July.

§ XXX. Being informed that two French veſſels had appeared off Oſwego, he diſpatched ſome batteaux to Niagara, with intelligence to Captain Loring, who immediately ſet ſail in queſt of them; but they eſcaped his purſuit, though they had twice appeared in the neighbourhood of Oſwego ſince the arrival of the General, who endeavoured to amuſe them, by detaching batteaux to different parts of the lake. The army being aſſembled, and joined by a conſiderable body of Indians, under the command of Sir William Johnſon, the General detached Colonel Haldimand, with the light infantry, the grenadiers, and one battalion of Highlanders, to take poſt at the bottom of the lake, and aſſiſt the armed veſſels in finding a paſſage to La Galette. On the tenth day of Auguſt the army embarked on board the batteaux and whale-boats, and proceeded on the lake towards the mouth of the river St. Laurence. Underſtanding that one of the enemy's veſſels had run aground and was diſabled, and that the other lay off La Galette, he reſolved to make the beſt of his way down the river to Swegatchie, and attack the French fort at Iſle Royale, one of the moſt

BOOK III. 1760. important posts on the river St. Laurence, the source of which it in a great measure commands. On the seventeenth, the row-galleys fell in with the French sloop commanded by M. de la Broquerie, who surrendered after a warm engagement. Mr. Amherst having detached some engineers to reconnoitre the coasts and islands in the neighbourhood of Isle Royale, he made a disposition for the attack of that fortress, which was accordingly invested, after he had taken possession of the islands. Some of these the enemy had abandoned with such precipitation, as to leave behind a few scalps they had taken on the Mohawk river, a number of tools and utensils, two swivels, some barrels of pitch, and a large quantity of iron. The Indians were so incensed at sight of the scalps, that they burned a chapel, and all the houses of the enemy. Batteries being raised on the nearest islands, the fort was cannonaded not only by them, but likewise by the armed sloops; and a disposition was made for giving the assault, when M. Pouchart the Governor, thought proper to beat a parley, and surrender on capitulation. The General having taken possession of the fort, found it so well situated for commanding the lake Ontario, and the Mohawk river, that he resolved to maintain it with a garrison, and employed some days in repairing the fortifications.

§ XXXI. From this place his navigation down the river St. Laurence was rendered extremely difficult and dangerous, by a great number of violent riffs or rapides, and falls; among which he lost above fourscore men, forty-six batteaux, seventeen whale-boats, one row-galley, with some artillery,

artillery, ſtores, and ammunition. On the ſixth day of September the troops were landed on the iſland of Montreal, without any oppoſition, except from ſome flying parties, which exchanged a few ſhot, and then fled with precipitation. That ſame day he repaired a bridge which they had broke down in their retreat; and, after a march of two leagues, formed his army on a plain before Montreal, where they lay all night on their arms. Montreal is, in point of importance, the ſecond place in Canada, ſituated in an iſland of the river St. Laurence, at an equal diſtance from Quebec and the lake Ontario. Its central ſituation rendered it the ſtaple of the Indian trade; yet the fortifications of it were inconſiderable, not at all adequate to the value of the place. General Amherſt ordered ſome pieces of Artillery to be brought up immediately from the landing-place at La Chine, where he had left ſome regiments for the ſecurity of the boats, and determined to commence the ſiege in form; but in the morning of the ſeventh he received a letter from the Marquis de Vaudreuil by two officers, demanding a capitulation; which, after ſome letters had paſſed between the two Generals, was granted upon as favourable terms, as the French had reaſon to expect, conſidering that General Murray, with the troops from Quebec, had by this time landed on the iſland; and Colonel Haviland, with the body under his command, had juſt arrived on the ſouth ſide of the river oppoſite to Montreal: circumſtances equally favourable and ſurpriſing, if we reflect upon the different routes they purſued, through an enemy's country, where they had no intelligence

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BOOK III. 1760. of the motions of each other. Had any accident retarded the progreſs of General Amherſt, the reduction of Montreal would have been attempted by General Murray, who embarked with his troops at Quebec on board of a great number of ſmall veſſels, under the command of Captain Deane in the Diana. This gentleman, with uncommon abilities, ſurmounted the difficulties of an unknown, dangerous, and intricate navigation; and conducted the voyage with ſuch ſucceſs, that not a ſingle veſſel was loſt in the expedition. M. de Levis, at the head of his forces, watched the motions of General Murray, who, in advancing up the river, publiſhed manifeſtos among the Canadians, which produced all the effect he could deſire. Almoſt all the pariſhes on the ſouth ſhore, as far as the river Sorrel, ſubmitted, and took the oath of neutrality: and Lord Rollo diſarmed all the inhabitants of the north ſhore, as far as Trois Rivieres, which, though the capital of a diſtrict, being no more than an open village, was taken without reſiſtance. In a word, General Amherſt took poſſeſſion of Montreal, and thus completed the conqueſt of all Canada; a conqueſt the moſt important of any that ever the Britiſh arms achieved, whether we conſider the ſafety of the Engliſh colonies in North-America, now ſecured from invaſion and encroachment; the extent and fertility of the country ſubdued; or the whole Indian commerce thus transferred to the traders of Great-Britain. The terms of the capitulation may perhaps be thought rather too favourable, as the enemy were actually incloſed and deſtitute of all hope of relief; but little points like theſe ought

always

always to be facrificed to the confideration of great objects; and the finifhing the conqueft of a great country without bloodfhed, redounds as much to the honour as it argues the humanity of General Amherft, whofe conduct had been irreproachable during the whole courfe of the American operations. At the fame time, it muft be allowed he was extremely fortunate in having fubordinate commanders who perfectly correfponded with his ideas; and a body of troops whom no labours could difcourage, whom no dangers could difmay. Sir William Johnfon, with a power of authority and infinuation peculiar to himfelf, not only maintained a furprifing afcendency over the moft ferocious of all the Indian tribes, but kept them within the bounds of fuch falutary reftraint, that not one fingle act of inhumanity was perpetrated by them during the whole courfe of this expedition. The zeal and conduct of Brigadier-General Gage, the undaunted fpirit and enterprizing genius of General Murray, the diligence and activity of Colonel Haviland, happily co-operated in promoting this great event.

§ XXXII. The French miniftry had attempted to fuccour Montreal, by equipping a confiderable number of ftore fhips, and fending them out in the fpring under convoy of a frigate; but as their officers underftood that the Britifh fquadron had failed up the river St. Laurence before their arrival, they took fhelter in the bay of Chaleurs, on the coaft of Acadia, where they did not long remain unmolefted. Captain Byron, who commanded the fhips of war that were left at Louifbourg, having received intelligence of them from

Brigadier

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Brigadier-General Whitmore, failed thither with his squadron, and found them at anchor. The whole fleet confifted of one frigate, two large ftore-fhips, and nineteen fail of fmaller veffels; the greater part of which had been taken from the merchants of Great-Britain: all thefe were deftroyed, together with two batteries which had been raifed for their protection. The French town, confifting of two hundred houfes, was demolifhed, and the fettlement totally ruined. All the French fubjects inhabiting the territories from the bay of Fundy to the banks of the river St. Laurence, and all the Indians through that tract of country, were now fubdued, and fubjected to the Englifh government. In the month of December of the preceding year, the French colonifts of Miramichi, Rickebuctou, and other places lying along the gulph of St. Laurence, made their fubmiffion by deputies to Colonel Frye, who commanded in Fort Cumberland at Chignecto. They afterwards renewed this fubmiffion in the moft formal manner by fubfcribing articles, by which they obliged themfelves, and the people they reprefented, to repair in the fpring to Bay Verte, with all their effects and fhipping, to be difpofed of according to the direction of Colonel Laurence Governor of Halifax, in Nova-Scotia. They were accompanied by two Indian chiefs of the nation of the Mickmacks, a powerful and numerous people, now become entirely dependent upon his Britannic Majefty. In a word, by the conqueft of Canada, the Indian fur-trade, in its full extent, fell into the hands of the Englifh. The French intereft among the favage tribes, inhabiting an immenfe

immenſe tract of country, was totally extinguiſhed; and their American poſſeſſions ſhrunk within the limits of Louiſiana, an infant colony on the ſouth of the Miſſiſſippi, which the Britiſh arms may at any time eaſily ſubdue.

§ XXXIII. The conqueſt of Canada being achieved, nothing now remained to be done in North-America, except the demolition of the fortifications of Louiſbourg on the iſland of Cape-Breton; for which purpoſe ſome able engineers had been ſent from England with the ſhips commanded by Captain Byron. By means of mines artfully diſpoſed and well conſtructed, the fortifications were reduced to a heap of rubbiſh, the glacis was levelled, and the ditches were filled. All the artillery, ammunition, and implements of war, were conveyed to Halifax; but the barracks were repaired, ſo as to accommodate three hundred men occaſionally; and the hoſpital, with the private houſes, were left ſtanding. The French ſtill poſſeſſed, upon the continent of America, the fertile country lying on each ſide of the great river Miſſiſſippi, which diſembogues itſelf into the gulf of Florida; but the colony was ſo thinly peopled, and ſo ill provided, that, far from being formidable, it ſcarce could have ſubſiſted, unleſs the Britiſh traders had been baſe and treacherous enough to ſupply it from time to time with proviſions and neceſſaries. The ſame infamous commerce was carried on with divers French plantations in the Weſt-Indies; inſomuch that the Governors of provinces, and Commanders of the ſquadrons ſtationed in thoſe ſeas, made formal complaints of it to the miniſtry, the temptation of extraordinary profit

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profit excited the merchants, not only to aſſiſt the enemies of their country, but alſo to run all riſks in eluding the vigilance of the legiſlature. The inhabitants of Martinique found a plentiful market of proviſion furniſhed by the Britiſh ſubjects at the Dutch iſlands of Euſtatia and Curaccoa*; and thoſe that were ſettled on the iſland of Hiſpaniola were ſupplied in the ſame manner at the Spaniſh ſettlement of Monte-Chriſto.

§ XXXIV. While the Britiſh Commanders exerted themſelves by ſea and land with the moſt laudable ſpirit of vigilance and courage againſt the foreign adverſaries of their country, the coloniſts of Jamaica ran the moſt imminent hazard of being extirpated by a domeſtic enemy. The negro-ſlaves of that iſland, grown inſolent in the contemplation of their own formidable numbers, or by obſerving the ſupine indolence of their maſters, or ſtimulated by that appetite for liberty ſo natural to the mind of man, began, in the courſe of this year, to entertain thoughts of ſhaking off the yoke by means of a general inſurrection. Aſſemblies were held, and plans revolved, for this purpoſe. At length they concerted a ſcheme for riſing in arms all at once in different parts of the iſland, in order to maſſacre all the white men, and take poſſeſſion of the government. They agreed that this deſign ſhould be put in execution immediately after the departure of the fleet for Europe; but their plan was defeated by their ignorance and impatience. Thoſe of the conſpirators that belonged to Captain Foreſt's eſtate, being impelled by the fumes of intoxication, fell ſuddenly upon the overſeer, while he ſat at ſupper with ſome friends,

friends, and butchered the whole company. Being immediately joined by ſome of their confederates, they attacked the neighbouring plantations, where they repeated the ſame barbarities; and ſeizing all the arms and ammunition that fell in their way, began to grow formidable to the colony. The Governor no ſooner received intimation of this diſturbance, than he, by proclamation, ſubjected the coloniſts to martial law. All other buſineſs was interrupted, and every man took to his arms. The regular troops, joined by the troop of militia, and a conſiderable number of volunteers, marched from Spaniſh Town to St. Mary's, where the inſurrection began, and ſkirmiſhed with the inſurgents: but as they declined ſtanding any regular engagement, and truſted chiefly to buſh-fighting, the Governor employed againſt them the free blacks, commonly known by the name of the Wild Negroes, now peaceably ſettled under the protection of the government. Theſe auxiliaries, in conſideration of a price ſet upon the heads of the rebels, attacked them in their own way, ſlew them by ſurpriſe, until their ſtrength was broken, and numbers made away with themſelves in deſpair; ſo that the inſurrection was ſuppoſed to be quelled about the beginning of May: but in June it broke out again with redoubled fury, and the rebels were reinforced to a very conſiderable number. The regular troops and the militia, joined by a body of ſailors, formed a camp, under the command of Colonel Spragge, who ſent out detachments againſt the negroes, a great number of whom were killed, and ſome taken; but the reſt, inſtead of ſubmitting, took ſhelter in the woods and mountains.

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The prifoners being tried, and found guilty of rebellion, were put to death by a variety of tortures. Some were hanged, fome beheaded, fome burned, and fome fixed alive upon gibbets. One of thefe laft lived eight days and eighteen hours, fufpended under a vertical fun, without being refrefhed by one drop of water, or receiving any manner of fuftenance. In order to prevent fuch infurrections for the future, the juftices affembled at the feffions of the peace eftablifhed regulations, importing, that no negro-flave fhould be allowed to quit his plantation without a white conductor, or a ticket of leave; that every negro playing at any fort of game fhould be fcourged through the publick ftreets; that every publican fuffering fuch gaming in his houfe fhould forfeit forty fhillings; that every proprietor fuffering his negroes to beat a drum, blow a horn, or make any other noife in his plantation, fhould be fined ten pounds; and every overfeer allowing thefe irregularities fhould pay half that fum, to be demanded, or diftrained for, by any civil or military officer; that every free negro, or mulatto, fhould wear a blue crofs on his right fhoulder, on pain of imprifonment; that no mulatto, Indian, or negro, fhould hawk or fell any thing, except frefh fifh and milk, on pain of being fcourged; that rum and punch houfes fhould be fhut up during divine fervice on Sundays, under the penalty of twenty fhillings; and that thofe who had petit licences fhould fhut up their houfes on other nights at nine o'clock.

§ XXXV. Notwithftanding thefe examples and regulations, a body of rebellious negroes ftill fubfifted in places that were deemed inacceffible to regular

regular forces; and from these they made nocturnal irruptions into the nearest plantations, where they acted with all the wantonness of barbarity: so that the people of Jamaica were obliged to conduct themselves with the utmost vigilance and circumspection; while Rear-Admiral Holmes, who commanded at sea, took every precaution to secure the island from insult or invasion. He not only took measures for the defence of Jamaica, but also contrived and executed schemes for annoying the enemy. Having in the month of October received intelligence, that five French frigates were equipped at Cape François, on the island of Hispaniola, in order to convoy a fleet of merchant-ships to Europe, he stationed the ships under his command in such a manner as was most likely to intercept this fleet; and his disposition was attended with success. The enemy sailed from the Cape, to the number of eight sail, on the sixteenth; and next day they were chased by the king's ships the Hampshire, Lively, and Boreas; which however made small progress, as there was little wind, and that variable. In the evening the breeze freshened; and about midnight the Boreas came up with the Sirenne, commanded by Commodore M'Cartie. They engaged with great vivacity for about twenty-five minutes, when the Sirenne shot a-head, and made the best of her way. The Boreas was so damaged in her rigging, that she could not close with the enemy again till next day, at two in the afternoon, when the action was renewed off the east end of Cuba, and maintained till forty minutes past four, when Mr. M'Cartie struck. In the mean time, the Hampshire and Lively gave chase

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chaſe to the other four French frigates, which ſteered to the ſouthward with all the ſail they could carry, in order to reach the weſt end of Tortuga, and ſhelter themſelves in Port-au-Prince. On the eighteenth the Lively, by the help of her oars, came up with the Valeur, at half an hour paſt ſeven in the morning; and after a hot action, which continued an hour and a half, compelled the enemy to ſubmit. The Hampſhire ſtood after the other three, and about four in the afternoon ran up between the Duke de Choiſeul and the Prince Edward. Theſe ſhe engaged at the ſame time; but the firſt, having the advantage of the wind, made her retreat into Port-au-Paix; the other ran aſhore about two leagues to leeward, and ſtruck her colours: but at the approach of the Hampſhire the enemy ſet her on fire, and ſhe blew up. This was alſo the fate of the Fleur de Lys, which had run into Freſh-water Bay, a little farther to leeward of Port-au-Prince. Thus, by the prudent diſpoſition of Admiral Holmes, and the gallantry of his three Captains, Norbury, Uvedale, and Maitland, two large frigates of the enemy were taken, and three deſtroyed. The ſpirit of the officers was happily ſupported by an uncommon exertion of courage in the men, who cheerfully engaged in the moſt dangerous enterprizes. Immediately after the capture of the French frigates, eight of the enemy's privateers were deſtroyed or brought into Jamaica. Two of theſe, namely, the Vainqueur of ten guns, ſixteen ſwivels, and ninety men, and the Mackau of ſix ſwivels and fifteen men, had run into ſhoal water in Cumberland harbour, on the iſland of Cuba. The boats of

of the Trent and Boreas, manned, under the direction of the Lieutenants Millar and Stuart, being rowed up to the Vainqueur, boarded and took possession under a close fire, after having surmounted many other difficulties. The Mackau was taken without any resistance: then the boats proceeded against the Guespe, of eight guns, and eighty-five men, which lay at anchor further up in the Lagoon; but before they came up the enemy had set her on fire, and she was destroyed.

§ XXXVI. The same activity and resolution distinguished the Captains and Officers belonging to the squadron commanded by Sir James Douglas off the Leeward Islands. In the month of September, the Captains Obrien and Taylor, of the ships Temple and Griffin, being on a joint cruize off the islands Granadas, received intelligence that the Virgin, formerly a British sloop of war, which had been taken by the enemy, then lay at anchor, together with three privateers, under protection of three forts on the island, sailed thither in order to attack them, and their enterprize was crowned with success. After a warm engagement, which lasted several hours, the enemy's batteries were silenced, and indeed demolished, and the English Captains took possession of the four prizes. They afterwards entered another harbour of that island, having first demolished another fort; and there they lay four days unmolested, at the expiration of which they carried off three other prizes. In their return to Antigua, they fell in with thirteen ships bound to Martinique with provisions, and took them all without resistance. About the same time eight or nine privateers were taken by the ships

 which

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§ XXXVII. In the East-Indies the British arms still continued to prosper. After the reduction of Arcot, the garrisons of Permacoil and Allumparva surrendered themselves prisoners of war in the beginning of May. The Falmouth obliged the Haarlem, a French ship from Meguy, to run ashore to the northward of Pondicherry. The important settlement of Carical was reduced by the sea and land forces commanded by Rear-Admiral Cornish and Major Monson, and the French garrison made prisoners of war; and Colonel Coote formed the blockade of Pondicherry by land, while the harbour was beset by the English squadron.

§ XXXVIII. No action of importance was in the course of this year achieved by the naval force of Great-Britain in the seas of Europe. A powerful squadron still remained in the bay of Quiberon, in order to amuse and employ a body of French forces on that part of the coast, and interrupt the navigation of the enemy; though the principal aim of this armament seems to have been to watch and detain the few French ships which had run into the river Villaine, after the defeat of Conflans; an object, the importance of which will doubtless astonish posterity. The fleet employed on this service was alternately commanded by Admiral Boscawen and Sir Edward Hawke, officers of distinguished abilities, whose talents might surely have been rendered subservient

to much greater national advantages. All that Mr. Boſcawen could do in this circumſcribed ſcene of action was, to take poſſeſſion of a ſmall iſland near the river Vannes, which he cauſed to be cultivated, and planted with vegetables, for the uſe of the men infected with ſcorbutic diſorders ariſing from ſalt proviſion, ſea air, and want of proper exerciſe. In the month of September, Sir Edward Hawke, who had by this time relieved Mr. Boſcawen, detached the gallant Lord Howe, in the Magnanime, with the ſhips Prince Frederick and Bedford, to reduce the little iſland of Dumet, about three miles in length, and two in breadth, abounding with freſh water. It was defended by a ſmall fort, mounted with nine cannon, and manned with one company of the regiment of Bourbon, who ſurrendered in a very ſhort time after the ſhips had begun the attack. By this ſmall conqueſt a conſiderable expence was ſaved to the nation in the article of tranſports employed to carry water for the uſe of the ſquadron.

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§ XXXIX. Admiral Rodney ſtill maintained his former ſtation off the coaſt of Havre-de-Grace, to obſerve what ſhould paſs at the mouth of the Seine. In the month of July, while he hovered in this neighbourhood, five large flat-bottomed boats, laden with cannon and ſhot, ſet ſail from Harfleur in the middle of the day, with their colours flying, as if they had ſet the Engliſh ſquadron at defiance; for the walls of Havre-de-Grace, and even the adjacent hills, were covered with ſpectators, aſſembled to behold the iſſue of this adventure. Having reached the river of Caen, they ſtood backwards

 and

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and forwards upon the ſhoals, intending to amuſe Admiral Rodney till night, and then proceed under cover of the darkneſs. He perceived their drift, and gave directions to his ſmall veſſels to be ready, that, as ſoon as day-light failed, they ſhould make all the ſail they could for the mouth of the river Orne, in order to cut off the enemy's retreat, while he himſelf ſtood with the larger ſhips to the ſteep coaſt of Port Baſſin. The ſcheme ſucceeded to his wiſh. The enemy ſeeing their retreat cut off, ran aſhore at Port Baſſin, where the Admiral deſtroyed them, together with the ſmall fort which had been erected for the defence of this harbour. Each of thoſe veſſels was one hundred feet in length, and capable of containing four hundred men for a ſhort paſſage. What their deſtination was we cannot pretend to determine: but the French had provided a great number of theſe tranſports; for ten eſcaped into the river Orne leading to Caen; and in conſequence of this diſaſter one hundred were unloaded, and ſent up again to Rouen. This was not all the damage that the enemy ſuſtained on this part of the coaſt. In the month of November, Captain Ourry, of the Acteon, chaſed a large privateer, and drove her aſhore between Cape Barfleur and La Hogue, where ſhe periſhed. The cutters belonging to Admiral Rodney's ſquadron ſcoured the coaſt towards Dieppe, where a conſiderable fiſhery was carried on, and where they took or deſtroyed near forty veſſels of conſiderable burthen. Though the Engliſh navy ſuffered nothing from the French during this period, it ſuſtained ſome damage from the weather. The Conqueror, a new ſhip of the line,

line, was loſt in the Channel, on the iſland of St. Nicholas, but the crew and cannon were ſaved. The Lyme, of twenty guns, foundered in the Cattegat, in Norway, and fifty of the men periſhed; and, in the Weſt-Indies, a tender belonging to the Dublin, commanded by Commodore Sir James Douglas, was loſt in a gale of wind, with an hundred choſen mariners.

§ XL. Of the domeſtic tranſactions relating to the war, the moſt conſiderable was the equipment of a powerful armament deſtined for ſome ſecret expedition. A numerous body of forces was aſſembled, and a great number of tranſports collected at Portſmouth. Generals were nominated to the command of this enterprize. The troops were actually embarked with a great train of artillery; and the eyes of the whole nation were attentively fixed upon this armament, which could not have been prepared without incurring a prodigious expence. Notwithſtanding theſe preparations, the whole ſummer was ſpent in idleneſs and inaction; and in the latter end of the ſeaſon the undertaking was laid aſide. The people did not fail to clamour againſt the inactivity of the ſummer, and complain that, notwithſtanding the immenſe ſubſidies granted for the proſecution of the war, no ſtroke of importance was ſtruck in Europe for the advantage of Great-Britain; but that her treaſure was laviſhed upon fruitleſs parade, or a German alliance ſtill more pernicious. It muſt be owned, indeed, that no new attempt was made to annoy the enemy on Britiſh principles; for the ſurrender of Montreal was the natural conſequence of the ſteps which had been taken, and of the meaſures concerted

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concerted in the course of the preceding year. It will be allowed, we apprehend, that the expence incurred by the armament at Portsmouth, and the body of troops there detained, would have been sufficient, if properly applied, to reduce the island of Mauritius in the Indian ocean, Martinique in the West-Indies, or Minorca in the Mediterranean; and all these three were objects of importance. In all probability, the design of the armament was either to intimidate the French into proposals of peace; to make a diversion from the Rhine, by alarming the coast of Bretagne; or to throw over a body of troops into Flanders, to effect a junction with the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, who, at the head of twenty thousand men, had made an irruption as far as the Lower Rhine, and even crossed that river; but he miscarried in the execution of his design.

§ XLI. In the midst of these alarms some regard was paid to the improvements of natural knowledge. The Royal Society having made application to the King, representing that there would be a transit of Venus over the disk of the sun, on the sixth day of June; and that there was reason to hope the parallax of that planet might be more accurately determined by making proper observations of this phænomenon at the island of St. Helena near the coast of Africa, and at Bencoolen in the East-Indies, his Majesty granted a sum of money to defray the expence of sending able astronomers to those two places, and ordered a ship of war to be equipped for their conveyance. Accordingly, Mr. Nevil Maskelyne and Mr. Robert Waddington were appointed to make the ob-

servations

ſervations at St. Helena; and Mr. Charles Maſon and Mr. Jeremiah Dixon undertook the voyage to Bencoolen, on the iſland of Sumatra*. CHAP. XIII. 1760.

§ XLII. Except the countries that were actually the ſcenes of war, no political revolution or diſturbance diſquieted the general tranquillity. Syria indeed, felt all the horrors and wreck of a dreadful earthquake, protracted in repeated ſhocks, which began on the thirteenth day of October, in the neighbourhood of Tripoli. A great number of houſes were overthrown at Seyde, and many people buried under the ruins. It was felt through a ſpace of ten thouſand ſquare leagues, comprehending the mountains of Libanus and Antilibanus, with an infinite number of villages, that were reduced to heaps of rubbiſh. At Acra, or Ptolemais, the ſea overflowed its banks, and poured into the ſtreets, though eight feet above the level of the water. The city of Saphet was entirely deſtroyed, and the greateſt part of its inhabitants periſhed. At Damaſcus all the minarets were overthrown, and ſix thouſand people loſt their lives. The ſhocks diminiſhed gradually till the twenty-fifth day of November, when they were renewed with redoubled havock; the earth trembled with the moſt dreadful convulſions, and the greater part of Tripoli was deſtroyed. Balbeck was entirely ruined, and this was the fate of many other towns and caſtles; ſo that the people who eſcaped the ruins were obliged to ſojourn in the open fields,

* In the beginning of April the King granted to his grandſon Prince Edward Auguſtus, and to the heirs male of his Royal Highneſs, the dignities of Duke of the kingdom of Great-Britain, and of Earl of the kingdom of Ireland, by the names, ſtyles, and titles of Duke of York and Albany, and Earl of Ulſter.

 and

BOOK III. 1760. and all Syria was threatened with the vengeance of heaven. Such a dangerous ferment arose at Constantinople, that a revolution was apprehended. Mustapha, the present Emperor, had no sons; but his brother Bajazet, whose life he had spared, contrary to the maxims of Turkish policy, produced a son by one of the women with whom he was indulged in his confinement; a circumstance which aroused the jealousy of the Emperor to such a degree, that he resolved to dispatch his brother. The great officers of the Porte opposed this design, which was so disagreeable to the people, that an insurrection ensued. Several Turks and Armenians, taking it for granted that a revolution was at hand, bought up great quantities of grain; and a dreadful dearth was the consequence of this monopoly. The Sultan assembled the troops, quieted the insurgents, ordered the engrossers of corn to be executed; and in a little time the repose of the city was re-established.

§ XLIII. Notwithstanding the prospect of a rupture in Italy, no new incident interrupted the tranquillity which the southern parts of Europe enjoyed. The King of Spain, howsoever solicited by the other branch of the House of Bourbon to engage in the war, as its ally, refused to interpose in any other way than as a mediator between the Courts of London and Versailles. He sent the Conde de Fuentes, a nobleman of high rank and character, in quality of Ambassador extraordinary to the King of Great-Britain, in order to offer his good offices for effecting a peace; and the Conde after having conferred with the English ministry, made an excursion to Paris; but his proposal with

respect

respect to a cessation of hostilities, if in reality such a proposal was ever made, did not meet with a cordial reception. Other differences subsisting between the crowns of Great-Britain and Spain he found no difficulty in compromising. His Catholick Majesty persisted in the execution of a plan truly worthy of a patriot King. In the first place he spared no pains and application to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the state of his kingdom. He remitted to his people all they owed the crown, amounting to threescore millions of reals: he demanded an exact account of his father's debts, that they might be discharged with the utmost punctuality: an order was sent to the treasury, that ten millions of reals should be annually appropriated for this purpose, until the whole should be liquidated; and to the first year's payment he added fifty millions, to be divided equally among the legal claimants. He took measures for the vigorous execution of the laws against offenders; encouraged industry; protected commerce; and felt the exquisite pleasure of being beloved as the father of his people. To give importance to his crown, and extend his influence among the powers of Europe, he equipped a powerful squadron of ships at Carthagena; and is said to have declared his intention to employ them against Algiers, should the Dey refuse to release the slaves of the Spanish nation.

§ XLIV. Portugal still seemed agitated from the shock of the late conspiracy which was quelled in that kingdom. The Pope's nuncio was not only forbid the Court, but even sent under a strong guard to the frontiers: an indignity which induced the

BOOK III. 1760. the pontiff to order the Portugueſe miniſter at Rome to evacuate the eccleſiaſtical dominions. In the mean time, another embarkation of Jeſuits was ſent from Liſbon to Civita Vecchia; yet the expulſion of theſe fathers did not reſtore the internal peace of Portugal, or put an end to the practice of plotting: for, even ſince their departure, ſome perſons of rank have been either committed to cloſe priſon, or exiled from the kingdom. The Jeſuits were not more fortunate in America; for in the month of October, in the foregoing year, an obſtinate battle was fought between the united forces of Spain and Portugal, and the Indians of Paraguay, who were under the dominion of the Jeſuits: victory at length declared in favour of the two crowns; ſo that the vanquiſhed were obliged to capitulate, and lay down their arms. As the Court of Portugal had made remonſtrances to the Britiſh miniſtry againſt the proceedings of the Engliſh ſquadron under Admiral Boſcawen, which had attacked and deſtroyed ſome French ſhips under the Portugueſe fort in the bay of Lagos, his Britannick Majeſty thought proper to ſend the Earl of Kinnoul as Ambaſſador extraordinary to Liſbon, where that nobleman made ſuch excuſes for the inſult of the Engliſh Admiral, as entirely removed all miſunderſtanding between the two crowns; and could not fail of being agreeable to the Portugueſe Monarch, thus reſpected, ſoothed, and deprecated by a mighty nation, in the very zenith of power and proſperity. On the ſixth of June, being the birth-day of the King of Portugal, the marriage of his brother Don Pedro with the Princeſs of Brazil was celebrated in the chapel of

of the palace where the King resides, to the universal joy of the people. The nuptials were announced to the publick by the discharge of cannon, and celebrated with illuminations, and all kinds of rejoicing.

§ XLV. An accident which happened in the Mediterranean had like to have drawn the indignation of the Ottoman Porte on the knights of the order of Malta. A large Turkish ship of the line, mounted with sixty-eight brass cannon, having on board a complement of seven hundred men, besides seventy Christian slaves, under the immediate command of the Turkish Admiral, had, in company with two frigates, five gallies, and other smaller vessels, sailed in June from the Dardanelles; cruised along the coast of Smyrna, Scio, and Trio; and at length anchored in the channel of Stangie, where the Admiral, with four hundred persons, went on shore, on the nineteenth day of September: the Christian slaves, seizing this opportunity, armed themselves with knives, and fell upon the three hundred that remained with such fury and effect, that a great number of the Turks were instantly slain; many leaped overboard into the sea, where they perished; and the rest sued for mercy. The Christians, having thus secured possession of the ship, hoisted sail, and bore away for Malta: which, though chased by the two frigates, and a Ragusan ship, they reached, by crowding all their canvass, and brought their prize safe into the harbour of Valette, amidst the acclamations of the people. The order of Malta, as a recompence for this signal act of bravery and resolution, assigned to the captors the whole property of

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of the ſhip and ſlaves, together with all the effects on board, including a ſum of money, which the Turkiſh commander had collected by contribution, amounting to a million and a half of florins. The Grand Signior was ſo enraged at this event, that he diſgraced his Admiral, and threatened to take vengeance on the order of Malta, for having detained the ſhip, and countenanced the capture.

§ XLVI. With reſpect to the diſputes which had ſo long embroiled the northern parts of Europe, the neutral powers ſeemed as averſe as ever to a participation. The King of Denmark continued to perfect thoſe plans which he had wiſely formed for increaſing the wealth, and promoting the happineſs of his ſubjects; nor did he neglect any opportunity of improving natural knowledge, for the benefit of mankind in general. He employed men of ability, at his own expence, to travel into foreign countries, and to collect the moſt curious productions, for the advancement of natural hiſtory: he encouraged the liberal and mechanick arts at home, by munificent rewards and peculiar protection: he invited above a thouſand foreigners from Germany to become his ſubjects, and ſettle in certain diſtricts of Jutland, which had lain waſte above three centuries; and they forthwith began to build villages, and cultivate the lands, in the dioceſes of Wibourg, Arhous, and Ripen. Their travelling expences from Altena to their new ſettlement were defrayed by the King, who moreover maintained them until the produce of the lands could afford a comfortable ſubſiſtence. He likewiſe beſtowed upon each coloniſt a houſe, a barn, and a ſtable, with a certain number of horſes

 and

and cattle. Finally, this generous patriot having visited these new subjects, who received him with unspeakable emotions of joy and affection, he ordered a considerable sum of money to be distributed among them, as an additional mark of his favour. Such conduct in a prince cannot fail to secure the warmest returns of loyalty and attachment in his people; and the execution of such laudable schemes will endear his name to the contemplation of posterity.

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§ XLVII. The Dutch, as usual, persevered in prosecuting every branch of commerce, without being diverted to less profitable schemes of state policy by the insinuations of France, or the remonstrances of Great-Britain. The violation of the peace by their subjects in Bengal was no sooner known at the Court of London, than orders were sent to General Yorke, the English Ambassador at the Hague, to demand an explanation. He accordingly presented a memorial to the States-General, signifying that their High Mightinesses must doubtless be greatly astonished to hear, by the publick papers of the irregularities committed by their subjects in the East-Indies; but that they would be much more amazed on perusing the piece annexed to this memorial, containing a minute account, specified with the strictest regard to truth, of the irregular conduct observed by the Dutch towards the British subjects in the river of Bengal, at a time when the factors and traders of Holland enjoyed all the sweets of peace, and all the advantages of unmolested commerce; at a time when his Britannick Majesty, from his great regard to their High Mightinesses, carefully avoided giving the

BOOK III. 1760. the leaſt umbrage to the ſubjects of the United Provinces. He obſerved that the King his Sovereign was deeply affected by theſe outrageous doings and miſchievous deſigns of the Dutch in the Eaſt-Indies, whoſe aim was to deſtroy the Britiſh ſettlements in that country; an aim that would have been accompliſhed, had not the King's victorious arms brought them to reaſon, and obliged them to ſue for an accommodation. He told them his Majeſty would willingly believe their High Mightineſſes had given no order for proceeding to ſuch extremities, and that the directors of their India Company had no ſhare in the tranſaction: nevertheleſs, he (the Ambaſſador) was ordered to demand ſignal ſatisfaction, in the name of the King his maſter; that all who ſhould be found to have ſhared in the offence ſo manifeſtly tending to the deſtruction of the Engliſh ſettlements in that country, ſhould be exemplarily puniſhed; and that their High Mightineſſes ſhould confirm the ſtipulations agreed upon immediately after the action by the directors of the reſpective Companies, in conſideration of which agreement the Dutch ſhips were reſtored, after their Commanders acknowledged their fault, in owning themſelves the aggreſſors. To this remonſtrance the States-General replied, that nothing of what was laid to the charge of their ſubjects had yet reached their knowledge: but they requeſted his Britannick Majeſty to ſuſpend his judgment until he ſhould be made perfectly acquainted with the grounds of thoſe diſputes; and they promiſed he ſhould have reaſon to be ſatisfied with the exemplary puniſhment that would be inflicted upon all who ſhould be found concerned

concerned in violating the peace between the two nations*. CHAP. XIII. 1760.

§ XLVIII. The war in Germany ſtill raged with unrelenting fury, and the mutual rancour of the contending parties ſeemed to derive freſh force from their mutual diſappointments; at leaſt the Houſe of Auſtria ſeemed ſtill implacable, and obſtin tely bent upon terminating the war with the deſtruction of the Pruſſian Monarch. Her allies, however, ſeemed leſs actuated by the ſpirit of revenge. The French King had ſuſtained ſo much damage and diſgrace in the courſe of the war, that his reſources failed, and his finances fell into diſorder; he could no longer afford the ſubſidies he had promiſed to different powers; while his ſubjects clamoured aloud at the burthen of impoſitions, the ruin of trade, and the repeated diſhonour entailed upon the arms of France. The Czarina's zeal for the alliance was evidently cooled by the irregular and defective payments of the ſubſidies ſhe had ſtipulated. Perhaps ſhe was diſappointed in her hope of conqueſt, and chagrined to ſee her armies retire from Germany at the approach of every winter; and the Britiſh miniſtry did not fail to exert all their influence to detach her from the confederacy in which ſhe had embarked. Sweden ſtill languiſhed in an ineffectual parade of hoſtilities againſt the Houſe of Brandenburgh; but the French intereſt began to loſe ground in the Diet of that kingdom. The King of Pruſſia, how-

* In the month of March the States of Holland and Weſt Frieſland having, after warm debates, agreed to the propoſed match between the Princeſs Caroline, ſiſter to the Prince of Orange, and the Prince of Naſſau Weilbourg, the nuptials were ſolemnized at the Hague with great magnificence.

ſoever

BOOK III. 1760. foever exhaufted in the article of men, betrayed no fymptoms of apprehenfion, and made no advance towards a pacification with his adverfaries. He had employed the winter in recruiting his armies by every expedient his fertile genius could devife; in levying contributions to reinforce the vaft fubfidy he received from England, in filling magazines, and making every preparation for a vigorous campaign. In Weftphalia, the fame forefight and activity were exerted by Prince Ferdinand of Brunfwick, who, in the beginning of fummer, found himfelf at the head of a very numerous army, paid by Great-Britain, and ftrengthened by two-and-twenty thoufand national troops.

§ XLIX. No alteration in the terms of this alliance was produced by the death of William, Landgrave of Heffe-Caffel, who breathed his laft, in an advanced age, on the twenty-eight day of January, at Rintelen upon the Wefer. He was fucceeded in the landgraviate by his fon Frederick, whofe confort, the Princefs Mary, daughter to the King of Great-Britain, now in quality of Governefs of her children, affumed the regency and adminiftration of the county of Hanau-Mutzenberg, by virtue of the fettlement made in the life-time of her father-in-law, and confirmed by her hufband. She had for fome years been feparated from him, and refided with his father, at whofe deceafe fhe retired with her children to the city of Zell. The prefent Landgrave, who lived at Magdebourg as Vice-Governor under the King of Pruffia, no fooner learned the news of his father's death, than he fent an intimation of it to that Prince and the King of Great-Britain; declaring, at the fame

time

time, that he would ſcrupulouſly adhere to the engagements of his predeceſſor. CHAP. XIII. 1760.

§ L. The advances towards a peace, which had been made in the preceding year by the Kings of England and Pruſſia, in their declaration publiſhed at the Hague by Prince Louis of Brunſwick, ſeemed to infuſe in neutral powers a good opinion of their moderation. We have already ſeen that the King of Spain offered his beſt offices in quality of mediator. When a congreſs was propoſed, the States-General made an offer of Breda, as a place proper for the negociation. The King of Great Britain, by the mouth of his Ambaſſador, thanked their High Mightineſſes for the ſincere deſire they expreſſed to put an end to the ravages of war, which had extended deſolation over the face of Europe: he readily cloſed with their gracious offer; and in conſequence of his high regard and invariable friendſhip for their High Mightineſſes, wiſhed earneſtly that it might be acceptable to the other powers at war. The French King expreſſed his ſentiments nearly to the ſame purpoſe. His Ambaſſador declared, that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was highly ſenſible of the offer they had made of Breda for holding the congreſs, that in order to give a freſh proof of his ſincere deſire to increaſe the good harmony that ſubſiſted between him and the States-General, he accepted their offer with pleaſure; but as he could take no ſtep without the concurrence of his high allies, he was obliged to wait for their anſwer, which could not fail to be favourable, if nothing remained to be ſettled but the place for holding the congreſs. King Staniſlaus having written a letter to his Britannic

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tannic Majesty, offering the city of Nancy for the same purpose, he received a civil answer, expressing the King of England's sense of his obliging offer, which however he declined, as a place not conveniently situated for all the powers interested in the great works of pacification. Civilities of the same nature likewise passed between the Sovereign of Nancy and the King of Prussia. As the proposals for an accommodation made by the King of England and his allies might have left an unfavourable impression of their adversaries had they been altogether declined, the Court of Vienna was prevailed upon to concur with her allies in a declaration professing their desire of peace; which declaration was delivered on the third day of April, by the Austrian minister residing at the Hague, to his Serene Highness Prince Louis of Brunswick; and a paper of the same nature was also delivered to him separately by the French and Russian Ministers*. These professions, however, did not interrupt the operations of the campaign.

§ LI.

* *A Translation of the declaration delivered by the* Austrian *Minister residing at the* Hague *to his Serene Highness* Prince Louis *of* Brunswick *in answer to that which his Highness had delivered on the part of his* Britannic Majesty *and the King of* Prussia, *on the* 25th *of* November, 1759, *to the Ministers of the belligerent powers:*

Their Britannic and Prussian Majesties having thought proper to make known, by the declaration delivered, on their part, at the Hague the 25th of November last past, to the Ambassadors and Ministers of the Courts of Vienna, Petersburgh, and Versailles, residing there.

"That being sincerely desirous of contributing to the re-establishment of the publick tranquillity, they were ready to send plenipotentiaries to the place that shall be judged the most convenient, in order to treat there of this important object with those which the belligerent parties shall think proper to authorise on their side for attaining so salutary an end:"

Her

CHAP. XIII. 1760.

§ LI. Though the French army under the Mareſchal Duke de Broglio remained in cantonment in the neighbourhood of Friedberg, and Prince Ferdinand had retired from Corſdorff to Marpurg, where in the beginning of January he eſtabliſhed his head-quarters, nevertheleſs, the winter was by no means inactive. As far back as the twenty-fifth day of December, the Duke de Broglio having called in his detachments, attempted to ſurpriſe the allied army by a forced march to Klein-linnes; but finding them prepared to give him a warm reception, nothing but a cannonade enſued, and he retreated

Her Majeſty the Empreſs Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, her Majeſty the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias and his Majeſty the Moſt Chriſtian King, equally animated by the deſire of contributing to the re-eſtabliſhment of the publick tranquillity, on a ſolid and equitable footing, declare in return,

"That his Majeſty the Chatholick King having been pleaſed to offer his mediation in the war which had ſubſiſted for ſome years between France and England; and this war having beſides, nothing in common with that which the two Empreſſes, with their allies, have likewiſe carried on for ſome years againſt the King of Pruſſia;

"His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty is ready to treat of his particular peace with England, through the good offices of his Catholick Majeſty, whoſe mediation he has a pleaſure in accepting.

"As to the war which regards directly his Pruſſian Majeſty, their Majeſties, the Empreſs Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias and the moſt Chriſtian King, are diſpoſed to agree to the appointing the congreſs propoſed. But as by virtue of their treaties, they cannot enter into any engagement relating to peace, but in conjunction with their allies, it will be neceſſary, in order that they may be enabled to explain themſelves definitively upon that ſubject, that their Britannic and Pruſſian Majeſties ſhould previouſly be pleaſed to cauſe their invitation to a congreſs to be made to all the powers that are directly engaged in war againſt the King of Pruſſia; and namely, to his Majeſty the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, as likewiſe to his Majeſty the King of Sweden, who ought ſpecifically to be invited to the future congreſs.

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to his former quarters. On the twenty-ninth Colonel Luckner, at the head of the Hanoverian hunters, fell in with a detachment of the enemy, consisting of four hundred men, under the command of Count Muret. These he attacked with such vigour, that the Count was made prisoner, and all his party either killed or taken, except two-and-twenty, who escaped. On the third day of January, the Marquis de Vogue attacked the town of Herborn, which he carried, and took a small detachment of the Allies, who were posted there. At the same time the Marquis Dauvet made himself master of Dillembourg, the garrison of the allied troops being obliged to retire into the castle, where they were closely besieged. Prince Ferdinand no sooner understood their situation than he began his march with a strong detachment for their relief, on the seventh day of the month, when he attacked and totally defeated the besiegers, took seven hundred prisoners, including forty officers, with seven pair of colours, and two pieces of cannon. On that very day, the Highlanders, under Major Keith, supported by the hussars of Luckner, who commanded the whole detachment, attacked the village of Eybach, where Beaufremont's regiment of dragoons was posted on the side of Dillembourg, and routed them with great slaughter. The greater part of the regiment was killed, and many prisoners were taken, together with two hundred horses, and all their baggage. The Highlanders distinguished themselves on this occasion by their intrepidity, which was the more remarkable, as they were no other than raw recruits, just arrived from their own country,

try, and altogether unacquainted with discipline. On the eighth day of January M. de St. Germain advanced on the left of the Allies with the grenadiers of the French army supported by eight battalions, and a body of dragoons; but he was encountered by the Duke of Holstein, at the head of a strong detachment, in the neighbourhood of Ersdorff, who, by dint of a furious cannonade, obliged him to retreat with precipitation. After this attempt the French parties disappeared, and their army retired into winter-quarters, in and about Franckfort on the Maine; while Prince Ferdinand quartered the Allies at Cassel, Paderborn, Munster, and Osnabruck; this last place being allotted to the British troops, as being the nearest to Embden, where the reinforcements from Britain were to be landed. In the beginning of February, the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, with the detachment of the allied army under his command, began his march from Chemnitz in Saxony for Westphalia, where he safely arrived, after having assisted at a long conference in Hamelen, with his father the reigning Duke, his uncle Prince Ferdinand, and some principal members of the regency of Hanover.

§ LII. The French General continued to send out detachments to beat up the quarters of the Allies, and lay their towns under contribution. In the beginning of March, the Marquis de Blaisel marched at the head of two thousand four hundred men from Giessen, where he commanded, to Marpurg, forced the gates of the town, and compelled the garrison of the Allies to take shelter in the castle. As he could not pretend to undertake the

BOOK III. 1760. the ſiege of the fortreſs, by the fire of which he was exceedingly galled, he demanded of the town a contribution of one hundred thouſand florins, and carried ſome of the magiſtrates along with him as hoſtages for the payment of this impoſition. He afterwards appeared at Hombourg, Alsfeldt, and Hartſberg, the frontier poſts of the Allies; but did not think proper to attack either, becauſe he perceived that meaſures were taken for his reception. The French, with all their boaſted politeneſs and humanity, are ſometimes found as brutal and rapacious as the moſt barbarous enemy. On pretence of taking umbrage at the town of Hanau-Muntzenberg for having without their permiſſion, acknowledged the regency of the landgraviate of Heſſe Caſſel, they, in the month of February, ordered the magiſtrates of that place to pay, within the term of twenty-four hours, the ſum of ſeven hundred and fifty thouſand livres, on pain of being ſubjected to plunder. This order was ſignified by the Prince de Robecq; to whom the magiſtrates repreſented the impoſſibility of raiſing ſuch a ſum, as the country was totally exhauſted, and their credit abſolutely deſtroyed, in conſequence of their inability to pay the intereſt of the capitals negociated in the courſe of the preceding year. He ſtill inſiſted upon their finding the money before night, they offered to pay eighty thouſand florins, which they raiſed with the utmoſt difficulty, and begged the payment of the reſt might be poſtponed for a few weeks: but their requeſt was rejected with diſdain. The garriſon was reinforced by two battalions, and four ſquadrons diſperſed in the principal ſquares and mar-

kets

kets of the city, and the gates were ſhut. They even planted cannon in the ſtreets, and tarred matches were fixed to many houſes, in order to intimidate the inhabitants. Theſe expedients proving ineffectual, detachments of grenadiers entered the houſes of the principal magiſtrates and merchants, from whence they removed all their beſt effects to the town-hall, where they were kept in depoſit, until they were redeemed with all the money that could poſſibly be raiſed. This exaction, ſo little to the honour of a civilized nation, the French miniſter declared to the Diet at Ratiſbon was agreeable to the inſtructions of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

§ LIII. By way of retaliation for the cruelty practiſed at Hanau, a detachment of the allied army, under General Luckner, was ſent to raiſe contributions in Fulda, and actually carried off hoſtages from that city; but retired before a ſtrong body of the enemy who took poſſeſſion of the place. From hence the French marched, in their turn, to plunder the towns of Hirchfeldt and Vacha. Accordingly, they appeared at Vacha, ſituated on the frontiers of Heſſe, and formed the head of the chain of cantonments which the Allies had on the Werra. This place was attacked with ſuch vigour, that Colonel Freytag, who commanded the poſt, was obliged to abandon the town; but he maintained himſelf on a riſing ground in the neighbourhood, where he amuſed the enemy until two battalions of grenadiers came to his aſſiſtance. Thus reinforced, he purſued the French for three leagues, and drove them with conſiderable loſs from Geiſſa, where they had reſolved

BOOK III. 1760. ſolved to fix their quarters. Theſe ſkirmiſhes happened in the beginning of May, when the grand armies were juſt in motion to begin the campaign.

§ LIV. By this time the forces under the Mareſchal Duke de Broglio were augmented to one hundred thouſand; while the Count de St. Germain commanded a ſeparate army on the Rhine, conſiſting of thirty thouſand men, aſſembled from the quarters of Duſſeldorp, Cologn, Cleves, and Weſel. The ſecond corps was intended to divide the allied army, which, by ſuch a diviſion, would be conſiderably weakened; and the French Court threatened to form a third army under the Prince de Soubiſe: but this did not appear. The Duke de Broglio was in ſuch high favour with the French miniſtry at this juncture, that he was promoted over the heads of many old Generals, who now demanded and obtained their diſmiſſion; and every ſtep was taken to render the campaign glorious to this admired Commander: but, notwithſtanding all their care, and his own exertion, he found it impoſſible to take the field early in the ſeaſon, from want of forage for his cavalry. While his quarters were eſtabliſhed at Franckfort, his troops were plentifully ſupplied with all ſorts of proviſions from the Upper Rhine; but this convenience depended upon his being maſter of the courſe of the river: but he could not move from this poſition without forfeiting the advantage, and providing magazines for the uſe of his forces; ſo that he was obliged to lie inactive until he could have the benefit of green forage in his march. The ſame inconveniences

operated more powerfully on the ſide of Prince Ferdinand, who, being in an exhauſted country, was obliged to fall back as far as Paderborn, and draw his ſupplies from Hamburgh and Bremen on the Elbe and the Weſer. By this time, however, he had received a reinforcement of Britiſh troops from Embden, under the direction of Major-General Griffin; and before the end of the campaign, the forces of that nation in Germany were augmented to five-and-twenty thouſand: a greater number than had ſerved at one time upon the continent for two centuries. The allied army marched from their cantonments on the fifth day of May, and proceeded by the way of Paderborn to Fritzlar, where, on the twentieth, they encamped; but part of the troops left in the biſhoprick of Munſter, under General Sporcken, were ordered to form a camp at Dulmen, to make head againſt the French corps commanded by the Count de St. Germain.

§ LV. General Imhoff was ſent with a detachment to Kirchavn on the Orme; and General Gilſoe, with another corps, advanced to the neighbourhood of Hirchfeldt on the Fulda. The former of theſe having ordered Colonel Luckner to ſcour the country with a body of huſſars, that officer on the twenty-fourth of May, fell in with a French patrole, which gave the alarm at Burtzbach; when the garriſon of that place, amounting to five hundred piquets, under General Waldemar, fled with great precipitation. Being, however, purſued, and overtaken near a wood, they were routed and diſperſed. Colonel Luckner, entering Burtzbach, found a conſiderable quantity of

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of forage, flour, wine, and equipage, belonging to the fugitives. What he could not carry off he diſtributed among the poor inhabitants, and returned to General Imhoff's camp at Ameneburg, with about an hundred priſoners. This excurſion alarmed the enemy to ſuch a degree, that their whole army was put in motion; and the Duke de Broglio in perſon advanced with a large body of troops as far as Friedberg; but underſtanding the Allies had not quitted their camp at Fritzlar, he returned to Franckfort, after having cantoned that part of his army in the Wetteraw. This alarm was not ſo mortifying as the ſeceſſion of the Wirtemberg troops amounting to ten thouſand men, commanded by their Duke in perſon, who left the French army in diſguſt, and returned to his own country. The Imperial army, under the Prince de Deuxponts, quartered at Bamberg, began their march to Naumberg on the twentieth of May; but one of their detachments of cavalry having received a check from a body of Pruſſians near Lutzen, they fell back; and on the fourth day of June encamped at Lichtenfels upon the Maine. The ſmall detachments of the grand armies, as well as thoſe belonging to the bodies commanded by General Sporcken and the Count de St. Germain, in the neighbourhood of Duſſeldorp, ſkirmiſhed with various ſucceſs. The Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick being detached from the allied army, with ſome battalions of grenadiers, and two regiments of Engliſh dragoons, advanced to the country of Fulda, where he was joined by the troops under General Gilſoe, and achieved ſome inconſiderable exploits, particularly at Hoſenfeldt;

ſenfeldt and Zielbach, where he ſurpriſed and took divers parties of the enemy.

§ LVI. By the twenty-fourth of June, Prince Ferdinand, quitting his ſituation at Fritzlar, marched to Frillendorf, and encamped on the hills between Ziegenheim and Freyſa; General Imhoff commanding at a ſmall diſtance on the right, and the Hereditary Prince now returned from Fulda, being poſted on the left of the army. In the mean time, the Duke de Broglio, aſſembling his forces between Merlau and Laubach, advanced to Neuſtadt, where he encamped on the twenty-eighth day of the month, and at the ſame time occupied a ſtrong poſt at Waſſemburg. His intention was to penetrate through the country of Heſſe into Hanover, and make himſelf entirely maſter of that electorate. With this view he reſolved to effect a junction with the Count de St. Germain, whom he directed to advance towards Brilau and Corbach; while he himſelf, decamping from Neuſtadt on the eighth day of July, advanced by the Way of Frankenburg. Prince Ferdinand having received intelligence that the Count de St. Germain was in motion, began his march from Ziegenheim, and on the ninth day of July reached the heights of Brunau, in the neighbourhood of Wildungen.

§ LVII. The Hereditary Prince, at the Head of the advanced corps, reinforced with ſome battalions and ſquadrons under Major-General Griffin, was ſent forward to Saxenhauſen, whither the army followed the next morning. The Hereditary Prince continuing to advance, found the enemy already formed at Corbach: but judging their

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their whole force did not exceed ten thousand infantry and seventeen squadrons, and being impelled by the impetuosity of his own courage, he resolved to give them battle. He accordingly attacked them about two in the afternoon, and the action became very warm and obstinate; but the enemy being continually reinforced with fresh battalions, and having the advantage of a numerous artillery, all the Prince's efforts were ineffectual. Prince Ferdinand, being at too great a distance to sustain him, sent him an order to rejoin the army which was by this time formed at Saxenhausen. He forthwith made dispositions for a retreat, which however was attended with great confusion. The enemy observing the disorder of the allied troops, plied their artillery with redoubled diligence, while a powerful body of their cavalry charged with great vivacity. In all likelihood the whole infantry of the Allies would have been cut off had not the Hereditary Prince made a diversion in their favour, by charging in person at the head of the British dragoons, who acted with their usual gallantry and effect. This respite enabled the infantry to accomplish their retreat to Saxenhausen; but they lost above five hundred men and fifteen pieces of cannon. General Count Kielmansegge, Major-General Griffin, and Major Hill, of Bland's dragoons, distinguished themselves by their conduct and intrepidity on this occasion. The Hereditary Prince exposed his life in the hottest part of the action, and received a slight wound in the shoulder, which gave him far less disturbance than he felt from the chagrin and mortification produced by his defeat.

§ LVIII.

§ LVIII. Many days, however, did not paſs before he found an opportunity of retaliating this diſgrace. Prince Ferdinand, receiving advice that a body of the enemy, commanded by Major-General Glaubitz, had advanced on the left of the Allies to Ziegenheim, detached the Hereditary Prince to oppoſe them, at the head of ſix battalions of Hanoverians and Heſſians, with Elliot's regiment of Engliſh light-horſe, Luckner's huſſars, and two brigades of chaſſeurs; on the ſixteenth day of the month, he engaged the enemy near the village of Exdorff, and a very warm action enſued, in which Elliot's regiment ſignalized themſelves remarkably by repeated charges*. At length victory declared for the Allies. Five battalions of the enemy, including the Commander in chief and the Prince of Anhalt Cothen, were taken, with ſix pieces of cannon, all their arms, baggage and artillery. During theſe tranſactions, the Mareſchal Duke de Broglio remained encamped on the heights of Corbach. He had, in advancing from Franckfort, left detachments to reduce the caſtles of Marpurg and Dillembourg, which were occupied by the Allies, and they fell into his hands, the garriſons of both being obliged to ſurrender priſoners of war. Theſe were but inconſiderable conqueſts; nor did the progreſs of the French General equal the idea which had been formed of his talents and activity. The Count de St. Germain, who was his ſenior officer, and believed by

* Though this was the firſt time that Elliot's regiment appeared in the field, it performed wonders. They charged five different times and broke through the enemy at every charge; but theſe exploits they did not achieve without ſuſtaining a heavy loſs in officers, men and horſes.

many

BOOK III. 1760. many to be at leaſt his equal in capacity, having now joined his corps to the grand army, and conceiving diſguſt at his being obliged to ſerve under the Duke de Broglio, relinquiſhed his command, in which he was ſucceeded by the Chevalier de Muy. At the ſame time, the Marquis de Voyer and the Count de Luc, two Generals of experience and reputation, quitted the army, and returned to France, actuated by the ſame motives.

§ LIX. The allied army having moved their camp from Saxenhauſen to the village of Kalle near Caſſel, remained in that ſituation till the thirtieth day of July, when the troops were again put in motion. The Chevalier de Muy, having paſſed the Dymel at Stradtberger, with the reſerve of the French army, amounting to thirty-five thouſand men and extending this body down the banks of the river, in order to cut off the communication of the Allies with Weſtphalia; while the Duke de Broglio marched up with his main wing to their camp at Kalle, and Prince Xavier of Saxony, who commanded the reſerve on the left, advanced towards Caſſel; Prince Ferdinand, leaving General Kielmanſegge with a body of troops for the defence of the city, decamped in the night of the thirtieth, and paſſed the Dymel without loſs between Gibenau and Dringleberg. The Hereditary Prince, who had the preceding day paſſed the ſame river, in order to reinforce General Sporcken, who was poſted near Corbeke, now reconnoitred the poſition of the enemy, and found them poſſeſſed of a very advantageous camp between Warbourg and Ochſendorff. Prince Ferdinand having reſolved to attack them, ordered the Hereditary Prince

Prince and General Sporcken to turn their left, while he himself advanced against their front, with the main body of the army. The enemy was accordingly attacked almost at the same instant, both in flank and in rear, with equal impetuosity and success. As the infantry of the allied army could not march fast enough to charge at the same time, the Marquis of Granby was ordered to advance with the cavalry on the right; and the brigade of English artillery, commanded by Captain Phillips, made such expedition, that they were up in time to second the attack in a most surprising manner. The French cavalry, though very numerous, retired at the approach of the Marquis, except three squadrons, who stood the charge, and were immediately broken. Then the English horse fell upon the enemy's infantry, which suffered greatly, while the town of Warbourg, was assaulted by the Britannic legion. The French, finding themselves hard pressed on both flanks, as well as in front and rear, retired precipitately, with considerable damage, occasioned chiefly by the British cannon and dragoons, and many were drowned in attempting to ford the Dymel. The battalion of Maxwell, and a brigade under Colonel Beckwith, composed of grenadiers and Highlanders, distinguished themselves remarkably on this occasion. The enemy left about fifteen hundred men killed or wounded, on the field of battle; with some colours, and ten pieces of cannon; and about the same number were made prisoners. Monsieur de Muy lay all night under arms, on the heights of Volk-Missen, from whence he next day retired towards Wolfshagen. On the evening of the battle

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battle the Marquis of Granby received orders to paſs the river in purſuit of them, with twelve Britiſh battalions, and ten ſquadrons, and encamped at Wilda, about four miles from Warbourg, the heights of which were poſſeſſed by the enemy's grand army*. By this ſucceſs, Prince Ferdinand was enabled to maintain his communication with Weſtphalia, and keep the enemy at a diſtance from the

* *Copy of a Letter from the* Marquis of Granby, *to the* Earl of Holderneſſe.

My Lord,

IT is with the greateſt ſatisfaction that I have the honour of acquainting your Lordſhip of the ſucceſs of the Hereditary Prince yeſterday morning.

General Sporcken's corps marched from the camp at Kalle to Liebenau, about four in the afternoon of the twenty-ninth; the Hereditary Prince followed the ſame evening with a body of troops, among which were the two Engliſh battalions of grenadiers, the two of Highlanders, and four ſquadrons of dragoons, Cope's and Conway's.

The army was under arms all day on the thirtieth, and, about eleven at night marched off in ſix columns, to Liebenau. About five the next morning, the whole army aſſembled, and formed on the heights near Corbeke. The Hereditary Prince was, at this time, marching in two columns, in order to turn the enemy's left flank; which he did by marching to Donhelbourg, leaving Klein-Eder, on his left, and forming in two lines, with the left towards Doſſel, and his right near Grimbeck, oppoſite to the left flank of the enemy, whoſe poſition was with the left to the high hill near Offendorf, and their right to Warbourg, into which place they had flung Fiſcher's corps. The Hereditary Prince immediately attacked the enemy's flank, and, after a very ſharp diſpute, obliged them to give way, and by a continual fire, kept forcing them to fall back upon Warbourg. The army was at this time, marching with the greateſt diligence to attack the enemy in front; but the infantry could not get up in time: General Waldegrave, at the head of the Britiſh, preſſed their march as much as poſſible: no troops could ſhew more eagerneſs to get up than they ſhewed. Many of the men, from the heat of the weather, and over-ſtraining themſelves to get on through moraſſy and very difficult ground, ſuddenly dropt down on their march.

General

the heart of Hanover; but to these objects he sacrificed the country of Cassel: for Prince Xavier of Saxony at the head of a detached body, much more numerous than that which was left under General Kielmansegge, advanced towards Cassel, and made himself master of that city; then he reduced Munden, Gottingen, and Eimbeck in the electorate of Hanover. All that Prince Ferdinand

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General Mostyn, who was at the head of the British cavalry that was formed on the right of our infantry on the other side of a large wood, upon receiving the Duke's orders to come up with the cavalry as fast as possible, made so much expedition, bringing them up at a full trot, though the distance was near five miles, that the British cavalry had the happiness to arrive in time to share the glory of the day, having successfully charged several times both the enemy's cavalry and infantry.

I should do injustice to the general officers, to every officer and private man of the cavalry, if I did not beg your Lordship would assure his Majesty that nothing could exceed their gallant behaviour on that occasion.

Captain Phillips made so much expedition with his cannon, as to have an opportunity, by a severe cannonade, to oblige those who had passed the Dymel, and were formed on the other side, to retire with the utmost precipitation.

I received his Serene Highness's orders yesterday in the evening, to pass the river after them, with the twelve British battalions, and ten squadrons, and am now encamped upon the heights of Wilda, about four miles from Warbourg, on the heights of which their grand army is encamped.

M. de Muy is now retiring from the heights of Volk-Missen, where he lay under arms last night, towards Wolfshagen. I cannot give your Lordship an account of the loss on either side. Captain Faucitt, whom I send off with this, shall get all the intelligence he can upon this head, before he sets off.

I am &c.

GRANBY.

Saturday morning,
Six o'clock.

P. S.—As I had not an opportunity of sending off Captain Faucitt so soon as I intended, I opened my letter, to acquaint your Lordship that I have just joined the grand army with my detachment.

could

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could do, confidering how much he was out-numbered by the French, was to fecure pofts and paffes, with a view to retard their progrefs, and employ detachments to harafs and furprife their advanced parties. In a few days after the action at Warbourg, General Luckner repulfed a French detachment which had advanced as far as Eimbeck, and furprifed another at Nordheim. At the fame period, Colonel Donap, with a body of the allied army, attacked a French corps of two thoufand men, pofted in the wood of Sababourg to preferve the communication between their grand army and their troops on the other fide of the Wefer; and notwithftanding the ftrength of their fituation, drove them from their pofts, with the lofs of five hundred men, either killed or made prifoners; but this advantage was overbalanced by the reduction of Ziegenheim, garrifoned by feven hundred men of the allied army, who, after a vigorous refiftance, were obliged to furrender themfelves prifoners of war.

§ LX. On the fifth day of Auguft, Prince Ferdinand being encamped at Buhne, received intelligence that a confiderable body of the enemy, amounting to upwards of twenty thoufand men, were in motion to make a general forage in the neighbourhood of Geifmar. He paffed the Dymel early in the morning, with a body of troops, and fome artillery, and pofted them in fuch an advantageous manner, as to render the enemy's attempt totally ineffectual, although the foragers were covered with great part of their army. On the fame morning the Hereditary Prince fet out on an expedition to beat up the quarters of a French detachment.

ment. Being informed that the volunteers of Clermont and Dauphiné, to the number of one thousand, horse and foot, were cantoned at Zierenberg, at a small distance from the French camp at Dierenberg, and passed their time in the most careless security, he advanced towards them from his camp at Warbourg, within a league of their cantonment, without seeing any of their posts, or meeting with any of their patroles; a circumstance that encouraged him to beat up their quarters by surprise: for this service he pitched upon five battalions, with a detachment of Highlanders, and eight regiments of dragoons. Leaving their tents standing, they began their march at eight in the evening, and passed the Dymel near Warbourg. About a league on the other side of the Dymel, at the village of Witzen, they were joined by the light troops under Major Bulow; and now the disposition was made both for entering the town, and securing a retreat, in case of being repulsed. When they were within two miles of Zierenberg, and in sight of the fires of the enemy's grand guard, the grenadiers of Maxwell, the regiment of Kinsley, and the Highlanders, advanced by three separate roads, and marched in profound silence: at length, the noise of their feet alarmed the French, who began to fire; when the grenadiers proceeded at a round pace with unloaded firelocks, pushed the piquets, slew the guard at the gate, and rushing into the town, drove every thing before them with incredible impetuosity. The attack was so sudden, and the surprise so great, that the French had not time to assemble in any considerable number: but they began to fire from the

 windows

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windows, and in so doing, exasperated the allied troops, who, bursting into the houses, slaughtered them without mercy. Having remained in the place from two till three in the morning, they retreated with about four hundred prisoners, including forty officers, and brought off two pieces of artillery. This nocturnal adventure, in which the British troops displayed equal courage and activity, was achieved with very little loss; but after all, it deserves no other appellation than that of a partizan exploit; for it was attended with no sort of advantage to the allied army.

§ LXI. Considering the superiority of the French army, we cannot account for the little progress made by the Duke de Broglio, who, according to our conception, might either have given battle to the Allies with the utmost probability of success, or penetrated into the heart of Hanover, the conquest of which seemed to be the principal object of the French ministry. Instead of striking an important stroke, he retired from Immenhausen towards Cassel, where he fortified his camp as if he had thought himself in danger of being attacked; and the war was carried on by small detachments. Major Bulow, being sent with a strong party from the camp of the allied army at Buline, surprised the town of Marpurg, destroyed the French ovens, and brought off a considerable quantity of stores and baggage, with some prisoners. He met with the same success at Butzbach, where he surprised and took two companies belonging to the regiment of Raugrave, and retired with his body to Frankenber, where he joined Colonel Forsen. On the twelfth day of September they

they made a movement towards Franckenau; and M. de Stainville, who was posted with a body of French troops at Merdenhagen, advanced to check their progress. He came up with their rear in the neighbourhood of Munden; and attacked them in passing the river Orck with such vigour, that Forsen, with some of his cavalry, was taken, and Bulow obliged to abandon some pieces of cannon. The action was just determined, when this last was reinforced by the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, who had made a forced march of five German miles, which had fatigued the troops to such a degree, that he deferred his attack till next morning; but in the mean time, M. de Stainville retired towards Franckenberg. The Hanoverian General Wangenheim, at the head of four battalions and six squadrons, had driven the enemy from the defiles of Soheite, and encamped at Lawenthagen; but, being attacked by a superior number, he was obliged, in his turn, to give way, and his retreat was not effected without the loss of two hundred men, and some pieces of artillery. When the enemy retired, General Wangenheim repassed the Weser, and occupied his former situation at Ussar. Mean while, General Luckner gained an advantage over a detachment of French cavalry near Norten. Prince Ferdinand, when Mareschal Broglio quitted his camp at Immenhausen, made a motion of his troops, and established his head-quarters at Geismar-wells, the residence of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel; from thence, however, he transferred them, about the latter end of September, to Ovilgune, on the Westphalian side of the Dymel.

 § LXII.

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§ LXII. Such was the position of the two opposite grand armies, when the world was surprised by an expedition to the Lower Rhine, made by the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick. Whether this excursion was intended to hinder the French from reinforcing their army in Westphalia; or to cooperate in the Low Countries with the armament now ready equipped in the ports of England; or to gratify the ambition of a young Prince, overboiling with courage, and glowing with the desire of conquest—we cannot explain to the satisfaction of the reader; certain it is, the Austrian Netherlands were at this juncture entirely destitute of troops, except the French garrisons of Ostend and Nieuport, which were weak and inconsiderable. Had ten thousand English troops been landed on the coast of Blankenburg, they might have taken possession of Bruges, Ghent, Brussels, and Antwerp, without resistance, and joined the Hereditary Prince in the heart of the country: in that case he would have found himself at the head of thirty thousand men, and might have made such a diversion in favour of Hanover, as to transfer the seat of war from Westphalia into Flanders. The Empress-Queen might, indeed, have complained of this invasion, as the formality of declaring war against her had not been observed by Great-Britain; but considering that she was the declared enemy of Hanover, and had violated the barrier treaty, in establishing which the kingdom of Great-Britain had lavished away so much blood and treasure, a step of this kind, we apprehend, might have been taken, without any imputation of perfidy or injustice. Whatever the motives of the Prince's expedition

expedition might have been, he certainly quitted the grand army of the Allies in the month of September; and traverſing Weſtphalia, with twenty battalions, and as many ſquadrons, appeared on the Lower Rhine, marching by Schermbeck and Duſſeldorp. On the twenty-ninth day of the month he ſent a large detachment over the river at Rocroot, which ſurprized part of the French partiſan Fiſcher's corps at Rhynberg, and ſcoured the country. Next day other parties croſſing at Rees and Emmerick, took poſſeſſion of ſome redoubts which the French had raiſed along the bank of the river; and here they found a number of boats, ſufficient to tranſport the reſt of the forces. Then the Prince advanced to Cleves, and at his approach the French garriſon, conſiſting of five hundred men, under the command of M. de Barral, retired into the caſtle, which however they did not long defend; for on the third day of October they capitulated, and ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war, after having in vain endeavoured to obtain more favourable conditions.

§ LXIII. A more important object was Weſel, which the Prince inveſted, and began to beſiege in form. The approaches were made on the right of the Rhine, while the Prince in perſon remained on the left, to cover the ſiege; and kept his communication open with the other ſide, by a bridge above, and another below the place. He had hoped to carry it by a vigorous exertion, without the formality of a regular ſiege, but he met with a warmer reception than he expected; and his operations were retarded by heavy rains, which, by ſwelling the river, endangered his bridges, and laid

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laid his trenches under water. The difficulties and delays occasioned by this circumstance entirely frustrated his design. The French being made acquainted with his motions, were not slow in taking measures to anticipate his success. M. de Castries was detached after him with thirty battalions, and thirty-eight squadrons, and by forced marches, arrived on the fourteenth day of October at Rhynberg, where the Prince's light troops were posted. These he attacked immediately, and compelled to abandon the post, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Prince, who commanded in person, and appeared in the warmest parts of this short but sanguinary affair. The enemy, leaving five battalions, with some squadrons, at Rhynberg, marched by the left, and encamped behind the convent of Campen. The Prince having received intimation that M. de Castries was not yet joined by some reinforcements that were on the march, determined to be beforehand with them, and attempt that very night to surprize him in his camp. For this purpose he began his march at ten in the evening, after having left four battalions, and five squadrons, under General Bock, with instructions to observe Rhynberg, and attack that post, in case the attempt on Campen should succeed. Before the allied forces could reach the enemy's camp, they were under the necessity of overpowering Fischer's corps of irregulars, which occupied the convent of Campen, at the distance of half a league in their front. This service occasioned some firing, the noise of which alarmed the French army. Their Commander formed them with great expedi-

tion,

tion, and posted them in a wood, where they were immediately attacked, and at first obliged to give ground; but they soon retrieved all they had lost, and sustained without flinching an unceasing fire of musquetry, from five in the morning till nine at night, when they reaped the fruits of their perseverance. The Hereditary Prince, whose horse was killed under him, seeing no prospect of success in prolonging an action which had already cost him a considerable number of men, thought proper to give orders for a retreat, which was not effected without confusion, and left the field of battle to the enemy. His loss, on this occasion, did not fall short of sixteen hundred choice men, killed, wounded, and taken; and this loss fell chiefly on the troops of Great-Britain, who were always found in the foremost ranks of danger. All the officers, both of infantry and dragoons, distinguished themselves remarkably, and many were dangerously wounded. Among these, the nation regretted the loss of Lord Downe, whose wounds proved mortal: he was a young nobleman of spirit, who had lately embraced a military life, though he was not regularly trained in the service.

§ LXIV. Next day, which was the sixteenth of October, the enemy attacked an advanced body of the Allies, which was posted in a wood before Elverick, and extended along the Rhine. The firing of cannon and musquetry was maintained till night. Meanwhile, a column of the French infantry, commanded by M. de Cabot, marched through Walach, and took post among the thickets, at the distance of a quarter of a league, in the front

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§ LXV. In the month of November, while he lay encamped in the neighbourhood of Schermbeck, a body of the enemy attempted to beat up his quarters: having received intimation of their deſign, he immediately called in his advanced poſts, and made a diſpoſition for giving them a proper reception. He abandoned the tents that were in the front of his camp, and poſted his infantry in ambuſcade behind thoſe that were in the rear:

rear: at the ſame time he ordered ſome regiments of horſe and huſſars to fetch a compaſs, and fall upon the back of the enemy. This ſtratagem ſucceeded to his wiſh. The French detachment, believing the Allies had actually abandoned their camp, began to pillage the tents in the utmoſt diſorder: then the infantry ſallied from the place where they were concealed, and fell upon them with great impetuoſity: the artillery opened, and the cavalry charged them in flank. In a word, of twelve hundred who marched from Weſel on this expedition, ſcarce two hundred eſcaped.

§ LXVI. The Duke de Broglio endeavoured, by ſundry means, to take advantage of the allied army on the other ſide of the Weſer, thus weakened by the abſence of the troops under the Hereditary Prince; but he found Prince Ferdinand too vigilant to be ſurprized, and too ſtrongly ſituated to be attacked with any proſpect of ſucceſs. He therefore contented himſelf with ravaging the country by detachments: he ſent M. de Stainville, with a conſiderable body of forces, to penetrate into the heart of Hanover; and on the fifteenth day of September, that officer falling in with a detachment of the Allies commanded by Major Bulow, attacked them near the abbey of Schaken. After a warm and obſtinate engagement, they were defeated, and driven to Bulemont, with the loſs of their cannon, baggage, and a good number of men, who fell into the hands of the victors. After this exploit, M. de Stainville advanced to Halberſtadt, and demanded of that capital a contribution of one million five hundred thouſand livres: but the citizens had been ſo drained by former exactions,

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exactions, that they could not raise above thirty thousand; for the remainder the French partizan took hostages, with whom he returned to the grand army encamped at Cassel, from whence they in a little time fell back as far as Gottingen.

§ LXVII. As the enemy retreated, Prince Ferdinand advanced as far as Hurste, where he established his head-quarters about the latter end of November. While he remained in this position, divers skirmishes happened in the neighbourhood of Gottingen. Major-General Breidenbach, at the head of two regiments of Hanoverian and Brunswick guards, with a detachment of cavalry, attacked, on the twenty-ninth day of November, the French post at Heydemunden, upon the river Worrau. This he carried, took possession of the town, which the enemy hastily abandoned. Part of their detachment crossed the river in boats; the rest threw themselves into an entrenchment that covered the passage, which the Allies endeavoured to force in several unsuccessful attempts, galled as they were by the fire of the enemy's redoubts on the other side of the river. At length M. Breidenbach was obliged to desist, and fall back into the town; from whence he retired at midnight, after having sustained considerable damage. Prince Ferdinand had it very much at heart to drive the French from Gottingen, and accordingly invested that city; but the French garrison, which was numerous and well provided, made such a vigorous defence, as baffled all the endeavours of the Allies, who were moreover impeded by the rainy weather, which, added to other considerations, prevented them from undertaking the

the ſiege in form. Nevertheleſs, they kept the place blocked up from the twenty-ſecond day of November to the twelfth of the following month; when the garriſon, in a deſperate ſally, took one of their principal poſts, and compelled them to raiſe the blockade. About the middle of December, Prince Ferdinand retired into winter quarters; he himſelf reſiding at Uſlar, and the Engliſh troops being cantoned in the biſhopric of Paderborne. Thus the enemy were left in poſſeſſion of Heſſe, and the whole country eaſtward of the Weſer, to the frontiers of the electorate of Hanover. If the allied army had not been weakened for the ſake of a raſh, ill-concerted, and unſucceſsful expedition to the Lower-Rhine, in all probability the French would have been obliged to abandon the footing they had gained in the courſe of this campaign; and in particular to retreat from Gottingen, which they now maintained and fortified with great diligence and circumſpection.

CHAP. XIV.

§ I. *Exploit of the Swedes in Pomerania.* § II. *Skirmishes between the Prussians and Austrians in Saxony.* § III. *Position of the armies in Saxony and Silesia.* § IV. *General Laudohn defeats General Fouquet, and reduces Glatz.* § V. *And then undertakes the siege of Breslau which is relieved by Prince Henry of Prussia.* § VI. *The King of Prussia makes an unsuccessful attempt upon Dresden.* § VII. *He marches into Silesia.* § VIII. *Defeats General Laudohn, and raises the blockade of Schweidnitz.* § IX. *Action between General Hulsen and the Imperial army in Saxony.* § X. *Dangerous situation of the Prussian Monarch.* § XI. *The Russians and Austrians make an irruption into Brandenburgh, and possess themselves of Berlin.* § XII. *The King of Prussia defeats the Austrians at Torgau.* § XIII. *Both armies go into quarters of cantonment.* § XIV. *The Diets of Poland and Sweden assembled.* § XV. *Intimation given by the King of Prussia to the States of Westphalia.* § XVI. *King of Poland's remonstrance.* § XVII. *Reduction of Pondicherry.* § XVIII. *Part of the British squadron wrecked in a storm.* § XIX. *Death of King George II.* § XX. *His character.* § XXI. *Recapitulation of the principal events of his reign.* § XXII. *His death universally lamented.* § XXIII. *Account of the commerce of Great Britain.* § XXIV. *State of religion and philosophy.* § XXV. *Fanaticism.* § XXVI. *Metaphysics and medicine.* § XXVII. *Mechanics.* § XXVIII. *Genius.*

Genius. XXIX. *Music.* § XXX. *Painting and sculpture.*

§ I. THE King of Pruſſia, after all his labours, notwithſtanding the great talents he had diſplayed, and the incredible efforts he had made, ſtill found himſelf ſurrounded by his enemies, and in danger of being cruſhed by their cloſing, and contracting their circle. Even the Swedes, who had languiſhed ſo long, ſeemed to be rouſed to exertion in Pomerania, during the ſeverity of the winter ſeaſon. The Pruſſian General Manteuffel had, on the twentieth day of January, paſſed the river Peene, overthrown the advanced poſts of the enemy at Ziethen, and penetrated as far as the neighbourhood of Grieſſewalde; but finding the Swedes on their guard, he returned to Anclam, where his head-quarters were eſtabliſhed. This inſult was retaliated with intereſt. On the twenty-eighth day of the month, at five in the morning, a body of Swedes attacked the Pruſſian troops poſted in the ſuburbs of Anclam, on the other ſide of the Peene, and drove them into the city, which they entered pell-mell. General Manteuffel, being alarmed, endeavoured to rally the troops; but was wounded and taken, with about two hundred men, and three pieces of cannon. The victors, having achieved this exploit, returned to their own quarters. As for the Ruſſian army, which had wintered on the other ſide of the Viſtula, the ſeaſon was pretty far advanced before it could take the field; though General Tottleben was detached from it, about the beginning of June, at the head of ten thouſand

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ſand Coſſacks, and other light troops, with which he made an irruption into Pomerania, and eſtabliſhed his head-quarters at Belgard.

§ II. At the beginning of the campaign the King of Pruſſia's chief aim was to take meaſures for the preſervation of Sileſia, the conqueſt of which ſeemed to be the principal object with the Court of Vienna. While the Auſtrian army, under Marſhal Count Daun, lay ſtrongly entrenched in the neighbourhood of Dreſden, the King of Pruſſia had endeavoured, in the month of December, to make him quit that advantageous ſituation, by cutting off his proviſions, and making an irruption into Bohemia. For theſe purpoſes he had taken poſſeſſion of Dippeſwalde, Maxen, and Pretchendorff, as if he intended to enter Bohemia by the way of Paſsberg: but this ſcheme being found impracticable, he returned to his camp at Freyberg; and in January the Pruſſian and Auſtrian armies were cantoned ſo near each other, that daily ſkirmiſhes were fought with various ſucceſs. The head of the Pruſſian camp was formed by a body of four thouſand men under General Zettwitz, who, on the twenty-ninth day of January, was attacked with ſuch impetuoſity by the Auſtrian General Beck, that he retreated in great confuſion to Torgau, with the loſs of five hundred men, eight pieces of artillery, and a conſiderable quantity of new clothing, and other baggage. Another advantage of the ſame nature was gained by the Auſtrians at Neuſtadt, over a ſmall body of Pruſſians who occupied that city. In the month of March General Laudohn advanced with a ſtrong detachment of horſe and foot, in order to ſurprize the

the Pruſſians, who, in attempting to effect a retreat to Steinau, were ſurrounded accordingly, and very roughly handled. General Laudohn ſummoned them twice by ſound of trumpet to lay down their arms; but their Commanders, the Captains Blumenthal and Zettwitz, rejecting the propoſal with diſdain, the enemy attacked them on all hands with a great ſuperiority of number. In this emergency the Pruſſian Captains formed their troops into a ſquare, and by a cloſe-continued fire kept the enemy at bay; until, perceiving that the Croats had taken poſſeſſion of a wood between Siebenhauſen and Stienau, they, in apprehenſion of being intercepted, abandoned their baggage and forced their way to Stienau, which they reached with great difficulty, having been continually haraſſed by the Auſtrians, who paid dear for this advantage. Several other petty exploits of this kind were achieved by detachments on both ſides before the campaign was begun by the grand armies.

§ III. Towards the end of April the King of Pruſſia altered his poſition, and withdrew that part of his chain of cantonments, extending from the foreſt of Thurundt to the right of the Elbe. He now took poſſeſſion of a very ſtrong camp between the Elbe and the Mulda, which he entrenched in every part that was acceſſible, and fortified with two hundred and fifty pieces of cannon. By theſe precautions he was enabled to keep his ground againſt the army of Count Daun, and at the ſame time detach a body of troops, as a reinforcement to his brother Prince Henry, who aſſembled a ſeparate army near Franckfort upon the Oder, that he

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he might be at hand either to oppose the Russians, or march to the relief of Silesia, which the enemy were bent upon invading. It was for this purpose that the Austrian General, Laudohn, advanced with a considerable army into Lusatia about the beginning of May; and General Beck, with another body of troops, took possession of Corbus: mean while Count Daun continued in his old situation on the Elbe; General Lacy formed a small detached army upon the frontiers of Saxony, to the southward of Dresden; and the Prince de Deux-ponts marched into the same neighbourhood with the army of the Empire. Prince Henry of Prussia having encamped with his army for some time at Sagan in Silesia, moved from thence to Gorlitz in Lusatia, to observe the motions of General Laudohn, encamped at Koninsgratz; from whence, in the beginning of June, he marched into the country of Glatz, and advanced to the neighbourhood of Schweidnitz, which he seemed determined to besiege, having a train of eight pieces of cannon. With a view to thwart his designs, Prince Henry reinforced the body of troops under General Fouquet; and at the same time he sent a detachment into Pomerania, under Colonel Lessow, who defeated the rear-guard of General Tottleben, and compelled that officer to evacuate Pomerania. By this time, however, Mareschal Soltikoff had arrived from Petersburgh, and taken the command of the grand Russian army, which passed the Vistula in June, and began its march towards the frontiers of Silesia.

§ IV. In the month of June General Laudohn made an unsuccessful attempt to carry Glatz by

assault;

assault; but he succeeded better in his next enterprize. Understanding that General Fouquet who occupied the posts at Landshut, had weakened himself by sending off detachments under the Major-General Ziethen and Grant, he resolved to attack him with such a superiority of number, that he should not be able to resist. Accordingly on the twenty-third day of June, at two in the morning, he began the assault with his whole army upon some redoubts which Fouquet occupied; and these were carried one after another, though not without a very desperate opposition. General Fouquet being summoned to surrender, refused to submit; and having received two wounds, was at length taken prisoner: about three thousand of his men escaped to Breslau; the rest were killed or taken: but the loss of the victors is said to have exceeded that of the vanquished. In July General Laudohn undertook the siege of Glatz, which was taken after a very faint resistance; for, on the very day the batteries were opened against the place, the garrison abandoned part of the fortifications, which the besiegers immediately occupied. The Prussians made repeated efforts to regain the ground they had lost; but they were repulsed in all their attempts. At length, the garrison laid down their arms, and surrendered at discretion. From this tame behaviour of the Prussians, one would imagine the garrison must have been very weak: a circumstance which we cannot reconcile with the known sagacity of the Prussian Monarch, as the place was of great importance, on account of the immense magazine it contained, including above one hundred brass cannon, a great number of mortars, and a vast quantity of ammunition.

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§ V. Laudohn, encouraged by this succefs at Glatz, advanced immediately to Breslau, which he began to bombard with great fury*; but, before he could make a regular attack, he found himself obliged to retire. Prince Henry of Prussia, one of the most accomplished Generals which this age produced, having received repeated intelligence that the Russian army intended to

* The Germans are in general but indifferent engineers, and little acquainted with the art of besieging. On this occasion the Austrian General had no other prospect than that of carrying the place by a sudden attack, or intimidating Count Tavenzein, the Governor, to an immediate surrender; for he knew the Russian army was at a considerable distance; and judged, from the character of Prince Henry of Prussia, that he would advance to the relief of the place long before it would be taken according to the usual forms. Influenced by these considerations, when he had invested the town, he sent a letter to the Governor, specifying that his army consisted of fifty battalions and fourscore squadrons; that the Russian army, amounting to seventy-five thousand men, was within three days' march of Breslau; that no succour could be expected from the King of Prussia encamped as he was on the other side of the Elbe, and over-awed by the army of Count Daun; that Prince Henry, far from being in a condition to bring relief, would not be able to stand his ground against the Russians; that Breslau being an open mercantile town, not a fortress, could not be defended without contravening the established rules of war; and therefore the Governor in case of obstinacy, had no reason to expect an honourable capitulation, the benefit of which was now offered. He, at the same time, sent a memorial to the civil magistrates, threatening their town with destruction, which could by no other means be prevented than by joining with the inhabitants in persuading the Governor to embrace immediately the terms that were proposed. Count Tavenzein, instead of being intimidated, was encouraged by these menaces, which implied an apprehension in Loudohn that the place would be relieved. He therefore replied to the summons he had received, that Breslau was not simply a mercantile town, but ought to be considered as a place of strength, as being surrounded with works and wet ditches; that the Austrians themselves had defended it as such after the battle of Lissa, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven; that the King his master having commanded him to defend the place to the last extremity, he could neither

to join Loudohn at Breslau, resolved to advance and give them battle before the purposed junction. In the latter end of July be began his march from Gleissen, and on the last day of that month had reached Linden, near Slauve, where he understood that Tottleben's detachment only had passed through the plains of Polnich-Lissa, and that the grand Russian army had marched through Kosten and Gustin. The Prince, finding it impossible to pursue them by that route, directed his march to Glogau, where he learned that Breslau was besieged by General Laudohn, and immediately advanced by forced marches to its relief. Such was his ex-

neither comply with General Laudohn's proposals, nor pay the least regard to his threats of destroying the town; as he had not been entrusted with the care of the houses, but with the defence of the fortifications. The Austrian convinced him that same evening, that he threatened nothing but what he meant to perform. He opened his batteries, and poured in upon the town a most terrible shower of bombs and red-hot bullets, which continued till midnight. During this dreadful charge, which filled the place with horror and desolation, he attempted the outworks by assault. The Croats attacked the covered way in different places, with their usual impetuosity; but were repulsed with considerable loss, by the conduct and resolution of the Governor and garrison. These proceedings having made no impression on Tavenzein, the besieging General had recourse again to negociation; and offered the most flattering articles of capitulation, which were rejected with disdain. The Governor gave him to understand, that the destruction of the town had made no change in his resolution; though it was a practice contrary to the law of arms, as well as to the dictates of common humanity, to begin the siege of a fortress by ruining the inhabitants: finally, he assured him he would wait for him upon the ramparts, and defend the place to the utmost of his power. His observation was certainly just, nothing could be more infamously inhuman than this practice of making war upon the helpless unarmed inhabitants of a town which has the misfortune to be beleagured; yet the besieger pleaded the example of the Prussian Monarch, who had before acted the same tragedy at Dresden. Laudohn being thus set at defiance, continued to batter and bombard; and several subsequent assaults were given to the fortifications.

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pedition, that in five days he marched above one hundred and twenty English miles; and at his approach the Austrian General abandoned his enterprize. Thus, by his prudence and activity, he not only prevented the junction of the Russian and Austrian armies, but also saved the capital of Silesia; and hampered Loudohn in such a manner as subjected him to a defeat by the Prussian Monarch, to whose motions we shall now turn our attention.

§ VI. Whether his design was originally upon Dresden, or he purposed to co-operate with his brother Prince Henry in Silesia, which his adversaries seemed to have pitched upon as the scene of their operations, we cannot presume to determine; but certain it is, he, in the beginning of July, began his march in two columns through Lusatia; and Count Daun being informed of his march, ordered his army to be put in motion. Leaving the army of the Empire, and the body of troops under Lacy, to guard Saxony in his absence, he marched with great expedition towards Silesia, in full persuasion that the Prussian Monarch had thither directed his route. On the seventh day of July, the King knowing that Daun was now removed at a distance, repassed the Pulsnitz, which he had passed but two days before, and advanced with the van of his army towards Lichtenberg, in order to attack the forces of General Lacy, who was posted there; but the Austrians retired at his approach. Then the army marched to Marienstern, where the King received intelligence that Count Daun was in full march for Lauban, having already gained two marches upon the

the Prussians. Perhaps it was this intimation that determined the King to change his plan, and return to the Elbe. On the eighth day of the month he repassed the Sprehe, in the neighbourhood of Bautzen, and marched towards Dresden with extraordinary diligence. On the thirteenth, his army having passed the Elbe at Kadetz, on a bridge of boats, encamped between Pirna and Dresden, which last he resolved to besiege, in hopes of reducing it before Count Daun could return to its relief. How far this expectation was well-grounded, we must leave the reader to judge, after having observed that the place was now much more defensible than it had been when the last attempt of the Austrians upon it miscarried; that it was secured with a numerous garrison, commanded by General Macguire, an officer of courage and experience. This Governor, being summoned to surrender, answered that, having the honour to be entrusted with the defence of the capital, he would maintain it to the last extremity. Batteries were immediately raised against the town on both sides of the Elbe; and the poor inhabitants subjected to a dreadful visitation, that their calamities might either drive them to despair, or move the heart of the Governor to embrace articles of capitulation: but these expedients proved ineffectual. Though the suburbs towards the Pirna gate were attacked and carried, this advantage made no impression on General Macguire, who made several vigorous sallies, and took every necessary precaution for the defence of the city; encouraged moreover by the vicinity of Lacy's body, and the army of the empire, encamped in an

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an advantageous poſition near Groſs Seydlitz; and confident that Count Daun would haſten to his relief. In this hope he was not diſappointed; the Auſtrian General, finding himſelf duped by the ſtratagem of the Pruſſian Monarch, and being made acquainted with his enterprize againſt Dreſden, inſtantly wheeled about; and marched back with ſuch rapidity, that on the nineteenth day of the month he reached the neighbourhood of the capital of Saxony. In conſequence of his approach the King of Pruſſia, whoſe heavy artillery was now arrived, redoubled his efforts againſt the city ſo as to reduce to aſhes the cathedral church, the new ſquare, ſeveral noble ſtreets, ſome palaces, together with the curious manufactory of porcelaine. His vengeance muſt have been levelled againſt the citizens; for it affected neither the fortifications, nor the Auſtrian garriſon, which Count Daun found means to reinforce with ſixteen battalions. This ſupply, and the neighbourhood of three hoſtile armies rendered it altogether impoſſible to proſecute the ſiege with any proſpect of ſucceſs: the King, therefore, abandoned the undertaking, withdrew his troops and artillery, and endeavoured to bring Daun to a battle, which that General cautiouſly avoided.

§ VII. The fate of this prince ſeemed now at its criſis. Notwithſtanding all the efforts of his brother Prince Henry, the Ruſſians were faſt advancing to join Laudohn, who had already blocked up Schweidnitz and Neiſs, and their junction ſeemed to threaten the loſs of all Sileſia. The King had nothing to oppoſe to ſuperior numbers but ſuperior activity, of which he determined to avail

avail himſelf without delay. Inſtead of making a feint towards Sileſia, he reſolved to march thither in earneſt; and for that purpoſe, croſſing the Elbe, encamped at Dallwitz, on the farther bank of the river; leaving General Hulſen, with fifteen thouſand men, in the entrenched camp of Schlettow, to maintain his footing in Saxony. On the third day of Auguſt he began his march for Sileſia, followed by Count Daun with the grand Auſtrian army; while the detached body under Lacy took poſt at Reichenberg, and the Imperial army encamped at Keſſeldorf. Both the Pruſſians and Auſtrians marched at the rate of one hundred miles in five days: on the tenth the King took poſſeſſion of the camp of Lignitz; and here he ſeemed in danger of being quite ſurrounded by the enemy, who occupied the whole ground between Parchwitz and Coſſendau, an extent of thirty miles. Count Daun's army formed the centre of this chain, poſſeſſing the heights of Wahlſtadt and Hochkirk: General Laudohn covered the ground between Jeſchkendorf and Coſchitz: the riſing grounds of Parchwitz were ſecured by General Nauendorff; and M. de Beck, who formed the left, extended his troops beyond Coſſendau. The King marched in the night of the eleventh, with a view to turn the enemy, and reach Jauer; but at break of day he diſcovered a new camp at Prauſnitz, which conſiſted of Lacy's detachment, juſt arrived from Lauban. The Pruſſians immediately paſſed the Katzbach, to attack this General; but he made ſuch a ſkilful diſpoſition for a retreat towards the army of Count Daun, that he not only baffled the endeavours of the King to bring him

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to action, but, by posting himself on the heights of Hennersdorff, anticipated his march to Jauer. In vain the Prussian Monarch attempted next day to turn the enemy on the side of the mountains, by Pomsen and Jagersdorff; the roads were found impassable to the ammunition waggons, and the King returned to the camp at Lignitz.

§ VIII. While he remained in this situation, he received advice that four-and-twenty thousand Russians, under Count Czernichew, had thrown bridges over the Oder at Auras, where they intended to cross that river; and he concluded the enemy had formed a design to close him in, and attack him with their joint forces. Daun had indeed projected a plan for surprising him in the night, and had actually put his army in motion for that purpose; but he was anticipated by the vigilance and good fortune of the Prussian Monarch. That Prince reflecting that if he should wait for his adversaries in his camp, he ran the risk of being attacked at the same time by Lacy on his right, by Daun in his front, and by Laudohn on his left, he altered his position, in order to disconcert their operations; and, on the fourteenth day of the month, marched to the heights of Pfaffendorff, where he formed his army in order of battle. Receiving intimation, about two in the morning, that Laudohn was in full march advancing in columns by Bennowitz, he divided his army into two separate bodies. One of these remained on the ground, in order to maintain the posts against any attempts that might be made by Count Daun to succour Laudohn; and that this service might be the more effectually performed,

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the heights were fortified with batteries, ſo judiciouſly diſpoſed, as to impede and overawe the whole Auſtrian army. The King having taken this precaution wheeled about with ſixteen battalions and thirty ſquadrons, to fall upon Laudohn as he ſhould advance: but that General knew nothing of his deſign, until he himſelf arrived at the village of Pſaffendorff, about three in the morning; when the day dawning, and a thick fog gradually diſperſing, the whole detachment of the Pruſſian army appeared in order of battle, in a well choſen ſituation, ſtrengthened with a numerous train of artillery placed to the beſt advantage. Laudohn was not a little mortified to find himſelf caught in his own ſnare: but he had advanced too far to recede; and therefore making a virtue of neceſſity, reſolved to ſtand an engagement. With this view he formed his troops as well as the time, place, and circumſtances would permit; and the Pruſſians advancing to the attack, a ſevere action enſued. The King rode along the line to animate the troops, and ſuperintend every part of the charge; hazarding his life in the moſt dangerous ſcenes of the battle to ſuch a degree, that his horſe was killed under him, and his clothes were ſhot through in ſeveral places. The Auſtrians maintained the conflict with great obſtinacy until ſix in the morning, when they gave ground, and were purſued to the Katzbach; beyond which the King would not allow his troops to proſecute the advantage they had gained, that they might be able to ſuccour the right in caſe Mareſchal Count Daun ſhould ſucceed in his attempt to advance againſt them from Lignitz. That General had actually begun his march to fall upon the Pruſſians on one ſide, while

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Laudohn ſhould attack them on the other: but he was not a little ſurpriſed to find they were decamped; and when he perceived a thick cloud of ſmoke at a diſtance, he immediately comprehended the nature of the King's management. He then attempted to advance by Lignitz: but the troops and artillery, which had been left on the height of Pfaffendorff, to diſpute his march, were ſo advantageouſly diſpoſed as to render all his efforts abortive. Laudohn is ſaid to have loſt in the action above eight thouſand men, killed, wounded, and taken, including eighty officers, with twenty-three pair of colours, and eighty-two pieces of cannon: over and above this loſs, the Auſtrian General, ſuffered greatly by deſertion. The Pruſſians obtained the victory at the expence of one General, with five hundred men killed, and twelve hundred wounded. Immediately after the action the victor marched to Parchwitz; while Daun detached Prince Lowenſtein and General Beck with the reſerve of his army, to join Prince Czernichew, who had croſſed the Oder at Auras; but he was ſo intimidated by the defeat at Lignitz, that he forthwith repaſſed that river, and Prince Lowenſtein retired on the ſide of Jauer. By this bold and well-conducted adventure, the Pruſſian Monarch not only eſcaped the moſt imminent hazard of a total defeat from the joint efforts of two ſtrong armies, but alſo prevented the dreaded junction of the Ruſſian and Auſtrian forces. His buſineſs was now to open the communication with Breſlau and his brother Prince Henry, whom he joined at Neumarcke. The Prince, after Laudohn was obliged to relinquiſh the ſiege of Breſlau,

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had kept a watchful eye over the motions of the Ruſſian army, which had advanced into the neighbourhood of that city; and, without all doubt, would have bombarded it from ſome commanding heights, had they not been prevented by Prince Henry, who took poſſeſſion of theſe poſts, and fortified them with redoubts. The King having freed Breſlau from the neighbourhood of his enemies, and being ſtrengthened by the junction with his brother, left a conſiderable detachment under the command of General Boltze, to protect the country againſt the Ruſſian irregulars; and advanced with his whole force to the relief of Schweidnitz, which was blocked up by the Auſtrian forces under the command of the Mareſchal Count Daun. In his march he fell upon a ſeparate body under General Beck, made two battalions of Croats priſoners, and diſperſed ſeveral ſquadrons. This achievement had ſuch an effect upon the enemy, that they raiſed the blockade, and retreated with ſome precipitation to the mountains of Landſhut.

§ IX. While the King thus exerted himſelf, with a ſpirit altogether unexampled, in defending Sileſia, General Hulſen, who commanded his troops in Saxony, was expoſed to the moſt imminent danger. Underſtanding that the army of the Empire had formed a deſign to cut off his communication with Torgau, he quitted his camp at Meiſſen, and marched to Strehla. The enemy having divided their forces into two bodies, one of them, on the twentieth day of Auguſt, attacked an advanced poſt of the Pruſſians; while the other was diſpoſed in ſuch a manner, as to overawe Hulſen's camp, and prevent him from taking any

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BOOK III. 1760. ſtep for the relief of his battalions, who maintained their ground with difficulty againſt a ſuperior number of the aſſailants. In this emergency the Pruſſian General ordered his cavalry to make a circuit round a riſing ground, and, if poſſible, charge the enemy in flank. This order was executed with equal vigour and ſucceſs. They fell upon the Imperial army with ſuch impetuoſity, as drove their battalions and horſe upon each other in the utmoſt confuſion. A conſiderable number of the enemy were ſlain, and forty-one officers, with twelve hundred men, made priſoners. By this advantage, which was obtained at a very ſmall expence, General Hulſen opened for himſelf a way to Torgau, whither he inſtantly retreated, perceiving that the whole army of the Imperialiſts was advancing to cut off his communication with the Elbe. This retreat furniſhed the enemy with a pretext for claiming the victory.

§ X. After all theſe heroick endeavours of the Pruſſian Monarch and his officers, his affairs remained in ſuch a deſperate ſituation as ſeemed to preſage approaching ruin: for, though in perſon he commanded a numerous and well-appointed army, he found it abſolutely impoſſible to guard againſt the different detachments from the three ſeparate armies of his adverſaries. Bodies of Auſtrian troops ſcoured the country of Luſatia; the Ruſſians traverſed part of Sileſia, and made irruptions even into Brandenburgh: the Imperial army domineered in Saxony: the Swediſh army, meeting with no oppoſition, advanced into the heart of Pomerania; ſo that the King was not only threatened on every ſide, but all correſpondence

ence between him and his hereditary dominions was at this juncture intercepted. CHAP. XIV.

§ XI. His adverſaries, having been hitherto baffled by his activity and reſolution in their deſigns upon Sileſia, now meditated a ſcheme, the execution of which he could not but feel in the moſt ſenſible manner. The Ruſſian army being on its retreat from Sileſia, Count Czernichew was ſent with a ſtrong detachment into the Marche of Brandenburgh; while a numerous body of Auſtrians, under Lacy and Bretano, penetrated into the ſame country from Saxony, with inſtructions to join the Ruſſians at the gates of Berlin. The Pruſſian General Hulſen, finding himſelf too weak to cope with the army of the Empire in Miſnia, had fallen back to this capital, where he was joined by the troops under General Werner, lately returned from Pomerania; but as their forces, after this junction, did not exceed ſixteen thouſand men, and the Allies advancing againſt them amounted to forty thouſand, they would not pretend to oppoſe the enemy in the open field, nor to defend a city of ſuch extent, and ſo imperfectly fortified. Such an attempt would have only expoſed their troops to ruin, without being able to ſave the capital, which, on the contrary, would have been the more ſeverely handled, in conſequence of their oppoſition. They therefore reſolved to retire, after having repulſed the advanced guard of the Ruſſians under Totleben, which attacked the gates, and even bombarded the town, before the great armies appeared. At their approach the Pruſſian Generals retreated, leaving three weak battalions in the place, in hopes they might be the means of obtaining ſome ſort of 1760.

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of terms for the city. They made no reſiſtance, however; but on the firſt ſummons propoſed articles of capitulation, which being refuſed, they ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war. In favour of the city the foreign miniſters there reſiding interpoſed their mediation with ſuch zeal and ſucceſs, that tolerable conditions were obtained. The inhabitants were indulged with the free exerciſe of their religion, and an immunity from violence to their perſons and effects. The enemy promiſed that the Ruſſian irregulars ſhould not enter the town; and that the King's palace ſhould not be violated. Theſe articles being ratified, the Auſtrian and Ruſſian troops entered the place, where they totally deſtroyed the magazines, arſenals, and founderies, with an immenſe quantity of military ſtores, and a great number of cannon and ſmall arms: then they demanded the immediate payment of eight hundred thouſand guilders; and afterwards exacted a contribution of one million nine hundred thouſand German crowns. Many outrages were committed by the licentious ſoldiery, in ſpite of all the precautions which the officers could take to preſerve the moſt exact diſcipline. The houſes of the private inhabitants were tolerably protected; but the King's palaces were ſubjected to the moſt rigorous treatment. In the royal palace of Charlottenburg they pillaged and ſpoiled the rich furniture; they defaced and mutilated the valuable pictures and antique ſtatues collected by Cardinal de Polignac, and purchaſed by the Houſe of Brandenburgh. The caſtle of Schonhauſen, belonging to the Queen, and that of Fredericksfeldt, the property of the Margrave

Charles, were pillaged of effects to a very considerable value. The palace of Potsdam was effectually protected by Prince Esterhasi, who would not suffer one article of furniture or ornament to be touched; but desired leave to take one picture of the King, and two of his german-flutes, that he might preserve them as memorials of an illustrious Prince, whose heroic character he admired. The Austrian and Russian troops entered Berlin on the ninth day of October, and quitted it on the thirteenth, on hearing that the King was in full march to the relief of his capital. In their retreat, by different routes, from Brandenburgh, they drove away all the cattle and horses they could find, ravaged the country, and committed brutal outrages on the inhabitants, which the pretence of retaliation could never excuse. The body of Russians which entered Berlin marched from thence into Poland, by the way of Furstenwalde; while the Austrians took the route of Saxony, from whence they had advanced into Brandenburgh. Meanwhile the town of Wirtemberg, in that electorate, was reduced by the Duke de Deux Ponts, Commander of the Imperial army; which, in conjunction with the Austrians, made themselves masters also of Torgau and Leipsic.

§ XII. The King of Prussia, in his march through Lusatia, was still attended by Count Daun, at the head of his grand army, and both passed the Elbe about the latter end of October. The Prussian crossed the river at Coswick, where he was joined by the troops under Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg and General Hulsen, so that his army now amounted to eighty thousand fighting men, with

BOOK III. 1760. with whom he refolved to ftrike fome ftroke of importance. Indeed, at this time his fituation was truly critical. General Laudohn, with a confiderable body of Auftrians, remained in Silefia; the Ruffian army ftill threatened Breflau, the capital of that country. The Imperialifts and Auftrians had taken poffeffion of all the great towns in Saxony, and were mafters on both fides of the Elbe. In the eaftern part of Pomerania the Ruffians had invefted Colberg by fea and land, feemingly determined to reduce the place, that they might have a feaport by which they could be fupplied with provifion, ammunition, neceffaries, and reinforcements, without the trouble and inconvenience of a long and laborious march from the banks of the Viftula. On the weftern fide of Pomerania, the war, which had hitherto languifhed, was renewed by the Swedes with uncommon vivacity. They paffed the river Pene without oppofition; and obliging General Stutterheim to retreat, advanced as far as Stranfberg. That officer, however, being reinforced, attacked a Swedifh poft at Paffelvalik, flew about five hundred of the enemy, and took an equal number, with fix pieces of cannon; but he was not numerous enough to keep the field againft their whole army. Thus the Pruffian Monarch faw himfelf obliged to abandon Silefia; deprived of all the places he held in Saxony, which had been his beft refource; and in danger of being driven into his hereditary country of Brandenburgh, which was unable either to maintain or even to recruit his army. On this emergency he refolved to make one defperate effort againft the grand Auftrian army, under Count Daun, who had

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paſſed the Elbe at Torgau, and advanced to Eulenbourg, from whence however he retreated to his former camp at Torgau; and the King choſe his ſituation between this laſt place and Schilda, at Lang-Reichenbach, where his huſſars attacked a body of horſe under General Brentano, and made four hundred priſoners. The right wing of the Auſtrians being at Groſwich, and their left at Torgau, the Pruſſian King determined to attack them next day, which was the third of November. His deſign was to march through the wood of Torgau by three different routes, with thirty battalions and fifty ſquadrons of his left wing: the firſt line was ordered to advance by the way of Mackrene to Neiden; the ſecond, by Peckhutte to Elſnick; and the third, conſiſting of cavalry, to penetrate by the wood of Wildenhayn to Vogelſang. On the other hand, General Ziethen was directed to take the great Leipſic road, with thirty battalions and ſeventy ſquadrons of the right; and, quitting it at the ponds of Torgau, to attack the villages of Suptitz and Groſwich. The King's line, in its march, fell in with a corps of Auſtrians under General Reid, who retired into the wood of Torgau; and another more conſiderable body, poſted in the wood of Wildenhayn, likewiſe retreated to Groſchutz, after having fired ſome pieces of artillery: but the dragoons of St. Ignon, being incloſed between two columns of Pruſſian infantry, were either killed or taken. By two in the afternoon the King had penetrated through the wood to the plain of Neiden, from whence another body of the enemy retired to Torgau, where a continued noiſe of cannon and ſmall

 arms

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arms declared that General Ziethen was already engaged. The Pruſſians immediately advanced at a quicker pace, and paſſing the moraſſes near Neiden, inclined to the right in three lines, and ſoon came to action. Daun had choſen a very advantageous poſition: his right extended to Groſwich, and his left to Zinne; while his infantry occupied ſome eminences along the road of Leipſic, and his front was ſtrengthened with no leſs than two hundred pieces of cannon. His ſecond line was diſpoſed on an extent of ground, which terminated in hillocks towards the Elbe; and againſt this the King directed his attack. He had already given his troops to underſtand, that his affairs were in ſuch a ſituation, they muſt either conquer or periſh: and they began the battle with the moſt deſperate impetuoſity; but they met with ſuch a warm reception from the artillery, ſmall arms, and in particular from the Auſtrian carabineers, that their grenadiers were ſhattered and repulſed. The ſecond charge, though enforced with incredible vigour, was equally unſucceſsful: then the King ordered his cavalry to advance, and they fell upon ſome regiments of infantry with ſuch fury as obliged them to give way. Theſe, however, were compelled to retire, in their turn, before about ſeventy battalions of the enemy, who advanced towards Torgau, ſtretching with their right to the Elbe, and their left to Zinne. While the Prince of Holſtein rallied his cavalry, and returned to the charge, the third line of Pruſſian infantry attacked the vineyard of Suptitz, and General Ziethen with the right wing took the enemy in rear. This diſpoſition threw the Auſtrians into diſorder; which

was greatly augmented by the disaster of Count CHAP. XIV. 1760.
Daun, who was dangerously wounded in the thigh, and carried off the field of battle. But the Prussians could not pursue their victory, because the action had lasted until nine; and the night being unusually dark, facilitated the retreat of the enemy, who crossed the Elbe on three bridges of boats thrown over the river at Torgau. The victor possessed the field of battle, with seven thousand prisoners, including two hundred officers, twenty-nine pair of colours, one standard, and about forty pieces of cannon. The carnage was very great on both sides: about three thousand Prussians were killed, and five thousand wounded; and, in the first attacks, two general officers, with fifteen hundred soldiers, were made prisoners by the enemy. The King, as usual, exposed his person in every part of the battle, and a musket ball grazed upon his breast. In the morning the King of Prussia entered Torgau; then he secured Meissen, and took possession of Freyberg: so that, in consequence of this well-timed victory, his position was nearly the same as at the opening of the campaign.

§ XIII. The Austrians, however, notwithstanding this check, maintained their ground in the neighbourhood of Dresden; while the Prussians were distributed in quarters of cantonment in and about Leipsic and Meissen. As the Austrian General had, after the battle, recalled his detachments, General Laudohn abandoned Landshut, which again fell into the hands of the Prussians, and the Imperial army was obliged to retire into Franconia. The Swedes having penetrated a great way into Pomerania, returned again to their winter-

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quarters at Stralsund; and the Russian Generals measured back their way to the Vistula: so that the Confederates gained little else in the course of this campaign but the contributions which they raised in Berlin, and the open country of Brandenburgh. Had all the Allies been heartily bent upon crushing the Prussian Monarch, one would imagine the Russians and Swedes might have joined their forces in Pomerania, and made good their winter-quarters in Brandenburgh, where they could have been supplied with magazines from the Baltic, and been at hand to commence their operations in the spring: but, in all probability, such an establishment in the Empire would have given umbrage to the Germanic body.

§ XIV. The Diet of Poland being assembled in the beginning of October, the King entertained the most sanguine hope they would take some resolution in his favour; but the partisans of Prussia frustrated all his endeavours: one of the deputies protested against holding a Diet while there were foreign troops in the kingdom, the assembly broke up in a tumultuous manner, even before they had chosen a mareschal. The Diet of Sweden, which was convoked about the same period, seemed determined to proceed upon business. They elected Count Axel Ferson their grand mareschal, in opposition to Count Horn, by a great majority; which was an unlucky circumstance for the Prussian interest at Stockholm, inasmuch as the same majority obstinately persisted in opinion, that the war should be prosecuted in the spring with redoubled vigour, and the army in Germany reinforced to the number of at least thirty thousand fighting men.

men. This unfavourable circumſtance made but little impreſſion upon the Pruſſian Monarch, who had maintained his ground with ſurpriſing reſolution and ſucceſs ſince the beginning of the campaign; and now enjoyed in proſpect the benefit of winter, which he is ſaid to have termed his beſt auxiliary.

§ XV. The animoſity which inflamed the contending parties was not confined to the operations in war, but broke out, as uſual, in printed declarations, which the belligerent powers diffuſed all over Europe. In the beginning of the ſeaſon the States of the circle of Weſtphalia had been required, by the Imperial Court, to furniſh their contingent of troops againſt the King of Pruſſia, or to commute for this contingent with a ſum of money. In conſequence of this demand, ſome of the Weſtphalian Eſtates, had ſent deputies to confer with the aſſembly of the circle of Cologn; and to theſe the King ſignified, by a declaration dated at Munſter, that as this demand of money, inſtead of troops, was no leſs extraordinary than contrary to the conſtitutions of the Empire, ſhould they comply with it, or even continue to aſſiſt his enemies either with troops or money, he would conſider them as having actually taken part in the war againſt him and his Allies, and treat them according on all occaſions. This intimation produced little effect in his favour. The Duke of Mecklenbourg adhered to the oppoſite cauſe; and the Elector of Cologn co-operated with the French in their deſigns againſt Hanover. By way of retaliation for this partiality, the Pruſſians ravaged the country of Mecklenbourg, and the

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Hanoverians levied contributions in the territories of Cologn. The parties thus aggrieved had recourse to complaints and remonstrances. The Duke's Envoy at Ratisbon communicated a rescript to the Imperial ministers, representing that the Prussian troops under General Werner and Colonel de Belling had distressed his country in the autumn by grievous extortions; that afterwards Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, in the service of Prussia, had demanded an exorbitant quantity of provisions, with some millions of money, and a great number of recruits: or, in lieu of these, that the Duke's forces should act under the Prussian banner. He therefore declared that, as the country of Mecklenbourg was impoverished, and almost depopulated, by these oppressions, the Duke would find himself obliged to take measures for the future security of his subjects, if not immediately favoured with such assistance from the Court of Vienna as would put a stop to these violent proceedings. This declaration was by some considered as the prelude of his renouncing his engagements with the House of Austria. As the Imperial Court had threatened to put the Elector of Hanover under the ban of the Empire, in consequence of the hostilities which his troops had committed in the Electorate of Cologn, his Resident at Ratisbon delivered to the Ministers who assisted at the Diet, a memorial, remonstrating that the Emperor hath no power, singly, to subject any Prince to the ban, or declare him a rebel; and that, by arrogating such a power, he exposed his authority to the same contempt into which the Pope's bulls of excommunication were so justly fallen. With

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respect to the Elector of Cologn, he observed that this Prince was the first who commenced hostilities, by allowing his troops to co-operate with the French in their invasion of Hanover, and by celebrating with rejoicings the advantages which they had gained in that electorate: he therefore gave the Estates of the Empire to understand, that the best way of screening their subjects from hostile treatment would be a strict observance of neutrality in the present disputes of the Empire.

§ XVI. This was a strain much more effectual among princes and powers who are generally actuated by interested motives, than was the repetition of complaints, equally pathetic and unavailing, uttered by the unfortunate King of Poland, Elector of Saxony. The damage done to his capital by the last attempt of the Prussian Monarch on that city, affected the old King in such a manner, that he published at Vienna an appeal to all the Powers of Europe, from the cruelty and unprecedented outrages which distinguished the conduct of his adversaries in Saxony. All Europe pitied the hard fate of this exiled Prince, and sympathised with the disasters of his country; but, in the breasts of his enemies, reasons of state and convenience over-ruled the suggestions of humanity; and his friends had hitherto exerted themselves in vain for the deliverance of his people.

§ XVII. From this detail of continental affairs, our attention is recalled to Great-Britain, by an incident of a very interesting nature; an account of which, however, we shall postpone until we have recorded the success that, in the course of this year, attended the British arms in the East-Indies. We have

BOOK III. 1760. have already obferved that Colonel Coote, after having defeated the French General Lally in the field, and reduced divers of the enemy's fettlements on the coaft of Coromandel, at length cooped them up within the walls of Pondicherry, the principal feat of the French Eaft-India Company, large, populous, well fortified, and fecured with a numerous garrifon, under the immediate command of their General. In the month of October Admiral Stevens failed from Trincomalé with all his fquadron, in order to its being refitted, except five fail of the line, which he left under the command of Captain Haldane, to block up Pondicherry by fea, while Mr. Coote carried on his operations by land. By this difpofition, and the vigilance of the Britifh officers, the place was fo hampered, as to be greatly diftreffed for want of provifions, even before the fiege could be undertaken in form; for the rainy feafon rendered all regular approaches impracticable. Thefe rains being abated by the twenty-fixth day of November, Colonel Coote directed the engineers to pitch upon proper places for erecting batteries that fhould enfilade or flank the works of the garrifon, without expofing their own men to any fevere fire from the enemy. Accordingly four batteries were conftructed in different places, fo as to anfwer thefe purpofes, and opened altogether on the eighth day of December at midnight. Though raifed at a confiderable diftance, they were plied with good effect, and the befieged returned the fire with great vivacity. This mutual cannonading continued until the twenty-ninth day of the month, when the engineers were employed in raifing another battery,

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near enough to effect a breach in the north-west counter-guard and curtain. Though the approaches were retarded some days by a violent storm, which almost ruined the works, the damage was soon repaired: a considerable post was taken from the enemy by assault, and afterwards regained by the French grenadiers, through the timidity of the Sepoys by whom it was occupied. By the fifteenth day of January, a second battery being raised within point-blank, a breach was made in the curtain: the west face and flank of the north-west bastion were ruined, and the guns of the enemy entirely silenced. The garrison and inhabitants of Pondicherry were now reduced to an extremity of famine which would admit of no hesitation. General Lally sent a Colonel, attended by the chief of the Jesuits, and two Civilians, to Mr. Coote, with proposals of surrendering the garrison prisoners of war, and demanding a capitulation in behalf of the French East-India Company. On this last subject he made no reply; but next morning took possession of the town and citadel, where he found a great quantity of artillery, ammunition, small arms, and military stores; then he secured the garrison, amounting to above two thousand Europeans. Lally made a gallant defence; and, had he been properly supplied with provision, the conquest of the place would not have been so easily achieved. He certainly flattered himself with the hope of being supplied; otherwise an officer of his experience would have demanded a capitulation before he was reduced to the necessity of acquiescing in any terms the besieger might have thought proper to impose.

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That he ſpared no pains to procure ſupplies, appears from an intercepted letter* written by this Commander to Monſieur Raymond French Reſident at Pollicat.—The billet is no bad ſketch of the writer's character, which ſeems to have a ſtrong tincture of oddity and extravagance.

§ XVIII. By the reduction of Pondicherry the French intereſt was annihilated on the coaſt of Coromandel, and therefore of the utmoſt importance to the Britiſh nation. It may be doubted, however, whether Colonel Coote, with all his ſpirit, vigilance, and military talents, could have ſucceeded in this enterprize without the aſſiſtance of the ſquadrons, which co-operated with him by ſea, and effectually excluded all ſuccour from the beſieged. It muſt be owned, for the honour of the ſervice, that no incident interrupted the good underſtanding which was maintained between the land and ſea officers, who vied with each other in contributing their utmoſt efforts towards the ſucceſs of the expedition. On the twenty-fifth day of December Rear Admiral Stevens arrived with four ſhips of

* "Monſieur Raymond—the Engliſh ſquadron is no more, Sir—of the twelve ſhips they had in our road ſeven are loſt, crews and all; the other four diſmaſted; and no more than one frigate hath eſcaped—therefore loſe not an inſtant in ſending chelingoes upon chelingoes, laden with rice.—The Dutch have nothing to fear now. Beſides, according to the law of nations, they are only reſtricted from ſending us proviſions in their own bottoms; and we are no longer blockaded by ſea.—The ſalvation of Pondicherry hath been once in Your power already; if you neglect this opportunity it will be entirely your own fault—don't forget ſome ſmall chelingoes alſo—offer great rewards—in four days I expect ſeventeen thouſand Mahrattas.—In ſhort, riſk all—attempt all—force all, and ſend us ſome rice, ſhould it be but half a garſe at a time."

the

the line, having parted with Rear-Admiral Cornish and his division in the ſtormy weather: but he joined them at Pondicherry before the place was ſurrendered. On the firſt day of January a violent tempeſt obliged Admiral Stevens to ſlip his cables and put to ſea, where he parted with the reſt of his ſquadron; and when in three days he returned to the road of Pondicherry, he had the mortification to find that his diviſion had ſuffered ſeverely from the ſtorm. The ſhips of war called the Duke of Aquittane and the Sunderland foundered in the ſtorm, and their crews periſhed. The Newcaſtle, the Queenborough, and the Protector fireſhip, were driven aſhore, and deſtroyed; but the men were ſaved, together with the cannon, ſtores, and proviſions. Many other ſhips ſuſtained conſiderable damage, which however was ſoon repaired. Admiral Stevens having intercepted the letter from Lally to Raymond, (inſerted in p. 364,) immediately diſpatched letters to the Dutch and Daniſh ſettlements on this coaſt, intimating that, notwithſtanding the inſinuations of General Lally, he had eleven ſail of the line, with two frigates, under his command, all fit for ſervice, in the road of Pondicherry, which was cloſely inveſted and blockaded both by ſea and land: he therefore declared, that as in that caſe it was contrary to the law of nations for any neutral Power to relieve or ſuccour the beſieged, he was determined to ſeize any veſſel that ſhould attempt to throw proviſions into the place.

§ XIX. While the arms of Great-Britain ſtill proſpered in every effort tending to the real inte-

BOOK III. 1760. reft of the nation, an event happened which for a moment obfcured the fplendour of her triumphs; and could not but be very alarming to thofe German allies, whom her liberality had enabled to maintain an expenfive and fanguinary war of humour and ambition. On the twenty-fifth day of October George II. King of Great-Britain, without any previous diforder, was in the morning fuddenly feized with the agony of death, at the palace at Kenfington. He had rifen at his ufual hour, drank his chocolate, and enquired about the wind as anxious for the arrival of the foreign mails; then he opened a window of his apartment, and perceiving the weather was ferene, declared he would walk in the garden. In a few minutes after this declaration, while he remained alone in his chamber, he fell down upon the floor; the noife of his fall brought his attendants into the room, who lifted him on the bed, where he defired, in a faint voice, that the Princefs Amelia might be called; but before fhe could reach the apartments he had expired. An attempt was made to bleed him, but without effect; and indeed his malady was far beyond the reach of art: for when the cavity of the thorax or cheft was opened, and infpected by the ferjeant-furgeons, they found the right ventricle of the heart actually ruptured, and a great quantity of blood difcharged through the aperture into the furrounding pericardium; fo that he muft have died inftantaneoufly, in confequence of the effufion. The cafe, however, was fo extraordinary, that we queftion whether there is fuch another inftance upon record. A rupture of this nature appears the more remarkable, as it happened

to a Prince of a healthy conſtitution, unaccuſtomed to exceſs, and far advanced beyond that period of life, when the blood might be ſuppoſed to flow with a dangerous impetuoſity.

§ XX. Thus died George II. at the age of ſeventy-ſeven, after a long reign of thirty-four years, diſtinguiſhed by a variety of important events, and chequered with a viciſſitude of character and fortune. He was in his perſon rather lower than the middle ſize, well ſhaped, erect, with eyes, remarkably prominent, a high noſe, and fair complexion. In his diſpoſition he is ſaid to have been haſty, prone to anger, eſpecially in his youth, yet ſoon appeaſed; otherwiſe mild, moderate, and humane; in his way of living temperate, regular, and ſo methodical in every branch of private œconomy, that his attention deſcended to objects which a great King (perhaps) had better overlook. He was fond of military pomp and parade; and perſonally brave. He loved war as a ſoldier, he ſtudied it as a ſcience; and correſponded on this ſubject with ſome of the greateſt officers whom Germany has produced. The extent of his underſtanding, and the ſplendour of his virtue, we ſhall not preſume to aſcertain, or attempt to diſplay; we rather wiſh for opportunities to expatiate on his munificence and liberality; his generous regard to genius and learning; his royal encouragement and protection of thoſe arts by which a nation is at once benefited and adorned. With reſpect to his government, it very ſeldom deviated from the inſtitutions of law; or encroached upon private property; or interfered with the common adminiſtration of juſtice. The circumſtances that chiefly marked his

publick

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§ XXI. The reign of George II. produced many revolutions, as well in the internal schemes of œconomy and administration, as in the external projects of political connections; revolutions that exposed the frailties of human nature, and demonstrated the instability of systems founded upon convenience. In the course of this reign a standing army was, by dint of ministerial influence, engrafted on the constitution of Great-Britain. A fatal stroke was given to the liberty of the press, by the act subjecting all dramatic writings to the inspection of a licenser. The great machine of corruption, contrived to secure a constant majority in Parliament, was overturned, and the inventor of it obliged to quit the reins of government. Professed patriots resigned the principles they had long endeavoured to establish, and listed themselves for the defence of that fortress against which their zeal and talents had been levelled. The management of a mighty kingdom was consigned into the hands of a motley administration, ministers

ministers without knowledge, and men without integrity, whose councils were timid, weak, and wavering; whose folly and extravagance exposed the nation to ridicule and contempt; by whose ignorance and presumption it was reduced to the verge of ruin. The kingdom was engaged in a quarrel truly national, and commenced a necessary war on national principles: but that war was starved; and the chief strength of the nation transferred to the continent of Europe, in order to maintain an unnecessary war, in favour of a family, whose pride and ambition can be equalled by nothing but its insolence and ingratitude. While the strength of the nation was thus exerted abroad for the support of worthless Allies, and a dangerous rebellion raged in the bowels of the kingdom, the Sovereign was insulted by his ministers, who deserted his service at that critical juncture, and refused to resume their functions, until he had truckled to their petulent humour, and dismissed a favourite servant, of whose superior talents they were meanly jealous. Such an unprecedented secession at any time would have merited the imputation of insolence: but at that period when the Sovereign was perplexed and embarrassed by a variety of dangers and difficulties; when his crown, and even his life, was at stake; to throw up their places, abandon his councils, and, as far as in them lay, detach themselves from his fortune, was a step so likely to aggravate the disorder of the nation, so big with cruelty, ingratitude and sedition, that it seems to deserve an appellation which, however, we do not think proper to bestow. An inglorious war was succeeded

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ceeded by an ignominious peace, which proved of short duration; yet in this interval the English nation exhibited such a proof of commercial opulence, as astonished all Europe. At the close of a war which had drained it of so much treasure, and increased the publick debt to an enormous burthen, it acquiesced under such a reduction of interest as one would hardly think the ministry durst have proposed, even before one half of the national debt was contracted. A much more unpopular step was a law that passed for naturalizing the Jews—a law so odious to the people in general, that it was soon repealed, at the request of that minister by whom it had been chiefly patronized. An ill-concerted peace was in a little time productive of fresh hostilities, and another war with France, which Britain began to prosecute under unfavourable auspices. Then the whole political system of Germany was inverted. The King of England abandoned the interest of that House which he had in the former war so warmly espoused, and took into his bosom a Prince whom he had formerly considered as his inveterate enemy. The unpropitious beginning of this war against France being imputed to the misconduct of the administration, excited such a ferment among the people, as seemed to threaten a dangerous insurrection. Every part of the kingdom resounded with the voice of dissatisfaction, which did not even respect the throne. The King found himself obliged to accept of a minister presented by the people; and this measure was attended with consequences as favourable as his wish could form. From that instant all clamour was hushed; all opposition ceased.

ceafed. The enterprifing fpirit of the new minifter feemed to diffufe itfelf through all the operations of the war; and conqueft every where attended the efforts of the Britifh arms. Now appeared the fallacy of thofe maxims, and the falfehood of thofe affertions, by which former minifters had eftablifhed, and endeavoured to excufe, the practices of corruption. The fuppofed difaffection, which had been infifted on as the fource of parliamentary oppofition, now entirely vanifhed; nor was it found neceffary to ufe finifter means for fecuring a majority, in order to anfwer the purpofes of the adminiftration. England, for the firft time, faw a minifter of ftate in full poffeffion of popularity. Under the aufpices of this minifter, it faw a national militia formed, and trained to difcipline by the invincible fpirit of a few patriots, who purfued this falutary meafure in the face of unwearied oppofition, difcouraged by the jealoufy of a court, and ridiculed by all the venal retainers to a ftanding army. Under his miniftry it faw the military genius of Great-Britain revive, and fhine with redoubled luftre; it faw her intereft and glory coincide, and an immenfe extent of country added by conqueft to her dominions. The people confiding in the integrity and abilities of their own minifter, and elevated by the repeated founds of triumph, became enamoured of the war; and granted fuch liberal fubfidies for its fupport, as no other minifter would have prefumed to afk, as no other nation believed they could afford. Nor did they murmur at feeing great part of their treafure diverted into foreign channels; nor did they feem to beftow a ferious thought on the accumulating load

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load of the national debt, which already exceeded the immense sum of one hundred millions.

§ XXII. In a word, they were intoxicated with victory; and as the King happened to die in the midst of their transports occasioned by the final conquest of Canada, their good-humour garnished his character with a prodigality of encomiums. A thousand pens were drawn to paint the beauties and sublimity of his character, in poetry as well as prose. They extolled him above Alexander in courage and heroism, above Augustus in liberality, Titus in clemency, Antoninus in piety and benevolence, Solomon in wisdom, and St. Edward in devotion. Such hyperbolical eulogiums served only to throw a ridicule upon a character which was otherwise respectable. The two universities vied with each other in lamenting his death; and each published a huge collection of elegies on the subject: nor did they fail to exalt his praise, with the warmest expressions of affection and regret, in the compliments of condolence and congratulation which they presented to his successor. The same panegyric and pathos appeared in all the addresses with which every other community in the kingdom approached the throne of our present Sovereign; insomuch that we may venture to say, no Prince was ever more popular at the time of his decease. The English are naturally warm and impetuous; and in generous natures, affection is as apt as any other passion to run riot. The sudden death of the King was lamented as a national misfortune by many, who felt a truly filial affection for their country; not that they implicitly subscribed to all the exaggerated praise which had been

been ſo liberally poured forth on his character; but becauſe the nation was deprived of him at a critical juncture, while involved in a dangerous and expenſive war, of which he had been perſonally the chief mover and ſupport. They knew the burthen of royalty devolved upon a young Prince, who, though heir apparent to the crown, and already arrived at years of maturity, had never been admitted to any ſhare of the adminiſtration, nor made acquainted with any ſchemes or ſecrets of ſtate. The real character of the new King was very little known to the generality of the nation. They dreaded an abrupt change of meaſures, which might have rendered uſeleſs all the advantages obtained in the courſe of the war. As they were ignorant of his connections, they dreaded a revolution in the miniſtry, which might fill the kingdom with clamour and confuſion. But the greateſt ſhock occaſioned by his deceaſe was undoubtedly among our allies and fellow-ſubjects in Germany, who ſaw themſelves ſuddenly deprived of their ſole prop and patron, at a time when they could not pretend of themſelves to make head againſt the numerous enemies by whom they were ſurrounded. But all theſe doubts and apprehenſions vaniſhed like miſts before the riſing ſun; and the people of Great-Britain enjoyed the inexpreſſible pleaſure of ſeeing their loſs repaired in ſuch a manner as muſt have amply fulfilled the moſt ſanguine wiſh of every friend to his country.

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§ XXIII. The commerce of Great-Britain continued to increaſe during the whole courſe of this reign; but this increaſe was not the effect of extraordinary encouragement. On the contrary, the

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the neceſſities of government, the growing expences of the nation, and the continual augmentation of the publick debt, obliged the legiſlature to hamper trade with manifold and grievous impoſitions: its increaſe, therefore, muſt have been owing to the natural progreſs of induſtry and adventure extending themſelves to that fartheſt line or limit beyond which they will not be able to advance: when the tide of traffic has flowed to its higheſt mark, it will then begin to recede in a gradual ebb until it is ſhrunk within the narrow limits of its original channel. War, which naturally impedes the traffic of other nations, had opened new ſources to the merchants of Great-Britain: the ſuperiority of her naval power had cruſhed the navigation of France, her great rival in commerce; ſo that ſhe now ſupplied, on her own terms, all thoſe foreign markets, at which, in time of peace, ſhe was underſold by that dangerous competitor. Thus her trade was augmented to a ſurpriſing pitch; and this great augmentation alone enabled her to maintain the war at ſuch an enormous expence. As this advantage will ceaſe when the French are at liberty to re-eſtabliſh their commerce, and proſecute it without moleſtation, it would be for the intereſt of Great-Britain to be at continual variance with that reſtleſs neighbour, provided the conteſt could be limited to the operations of a ſea-war, in which England would be always invincible and victorious.

§ XXIV. The powers of the human mind were freely and fully exerciſed in this reign. Conſiderable progreſs was made in mathematics and aſtronomy by divers individuals; among whom we

we number Sanderſon, Bradley, Maclaurin, Smith, and the two Simpſons. Natural philoſophy became a general ſtudy; and the new doctrine of electricity grew into faſhion. Different methods were diſcovered for rendering ſea-water potable and ſweet; and divers uſeful hints were communicated to the publick by the learned Doctor Stephen Hales, who directed all his reſearches and experiments to the benefit of ſociety. The ſtudy of alchemy no longer prevailed; but the art of chemiſtry was perfectly underſtood and aſſiduouſly applied to the purpoſes of ſophiſtication. The clergy of Great-Britain were generally learned, pious, and exemplary. Sherlock, Hoadley, Secker, and Conybeare, were promoted to the firſt dignities of the church. Warburton who had long ſignalized himſelf by the ſtrength and boldneſs of his genius, his extenſive capacity, and profound erudition, at length obtained the mitre. But theſe promotions were granted to reaſons of ſtate convenience, and perſonal intereſt, rather than as rewards of extraordinary merit. Many other eccleſiaſtics of worth and learning were totally overlooked. Nor was eccleſiaſtical merit confined to the eſtabliſhed church. Many inſtances of extraordinary genius, unaffected piety, and univerſal moderation appeared among the diſſenting Miniſters of Great-Britain and Ireland: among theſe we particulariſe the elegant, the primitive Foſter; the learned, ingenious, and penetrating Leland.

§ XXV. The progreſs of reaſon, and free cultivation of the human mind, had not, however, entirely baniſhed thoſe ridiculous ſects and ſchiſms of which the kingdom had been formerly ſo productive.

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ductive. Imposture and fanaticism still hung upon the skirts of religion. Weak minds were seduced by the delusion of a superstition styled Methodism, raised upon the affectation of superior sanctity, and maintained by pretensions to divine illumination. Many thousands in the lower ranks of life were infected with this species of enthusiasm, by the unwearied endeavours of a few obscure preachers, such as Whitfield, and the two Wesleys, who propagated their doctrine to the most remote corners of the British dominions, and found means to lay the whole kingdom under contribution. Fanaticism also formed a league with false philosophy. One Hutchinson, a visionary, intoxicated with the fumes of Rabbinical learning, pretended to reduce all demonstration from Hebrew roots, and to confine all human knowledge to the five books of Moses. His disciples became numerous after his death. With the Methodists, they denied the merit of good works; and bitterly inveighed against Newton as an ignorant pretender, who had presumed to set up his own ridiculous chimæras in opposition to the sacred philosophy of the Pentateuch. But the most extraordinary sect which distinguished this reign was that of the Moravians, or Hernhutters, imported from Germany by Count Zinzendorf, who might have been termed the Melchisedeck of his followers, inasmuch as he assumed among them the threefold character of Prophet, Priest, and King. They could not be so properly styled a sect, as the disciples of an original, who had invented a new system of religion. Their chief adoration was paid to the Second Person in the Trinity: the First they

treated with the moſt ſhocking neglect. Some of their tenets were blaſphemous, ſome indecent, and others ridiculouſly abſurd. Their diſcipline was a ſtrange mixture of devotion and impurity. Their exterior worſhip conſiſted of hymns, prayers, and ſermons; the hymns extremely ludicrous, and often indecent, alluding to the ſide-hole or wound which Chriſt received from a ſpear in his ſide while he remained upon the croſs. Their ſermons frequently contained very groſs incentives to the work of propagation. Their private exerciſes are ſaid to have abounded with ſuch rites and myſteries as we cannot explain with any regard to decorum. They profeſſed a community of goods, and were governed as one family, in temporals as well as ſpirituals, by a council, or kind of preſbytery, in which the Count, as their ordinary, preſided. In caſes of doubt, or great conſequence, theſe pretended to conſult the Saviour, and to decide from immediate inſpiration; ſo that they boaſted of being under the immediate direction of a theocracy, though in fact they were ſlaves to the moſt dangerous kind of deſpotiſm: for as often as any individual of the community pretended to think for himſelf, or differ in opinion from the Ordinary and his band of aſſociates, the oracle decreed that he ſhould be inſtantly ſent upon the miſſion which they had fixed in Greenland, or to the colony they had eſtabliſhed in Pennſylvania. As theſe religioniſts conſiſted chiefly of manufacturers who appeared very ſober, orderly, and induſtrious; and their chief declared his intention of proſecuting works of publick emolument: they obtained a ſettlement under

BOOK III. 1760. under a parliamentary ſanction in England, where they ſoon made a conſiderable number of proſelytes, before their principles were fully diſcovered and explained.

§ XXVI. Many ingenious treatiſes on metaphyſics and morality appeared in the courſe of this reign, and a philoſophical ſpirit of enquiry diffuſed itſelf to the fartheſt extremities of the united kingdom. Though few diſcoveries of importance were made in medicine, yet, that art was well underſtood in all its different branches, and many of its profeſſors diſtinguiſhed themſelves in other provinces of literature. Beſides the medical Eſſays of London and Edinburgh, the phyſician's library was enriched with many uſeful modern productions; with the works of the claſſical Friend, the elegant Mead, the accurate Huxham, and the Philoſophical Pringle. The art of midwifery was elucidated by ſcience, reduced to fixed principles, and almoſt wholly conſigned into the hands of men practitioners. The reſearches of anatomy were proſecuted to ſome curious diſcoveries, by the ingenuity and dexterity of a Hunter and a Monro. The numerous hoſpitals in London contributed to the improvement of ſurgery, which was brought to perfection under the auſpices of a Cheſelden and a Sharpe. The advantages of agriculture, which had long flouriſhed in England, extended themſelves gradually to the moſt remote and barren provinces of the iſland.

§ XXVII. The mechanic powers were well underſtood, and judiciouſly applied to many uſeful machines of neceſſity and convenience. The mechanical arts had attained to all that perfection which they were capable of acquiring; but the

avarice

avarice and oppreſſions of contractors obliged the handicraftſman to exert his ingenuity, not in finiſhing his work well, but in affording it cheap; in purchaſing bad materials, and performing his taſk in a hurry; in concealing flaws, ſubſtituting ſhow for ſolidity, and ſacrificing reputation to the thirſt of lucre. Thus, many of the Engliſh manufactures, being found ſlight and unſerviceable, grew into diſcredit abroad; thus the art of producing them more perfect, may in time be totally loſt at home. The cloths now made in England are inferior in texture and fabric to thoſe which were manufactured in the beginning of the century; and the ſame judgment may be pronounced upon almoſt every article of hardware. The razors, knives, ſciſſars, hatchets, ſwords, and other edge-utenſils, prepared for exportation, are generally ill tempered, half finiſhed, flawed or brittle; and the muſkets, which are ſold for ſeven or eight ſhillings apiece to the exporter, ſo careleſsly and unconſcientiouſly prepared, that they cannot be uſed without imminent danger of mutilation; accordingly, one hardly meets with a negro man upon the coaſt of Guinea, in the neighbourhood of the Britiſh ſettlements, who has not been wounded or maimed in ſome member by the burſting of the Engliſh fire-arms. The advantages of this traffic, carried on at the expence of character and humanity, will naturally ceaſe, whenever thoſe Africans can be ſupplied more honeſtly by the traders of any other nation.

§ XXVIII. Genius in writing ſpontaneouſly aroſe; and, though neglected by the great, flouriſhed under the culture of a publick which had pretenſions to taſte, and piqued itſelf on encouraging

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raging literary merit. Swift and Pope we have mentioned on another occaſion. Young ſtill ſurvived a venerable monument of poetical talents. Thomſon, the poet of the Seaſons, diſplayed a luxuriancy of genius in deſcribing the beauties of nature. Akenſide and Armſtrong excelled in didactic poetry. Even the Epopœa did not diſdain an Engliſh dreſs; but appeared to advantage in the Leonidas of Glover, and the Epigoniad of Wilkie. The publick acknowledged a conſiderable ſhare of dramatic merit in the tragedies of Young, Mallet, Home, and ſome other leſs diſtinguiſhed authors. Very few regular comedies, during this period, were exhibited on the Engliſh theatre; which, however, produced many leſs laboured pieces, abounding with ſatire, wit, and humour. The Careleſs Huſband of Cibber, and Suſpicious Huſband of Hoadley, are the only comedies of this age that bid fair for reaching poſterity. The exhibitions of the ſtage were improved to the moſt exquiſite entertainment by the talents and management of Garrick, who greatly ſurpaſſed all his predeceſſors of this and perhaps every other nation, in his genius for acting; in the ſweetneſs and variety of his tones, the irreſiſtible magic of his eye, the fire and vivacity of his action, the elegance of attitude, and the whole pathos of expreſſion. Quin excelled in dignity and declamation, as well as in exhibiting ſome characters of humour equally exquiſite and peculiar. Mrs. Cibber breathed the whole ſoul of female tenderneſs and paſſion; and Mrs. Pritchard diſplayed all the dignity of diſtreſs. That Great-Britain was not barren of poets at this period, appears

from

from the detached performances of Johnſon, Maſon, Gray, the two Whiteheads, and the two Wartons; beſides a great number of other bards, who have ſported in lyric poetry, and acquired the applauſe of their fellow-citizens. Candidates for literary fame appeared even in the higher ſphere of life, embelliſhed by the nervous ſtyle, ſuperior ſenſe, and extenſive erudition of a Corke; by the delicate taſte, the poliſhed muſe, and tender feelings of a Lyttelton. King ſhone unrivalled in Roman eloquence. Even the female ſex diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their taſte and ingenuity. Miſs Carter rivalled the celebrated Dacier in learning and critical knowledge; Mrs. Lennox ſignalized herſelf by many ſucceſsful efforts of genius, both in poetry and proſe; and Miſs Reid excelled the celebrated Roſalba in portrait-painting, both in miniature and at large, in oil as well as in crayons. The genius of Cervantes was transfuſed into the novels of Fielding, who painted the characters, and ridiculed the follies of life, with equal ſtrength, humour, and propriety. The field of hiſtory and biography cultivated by many writers of ability; among whom we diſtinguiſh the copious Guthrie, the circumſtantial Ralph, the laborious Carte, the learned and elegant Robertſon, and above all, the ingenious, penetrating, and comprehenſive Hume, whom we rank among the firſt writers of the age, both as an hiſtorian and philoſopher. Nor let us forget the merit conſpicuous in the works of Campbell, remarkable for candour, intelligence, and preciſion. Johnſon, inferior to none in philoſophy, philology, poetry, and claſſical learning, ſtands foremoſt as an eſſayiſt, juſtly admired for the dignity, ſtrength,

and

BOOK III. 1760. and variety of his ſtyle, as well as for the agreeable manner in which he inveſtigates the human heart, tracing every intereſting emotion, and opening all the ſources of morality. The laudable aim of enliſting the paſſions on the ſide of Virtue was ſucceſsfully purſued by Richardſon, in his Pamela, Clariſſa, and Grandiſon; a ſpecies of writing equally new and extraordinary, where, mingled with much ſuperfluity, we find a ſublime ſyſtem of ethics, an amazing knowledge and command of human nature. Many of the Greek and Roman claſſics made their appearance in Engliſh tranſlations, which were favourably received as works of merit; among theſe we place, after Pope's Homer, Virgil by Pitt and Warton, Horace by Frances, Polybius by Hampton, and Sophocles by Franklin. The war introduced a variety of military treatiſes, chiefly tranſlated from the French language; and a free country, like Great-Britain, will always abound with political tracts and lucubrations. Every literary production of merit, calculated for amuſement or inſtruction, that appeared in any country or language of Chriſtendom, was immediately imported, and naturalized among the Engliſh people. Never was the purſuit after knowledge ſo univerſal, or literary merit more regarded, than at this juncture, by the body of the Britiſh nation; but it was honoured by no attention from the throne, and little indulgence did it reap from the liberality of particular patrons. The reign of Queen Anne was propitious to the fortunes of Swift and Pope, who lived in all the happy pride of independence. Young, ſequeſtered from

from courts and preferment, poſſeſſed a moderate benefice in the country, and employed his time in a conſcientious diſcharge of his eccleſiaſtical functions. Thomſon, with the moſt benevolent heart that ever warmed the human breaſt, maintained a perpetual war with the difficulties of a narrow fortune. He enjoyed a place in Chancery by the bounty of Lord Talbot, of which he was diveſted by the ſucceeding Chancellor. He afterwards enjoyed a ſmall penſion from Frederick Prince of Wales, which was withdrawn in the ſequel. About two years before his death, he obtained, by the intereſt of his friend Lord Lyttelton, a comfortable place; but he did not live to taſte the bleſſing of eaſy circumſtances, and died in debt*. None of the reſt whom we have named enjoyed any ſhare of the royal bounty, except W. Whitehead, who ſucceeded to the place of laureat at the death of Cibber; and ſome of them whoſe merit was the moſt univerſally acknowledged, remained expoſed to all the ſtorms of indigence, and all the ſtings of mortification. While the Queen lived, ſome countenance was given to learning. She converſed with Newton, and correſponded with Leibnitz. She took pains to acquire popularity; the royal family on certain days dined in publick, for the ſatisfaction of the people: the Court was animated

* However he was neglected when living, his memory has been honoured with peculiar marks of publick regard, in an ample ſubſcription for a new edition of his works: the profits were employed in erecting a monument to his fame in Weſtminſter-Abbey, a ſubſcription to which his preſent Majeſty King George III. has liberally contributed. The remaining ſurplus was diſtributed among his poor relations.

with

BOOK III. 1760.

with a freedom of ſpirit and vivacity, which rendered it at once brilliant and agreeable. At her death that ſpirit began to languiſh, and a total ſtagnation of gaiety and good-humour enſued. It was ſucceeded by a ſudden calm, an ungracious reſerve, and a ſtill rotation of inſipid forms*.

§ XXIX. England was not defective in other arts that embelliſh and amuſe. Muſic became a faſhionable ſtudy, and its profeſſors were generally careſſed by the publick. An Italian opera was maintained at a great expence, and well ſupplied with foreign performers. Private concerts were inſtituted in every corner of the metropolis. The compoſitions of Handel were univerſally admired, and he himſelf lived in affluence. It muſt be owned at the ſame time that Geminiani was neglected, though his genius commanded eſteem and veneration. Among the few natives of England who diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their talents in this art, Green, Howard, Arne, and Boyce, were the moſt remarkable.

§ XXX. The Britiſh ſoil, which had hitherto been barren in the article of painting, now produced ſome artiſts of extraordinary merit. Hogarth excelled all the world in exhibiting the ſcenes of ordinary life; in humour, character, and expreſ-

* George II. by his Queen Caroline, had two ſons and five daughters who attained the age of maturity. Frederick Prince of Wales, father to his preſent Majeſty George III; William Duke of Cumberland; Anne, the Princeſs Royal, married to the late Prince of Orange, and mother to the preſent Stadtholder; Mary, Landgraviate of Heſſe-Caſſel; Louiſa, late Queen of Denmark; Amelia and Carolina, who were never married.

ſion.

ſion. Hayman became eminent for hiſtorical deſigns and converſation pieces. Reynolds and Ramſay diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their ſuperior merit in portraits: a branch that was ſucceſsfully cultivated by many other Engliſh painters. Wootton was famous for repreſenting live animals in general; Seymour for race-horſes; Lambert, and the Smiths, for landſcapes; and Scot for ſea-pieces. Several ſpirited attempts were made on hiſtorical ſubjects, but little progreſs was made in the ſublime parts of painting. Eſſays of this kind were diſcouraged by a falſe taſte, founded upon a reprobation of Britiſh genius. The art of Engraving was brought to perfection by Strange, and laudably practiſed by Grignon, Baron, Ravenet, and ſeveral other maſters; great improvements were made in mezzotinto, miniature, and enamel. Many fair monuments of ſculpture or ſtatuary were raiſed by Ryſbrach, Roubilliac, and Wilton. Architecture, which had been cheriſhed by the elegant taſte of Burlington, ſoon became a favovrite ſtudy; and many magnificent edifices were reared in different parts of the kingdom. Ornaments were carved in wood, and moulded in ſtucco, with all the delicacy of execution; but a paſſion for novelty had introduced into gardening, building, and furniture, an abſurd Chineſe taſte, equally void of beauty and convenience. Improvements in the liberal and uſeful arts will doubtleſs be the conſequence of that encouragement given to merit by the ſociety inſtituted for theſe purpoſes, which we have deſcribed on another occaſion. As for the Royal Society, it ſeems to have degenerated in its

BOOK III. 1760. its researches, and to have had very little share, for half a century at least, in extending the influence of true philosophy.

We shall conclude this reign with a detail of the forces and fleets of Great-Britain, from whence the reader will conceive a just idea of her opulence and power.

BRIEF STATEMENT

Of the ARMIES *and* FLEETS *of* Great-Britain, *about the Middle of the Year* 1760.

LAND FORCES.

In GREAT-BRITAIN, *under* Lord Viscount Ligonier, *Commander in chief.*

2 Troops of Horse-Guards.
2 ——— Horse-Grenadiers.
5 Regiments of Dragoons.
3 ——— Foot-Guards.
23 ——— Foot.

In IRELAND, *under* Lieut. Gen. Earl of Rothes, *Commander in chief.*

2 Regiments of Horse.
8 ——— Dragoons.
17 ——— Foot.

In JERSEY, *under* Col. Boscawen.
1 Regiment of Foot.

At GIBRALTAR, *under* Lieut. Gen. Earl of Home, *Governor.*
6 Regiments of Foot.

In GERMANY, *under* Lieut. Gen. Marquis of Granby, *Commander in chief.*

1 Regiment of Horse-Guards.
2 ——— Horse.
3 ——— Dragoon-Guards.
6 ——— Dragoons.
16 ——— Foot.

In garrison at EMBDEN.
2 Regiments of Highlanders.

In NORTH-AMERICA, *under* Major-General Amherst, *Commander in chief.*
21 Regiments of Foot.

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In the West-Indies.
$5\frac{1}{2}$ Regiments of Foot.

In Africa.
2 Regiments of Foot.

In the East-Indies.
4 Battalions of Foot.

Total: 31 Regiments of Horse and Dragoons.
97 ——— Foot.

Besides these, Great-Britain maintained Hanoverian, Hessian, and other German auxiliaries, to the amount of 60,000.

NAVY.

At or near home, under Sir Edward Hawke, Adm. Boscawen, *&c.*

	Guns.		Guns.
3 Ships of	100	5 Ships of	70
6 ———	90	1 ———	66
1 ———	84	8 ———	64
3 ———	80	12 ———	60
13 ———	74	10 ———	50

In the East-Indies, *under* Vice-Admiral Pococke.

2 Ships of	74	7 Ships of	60
1 ———	68	1 ———	58
1 ———	66	3 ———	50
2 ———	64		

In the West-Indies, *under* Rear-Admiral Holmes.

1 Ship of	90	1 Ship of	66
2 ———	80	6 ———	64
1 ———	74	4 ———	60
2 ———	70	2 ———	50
1 ———	68		

In North-America, *under* Commodore Lord Colville.

1 Ship of	74	2 Ships of	64
3 ———	70	3 ———	60
1 ———	66	2 ———	50

In

In the MEDITERRANEAN, *under* Vice-Admiral Saunders.

	Guns.		*Guns.*
1 Ship of - -	90	3 Ships of -	60
2 ——— - -	74	3 ——— -	50
1 ——— - -	64		

At or near Home	-	Ships 62
In the East-Indies	- -	17
West-Indies	- -	20
North-America	- -	12
Mediterranean	- -	10
		Total 121

List of Men of War, French *and* English, *taken, sunk, or casually lost;*

From the Year 1755 to the Year 1760.

FRENCH Ships *taken.*

	Guns.		*Guns.*
2 Ships of	84	2 Ships of -	32
2 ——— -	74	2 ——— -	28
2 ——— -	66	2 ——— -	26
7 ——— -	64	2 ——— -	24
1 ——— -	50	3 ——— -	22
1 ——— -	48	2 ——— -	20
1 ——— -	44	3 ——— -	16
2 ——— -	40	2 ——— -	12
1 ——— -	38	1 ——— -	10
4 ——— -	36	1 ——— -	8
			1706

Ditto *destroyed.*

	Guns.		*Guns.*
3 Ships of -	84	1 Ship of -	24
9 ——— -	74	1 ——— -	22
3 ——— -	64	1 ——— -	20
1 ——— -	56	1 ——— -	18
2 ——— -	50	2 ——— -	16
8 ——— -	36	6 ——— -	8
3 ——— -	32		
			1730

BOOK III.
1760.

FRENCH Ships *casually lost.*

	Guns.		Guns.
1 Ship of -	74	1 Ship of -	34
1 ——— -	70	1 ——— -	32
3 ——— -	64	2 ——— -	28
1 ——— -	56	3 ——— -	24
2 ——— -	50	1 ——— -	20
1 ——— -	44		
			786
		Destroyed	1730
		Taken	1706
		Total	4222

ENGLISH Ships *taken.*

	Guns.		Guns.
1 Ship of -	60	2 Ships of -	12
1 ——— -	50	1 ——— -	10
			144

Ditto *destroyed.*

	Guns.		Guns.
1 Ship of -	24	1 Ship of -	8
2 ——— -	20		
			72

Ditto *casually lost.*

	Guns.		Guns.
1 Ship of -	90	1 Ship of -	50
1 ——— -	80	1 ——— -	28
2 ——— -	74	1 ——— -	24
2 ——— -	64	1 ——— -	20
1 ——— -	60	2 ——— -	8
			644
		Destroyed	72
		Taken	144
		Total	860

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